

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 31.

IN SENATE,

Feb. 5, 1847.

---

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the State Normal School.

TO THE LEGISLATURE.

Pursuant to the provisions of the act chap. 311, of the Laws of 1844, the undersigned have the honor to state that the Hon. Harmanus Bleecker has been appointed one of the executive committee for the care, management, and government of the Normal School, in the place of Francis Dwight, deceased, since the date of our last communication, and we herewith transmit the annual report of the executive committee of the State Normal School, which has been received and approved of ; which report contains a full statement of the receipts and expenditures of money under the same act.

N. S. BENTON,  
*Supt. of Common Schools.*

*Albany, January 26, 1847.*

PETER WENDELL,  
*Chancellor of the University,  
in behalf of the Regents.*

*Albany, Feb. 4, 1847.*

# REPORT.

---

*To the State Superintendent of Common Schools, and Regents of  
the University of New-York:*

The executive committee of the State Normal School

RESPECTFULLY REPORT:

The report which the committee had the honor of presenting last January, was so full and explicit on every point connected with the school, that it seems unnecessary to enter again into such a minute detail, and especially since, were details entered upon, this report would contain very much of that which has been already submitted. To avoid such unnecessary repetition, this report will be confined to those points upon which it is the duty of the committee to keep you informed.

In obedience to the requirements of the law of May 7th, 1844, this report must speak of three points, viz., the progress, the condition, and the prospects of the school.

## *The Progress of the School.*

The third term of the school commenced Oct. 5th, 1845, and continued until March 10, 1846. The number of pupils on the Register, during that term, was 197. Of these a few more than half were females. Of the whole number, 122 were State pupils, who received a weekly allowance of seventy-five cents; and the remaining 75 were volunteers, who received gratuitous instruction, but no allowance of money. During the third term, every county in the State but one was represented; and upon careful inquiry it was found, that of the whole number of pupils, 184 had been actually engaged in teaching before they entered the Normal School, and some of them

had taught for several years. This fact, in the judgment of the committee, shows conclusively that the school is answering its design.

At the close of this term a public examination was held, and continued for four days; and the evidence of diligence upon the part of the students which it afforded, was highly satisfactory. There were very few who did not manifest great improvement; and the committee felt that this twenty weeks' training would fit the 197 pupils for entering the common schools, under far superior advantages than they could have enjoyed, had the Normal School never been instituted. The diploma of graduation was, however, granted to but 47, who were sent forth, and are now engaged in the work of teaching. (See Appendix A.)

During the progress of this term frequent meetings were held by the committee, in which the propriety of making several important modifications in the arrangements of the school was fully discussed. These modifications were at length resolved on, and this seems to be the proper place to take notice of them.

The first modification was in respect to the terms and vacations. The school, it will be remembered, was first opened for the reception of pupils on Dec. 18th, 1844, a season of the year of all others the most unfavorable, since travelling is then not only difficult, but expensive. But the committee felt that it was not left to their option when the operations of the school should begin. It was important that the school should be opened as soon as possible, and the arrangements were not completed so as to allow of its commencing at an earlier day. But the division of terms which hence ensued, was found to be very inconvenient for the pupils, and accordingly a new arrangement was resolved on.

The year is now divided into two terms, so as to bring the vacations into April and October, in which months the Teachers' Institutes are held. Thus they can return home, and afford to the teachers and the other friends of education in their own counties an opportunity of knowing whether the pupils of the Normal School are fulfilling the wishes and expectations of the community. This arrangement also enables the students to take advantage of the water communication in the State, in going to and from the school.

The summer term now commences on the first Monday in May, and continues twenty weeks, with an intermission of one week from the first of July.

The winter term commences on the first Monday in November, and continues twenty-two weeks, with an intermission from Christmas to New Year's day inclusive.

The second modification respected the division of the students into two classes, called "State Pupils" and "Volunteers." It was stated in the report of last year, that this classification was made simply because it was necessary in the then existing state of things. It was never meant to be permanent; at least it was hoped that a state of things would not remain to render this distinction of the students an essential feature of the school. The committee hailed therefore with pleasure the prospect of the school's commanding a sufficient number of students, without the necessity of expending so large an amount of the annual appropriation in the payment of a bounty to those who might attend; and they were glad to find that as each new session came round they could venture to diminish the weekly allowance. Thus during the first term, there were 69 State pupils, who received an allowance of money; the females receiving \$1.25, and the males \$1. During the second term, the number of State pupils was 119; and each, without regard to sex, received \$1 a week. During the third term there were 122 State pupils, and the weekly allowance was 75 cents. Upon a review of all the circumstances, it was thought therefore that the time had now arrived when this division of the students into two classes might be abolished, and accordingly, on the 14th day of last February it was so determined.

This change led to several others of great importance. Thus it was resolved that hereafter each county should have the privilege of sending to the school *twice* as many pupils as it had members in the Assembly.

Another change had respect to the mode of selecting the pupils. Hitherto the rule was that the county superintendents should present the names of suitable candidates for admission to the several boards of supervisors, who were requested to select a number from their respective counties equal to the representation of said counties in the House of Assembly. But this mode of selecting was not found to be as advantageous as it was hoped it would have been. It was therefore resolved that the selection of the pupils should be entrusted to the county and town superintendents of each county. Accordingly notice was given to the county superintendents, accompanied with the following regulations:

1. That the appointments in each county should be made at a meeting of the county and town superintendents, called by the county superintendents for that purpose.

2. Females sent to the school must be sixteen years of age, and males eighteen.

3. The superintendents, in making their appointments, are to pay no regard to the political opinions of the applicants. The selections should be made with reference to the moral worth and abilities of the candidates. Decided preference ought to be given to those who in the judgment of the superintendents give the highest promise of becoming the most efficient teachers of common schools. It is also desirable that those only should be appointed who have already a good knowledge of the common branches of study, *and who intend to remain in the school until they graduate.*

4. As the pupils on entering the school are required to sign a declaration, that it is their intention to devote themselves to the business of teaching district schools, and that their sole object in resorting to the Normal School, is the better to prepare themselves for this important duty; therefore, it is expected of the superintendents that they shall select such as will sacredly fulfill their engagements in this particular.

5. Pupils once admitted to the school will have the right to remain until they graduate, unless they forfeit that right by voluntarily vacating their place, or by improper conduct.

As to the apportionment of money, the committee resolved that the sum of \$1,700 should be distributed among the 256 pupils of the school during the fourth term; and that the principles regulating the apportionment should be as follows: 1. Each pupil shall receive three cents a mile on the distance from his county seat to the city of Albany. 2. The remainder of the \$1700 shall then be divided equally among the students. (See appendix B.)

This new arrangement, it is believed, works well, and the only doubt in the minds of the committee is, whether it would not be better to distribute the whole amount as mileage, thus diminishing the heavier expenses incurred by those pupils who come to the school from the more distant counties.

Another modification regarded the fixing of a standard of attainments necessary for graduation. Owing to peculiar circumstances attending the first organization of the school, no standard of attainment other than the judgment of the faculty was fixed upon as a condition of awarding a diploma. It was accordingly found very difficult to make this award in a manner generally satisfactory. Many had entered the school with a standard of their own in their minds—a standard in some instances quite above a practicable course of study in such a school; and in others, far below that which ought to be insisted on. For the better understanding of all concerned, and that the energies of the school might be definitely directed, a course of study was adopted, a thorough acquaintance with which shall be made the condition of graduating. (See appendix C.)

The fourth term of the school commenced on the 4th of last May, when the modifications above detailed were introduced. The number of pupils during this term was 205, and every county, with a single exception, was represented. The students admitted were found to be rather better prepared than those who had entered before. Some persons not sufficiently advanced to pursue with profit the studies of the school, had been sent in former terms; but under the new arrangement it was found that the number of such had greatly diminished. The term closed on Sept. 17th, and the examination, which continued four days, sustained in every respect the expectations, and satisfied the wishes of the committee. The number of graduates was sixty-three. (See appendix D.)

The school is now pursuing the exercises of the fifth term, which commenced November 2d. The present number of pupils is 178; of which 94 are males, and 84 females. From this it will be seen that there are 27 pupils fewer than during the fourth term. For this diminution, two reasons will account. 1. The wages of teachers are higher in winter than in summer, hence some prefer to take advantage of this circumstance, and spend the winter in teaching. 2. The diminution is chiefly among that class of pupils who were formerly called "volunteers." During the first three terms, when the school was not full, the committee selected suitable persons, and gave them the advantages of the schools, and such persons were chiefly from the counties near to Albany. But the new arrangement cuts off all such persons. If a county does not send its full quota, the seat or seats are kept vacant until they do send. But since the committee had allowed these volunteers to enter the school, it seemed but right to allow them to remain until they graduated, and it is

only now that they have finished their course. In a word then, the diminution is chiefly caused by the exclusion of all students from the counties near the Capitol, over and above the number to which they are fairly entitled.

### *The Condition of the School.*

In the report of last year a minute detail was given of the modes of instruction and government, and the approbation of the course pursued was fully expressed. It is then only necessary for them now to say, that a close inspection of the school during the progress of another year, leads the committee to declare their unshaken confidence in the faculty of the school, and their approbation of the modes of imparting instruction and of government. The school is doing well, the teachers are devoted to their work, and the students also seem to be thoroughly in earnest. In one respect the school has been much improved during the present term, viz., by a systematic effort to economise time. The better classification of the students is one means by which this end is secured; and another is the making certain studies, as drawing, declamation, &c., regular class exercises which are pursued daily, and not once or twice a week, as in former terms. These improvements have also been made without any increase of expense. Now a teacher of drawing is engaged in teaching during all the school hours, who receives no more for her services than was paid before to a teacher who was employed only four hours a week.

The following is a list of the names and duties of the present corps of instructors:

- DAVID P. PAGE, A. M., Principal.
- GEORGE R. PERKINS, A. M., Professor of Mathematics.
- WM. F. PHELPS, Permanent Teacher of Experimental School.
- DARWIN G. EATON, Teacher of Mathematics, &c.
- SUMNER C. WEBB, Teacher of Arithmetic and History.
- SILAS T. BOWEN, Teacher of Grammar, &c.
- WM. W. CLARK, Teacher of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.
- ELIZABETH C. HANCE, Teacher of Reading and Geography.
- ANN M. OSTROM, Teacher of Drawing.
- FERDINAND I. ILSLEY, Teacher of Vocal Music.

### *Library and Apparatus.*

The Miscellaneous Library now numbers 693 volumes, showing an increase of 92 volumes since last report.

The Text-book Library numbers 5,658 volumes; the volumes added during the year being 653. Of these, a considerable number was presented by publishers. The whole number of volumes in both libraries is 6,351.

Two hundred and fifty dollars have been expended during the year for additional chemical and philosophical apparatus.

#### *Experimental School.*

This school consists of two departments, under the immediate supervision of a permanent teacher, who is a graduate of the Normal School.

The object of this school is to afford each Normal pupil an opportunity of practising the methods of instruction and discipline inculcated at the Normal School, as well as to ascertain his aptness to teach, and to discharge the various other duties pertaining to the teacher's responsible office. Each member of the graduating class is required to spend at least two weeks in this department.

In the experimental school there are 93 pupils between the ages of six and sixteen years. Fifty-eight of these are free pupils. The free seats will hereafter be given exclusively to fatherless children residing in the city of Albany. This is in consideration of an appropriation made by the city to defray in part the expense of fitting up one of the rooms of the school. The remaining 35 pupils are charged \$20 a year for tuition and use of books. This charge is made merely to defray the expense of sustaining the school.

This school is regarded by the committee as of great advantage to the Normal pupils, since they become acquainted in it with the practical duties of teaching. Mr. Phelps, the permanent teacher, enjoys the entire confidence of the committee.

#### *The prospects of the school.*

No just anticipations of the good to result from the Normal School can be made, unless they are based somewhat upon the facts which the past has afforded. It is not likely that the school will do much good in future, unless it can be shown from its past history of two years, that some good has been already done. What then do facts teach? It is found, upon examination of the school register, that

since Dec. 18, 1844, 508 students have attended the school for a longer or a shorter period. Of this number, 178 are now in the school; 6 have died; 14 were found to be incompetent for teaching, and were at an early day advised to engage in other pursuits; 11 left on account of ill health, unfitting them alike for study or teaching; and 29 left at an early period of their connection with the school, relinquishing for various reasons the purpose of teaching. If these numbers be added, their sum will be found to be 238; and if this last number be subtracted from the whole number on the register, the remainder to be accounted for is 270. Of these 270, 144 are graduates of the school, and the committee know that 129 of them have been engaged in teaching since their graduation; and of the remaining 15 graduates one has died, and the rest, with the exception of four, are believed to be teaching, though no definite knowledge of their pursuits has been obtained. It may also be proper to state, that those persons who have not been heard from, were graduates of last term, and sufficient time has hardly elapsed to afford an opportunity of learning their pursuits. Of the remainder of the 270, numbering 126, who left the school prior to graduation, nearly all, on leaving, declared that it was their intention to teach. 84 are known to have taught since they left, and but few of the others have been heard from. Thus, it appears that the school has sent out 213 persons, who, when heard from, were actually engaged in teaching. In many instances, also, accounts have been received of the manner in which these students were acquitting themselves as teachers, and the committee are happy to say, that as far as heard from, they are giving great satisfaction.

From these statements it will appear that the assertion is without facts to warrant it, that the students of the school do not design to teach. The most of those who have gone forth, and were competent to teach, are actually and successfully engaged in teaching. Furthermore the committee have the facts to prove that four-fifths of the pupils who have entered the school had taught before they came, and this, independent of the facts above named, would justify the presumption, that in coming to the Normal School, they wished to fit themselves the better for the work of teaching, and expected to devote themselves to it. For why would they come to a school, all the exercises of which are designed for the benefit of teachers, unless they wished to fit themselves to become such.

It appears therefore to the committee that the school must do great good, because it has already done much. It has sent out 213 per-

sons, (the most of whom had taught before) with higher aims, increased ardor, more extensive acquirements, and with greater "aptness to teach," than it found them. Facts prove this to be true, and what has been already done can be done again, and it is confidently believed it will be.

But thus far the indirect good influence of the school has been greater than the direct influence. The pupils returning to their homes, have awakened a deeper interest in the subject of education in their own counties. The teachers have in general received them kindly. No jealousies have been awakened, and whatever improvements the Normals could suggest, or information they could give, was kindly received and turned to good account.

A pleasant spirit of emulation has also been excited in some counties. The teachers have sought to surpass the Normal pupils, by having better schools than they; and thus an honest rivalry has been excited, all striving to do their best.

Hence it would seem that, independent of actual teaching in the district schools, the Normal students are making a deep and salutary impression upon every portion of the State. Furthermore, the community at large is becoming convinced that Normal schools are valuable—nay, necessary. Hence, independent schools of this kind are already instituted, and it is hoped and believed that more will be instituted. This is well—very well. It is just what was hoped for; and if the State Normal School did no more than excite attention, and cause ten or twenty independent Normal institutions to be started through the State, the money, and time, and labor expended in its formation and guardianship, would be a most profitable outlay.

A statement of the receipts and expenditures from December 18, 1845, to September 30, 1846, is herewith submitted, and the vouchers for every item of expenditure are in the possession of the committee.

*New-York State Normal School in account with the Executive Com.*  
1846.

DR.

Sept. 30, To cash paid from Dec. 18, 1845, to date, for altering and improving the school building, including the finishing and furnishing of the new experimental school room, also for stoves and fixtures, -----	\$936 30
To cash paid for text-books, library books, maps, charts, &c., -----	590 95
To cash paid for apparatus, chemicals, &c.,	549 62
To cash paid for the salaries of teachers,	4,872 84
To cash paid allowance for board and mileage of students, -----	3,626 57
To cash paid for incidental expenses, including fuel, cleaning, repairs, also the pay of janitors, librarians, &c., -----	987 13
To cash paid for the support of the experimental school, from Feb. 26 to Sept. 30,	438 71
To cash in the bank Sept. 30, 1846,-----	554 31
	<hr/>
	\$12,556 43
	<hr/> <hr/>

NOTE.—A large portion of the amount charged for apparatus, was outstanding when the last report was made.

1846.

CR.

Sept. 30, By cash received at sundry times from the Comptroller, by draft of the Superintendent, from the appropriation to "establish the Normal School," to this date, \$1,900 00	
By cash received as above from the appropriation to support the Normal School,	10,000 00
By cash received Jan. 31 from the corporation of the city of Albany, -----	200 00
By cash received Feb. 1st to Sept. 30th, for tuition in experimental school, ----	449 37
By cash received of sundry Normal students for loss of text-books, -----	7 06
	<hr/>
	\$12,556 43
	<hr/> <hr/>

All which is respectfully submitted.

WM. H. CAMPBELL,  
S. YOUNG,  
G. HAWLEY,  
H. BLEECKER.

I concur in the foregoing report,

N. S. BENTON,

*Albany, Jan. 26, 1847.*

*Supt. of Common Schools.*

# DOCUMENTS.

( A. )

Names and residences of the pupils who received the diploma of graduation March 10, 1846.

NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Isaac P. Frink,.....	West-Troy, .....	Albany.
Edward W. Chesebro, ....	Guilderland, .....	Albany.
Martin M. Smith,.....	Pike, .....	Allegany.
H. Elizabeth Cole,.....	Chenango, .....	Broome.
Charles D. Lawrence, ....	Scipio, .....	Cayuga.
John N. Knapp, .....	Victory, .....	Cayuga.
John C. Moses,.....	French Creek, ....	Chautauque.
Darwin E. Eaton, .....	Portland, .....	do
Catharine M. Tuttle, ....	Sherburne, .....	Chenango.
Mary L. Beale,.....	Austerlitz, .....	Columbia.
Mary Cornwell, .....	New Lebanon,....	do
James H. Salisbury,.....	Homer, .....	Cortland.
Egbert B. Johnson, .....	Union Vale,.....	Dutchess.
Cyrenius C. Gunn, .....	Lancaster, .....	Erie.
Oliver C. Belding, .....	Oppenheim Centre,	Fulton.
Daniel T. Lennon, .....	Cairo, .....	Greene.
Alida B. Taintor, .....	Coxsackie, .....	Greene.
Margaret M. Lyon, .....	Little Falls,.....	Herkimer.
John R. Webb,.....	Brownville,.....	Jefferson.
Cornelia M. Johnson, ....	Champion, .....	do
Samuel P. Cole, .....	Henderson, .....	do
Joseph Weller,.....	Geneseo, .....	Livingston.
Charles L. Brown, .....	Stockbridge, .....	Madison.
James Atwater,.....	Lockport, .....	Niagara.
Francis A. Thayer, .....	Rome, .....	Oneida.
Chauncey L. Williams, ...	Lafayette, .....	Onondaga.
B. Malvina Williams, ....	do .....	do
Rachel C. Newman,.....	South Onondaga,..	do
Julia A. Covil, .....	Fabius,.....	do
Mary G. Sabin,.....	Naples, .....	Ontario.
Alexander M. Baker, ....	Sandy Creek, ....	Oswego.
Delos Fitch, .....	Exeter,.....	Otsego.
Samantha Jones, .....	North Stephentown	Rensselaer.
Jacob Chace, Jr., .....	Hoosick Falls,....	do
Abraham Debaun,.....	Clarkstown,.....	Rockland.
Lucretia Ward,.....	Ballston Spa, ....	Saratoga.

## LIST OF PUPILS—(CONTINUED.)

NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Abby Perry, .....	Schenectady, ....	Schenectady.
Catharine Van Valkenburgh	Prattsburgh, ....	Steuben.
Charlotte D. Hill, .....	Owego, .....	Tioga.
Wm. H. Niles, .....	Dryden, .....	Tompkins.
Thomas Slater, .....	Caroline, .....	do
James Divine, .....	Wawarsing, ....	Ulster.
James M. Root, .....	Fort Ann, .....	Washington.
Jeremiah Jenkins, .....	Glen's Falls, . . .	Warren.
E. Dawson Granger, .....	Sodus, .....	Wayne.
Howard R. Miller, .....	Penn Yan, .....	Yates.
Edna Lapham, .....	Macedon, .....	Wayne.

Total 47.

## ( B. )

*The amount paid to each student during the summer term ending September 17, 1846.*

Albany, \$5.03; Allegany, \$12.71; Broome, \$9.38; Cattaraugus, \$13.79; Cayuga, \$9.72; Chautauque, \$15.12; Chemung, \$10.97; Chenango, \$8.04; Clinton, \$9.89; Columbia, \$5.90; Cortland, \$9.29; Delaware, \$7.34; Dutchess, \$7.28; Erie, \$13.55; Essex, \$8.81; Franklin, \$11.49; Fulton, \$6.38; Genesee, \$12.35; Greene, \$6.05; Herkimer, \$7.43; Jefferson, \$9.83; Kings, \$9.59; Lewis, \$8.90; Livingston, \$11.81; Madison, \$8.06; Monroe, \$11.60; Montgomery, \$6.23; New-York, \$9.47; Niagara, \$13.34; Oneida, \$7.91; Onondaga, \$9.02; Ontario, \$10.88; Orange, \$8.06; Orleans, \$12.74; Oswego, \$9.83; Otsego, \$7.01; Putnam, \$8.22; Queens, \$10.25; Rensselaer, \$5.21; Richmond, \$9.94; Rockland, \$8.69; Saratoga, \$7.40; Schenectady, \$5.48; Schoharie, \$5.67; Seneca, \$10.16; St. Lawrence, \$11.22; Steuben, \$11.51; Suffolk, \$11.79; Sullivan, \$8.42; Tioga, \$10.04; Tompkins, \$9.93; Ulster, \$6.78; Warren, \$6.89; Washington, \$6.47; Wayne, \$10.46; Westchester, \$9.08; Wyoming, \$12.49; Yates, \$10.58.

## ( C. )

The following is the course of study for the school, and a thorough acquaintance with the whole of it, on the part of the male pupils, is made condition for graduating:

Orthography—Normal chart; Analysis of Derivative Words—Town's; Reading and Elocution; Writing—National Writing Book; Geography and Outline Maps, (with map drawing,) Mitchell's; English Grammar, (with composition,) Brown's; History of United

States—Wilson's; Human Physiology—Lee's; Mental Arithmetic—Colburn's; Elementary Arithmetic—Perkins'; Higher Arithmetic—Perkins'; Elementary Algebra—Perkins'; Higher Algebra, chaps. vii. and viii., (omitting Multinomial Theorem and Recurring Series,) Perkins'; Geometry, six books—Davies' Legendre; Plane Trigonometry, as contained in Davies' Legendre; Land Surveying—Davies; Natural Philosophy—Olmsted's; Chemistry, (with experimental lectures,) Gray's; Intellectual Philosophy—Abercrombie's; Moral Philosophy Lectures; Constitutional Law, (with select parts of the statutes of this State most intimately connected with the rights and duties of citizens)—Young's Science of Government and Rev. Statutes; Rhetoric—Lectures; Theory and Practice of Teaching—Lectures and Experimental School; Mathematical Geography, use of Globes, and Elements of Astronomy—Lectures. Lessons in Drawing and Vocal Music to be given to all.

The same course of study, omitting the higher Algebra, Plane Trigonometry, and Surveying, must be attained by females as a condition for graduating.

Those of the pupils who desire to pursue their mathematical studies still farther, can be allowed to do so after completing the above course of study.

## ( D. )

*Names and Residences of the pupils who received the diploma of graduation September 17, 1846.*

NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Mary E. Butler, .....	Stockport, ....	Columbia.
Julia B. Clark,.....	Oswego, .....	Oswego.
Ann J. Collins,.....	Thompson, ....	Sullivan.
Lucy E. Crandall, .....	Bridgewater, ...	Oneida.
Jane Coley, .....	Perrinton, .....	Monroe.
S. Maria Dady,.....	Homer, .....	Cortland.
Sarah Durfee, .....	Palmyra, .....	Wayne.
Sarah E. Foster,.....	Sing-Sing, .....	Westchester.
Catharine M. Goodman, ..	Bolton, .....	Warren.
Elizabeth Hatfield, .....	Macedon,.....	Wayne.
Ann Minerva Hurd,.....	Royalton, .....	Niagara.
S. Almira Jenner, .....	New-York, ...	New-York.
Mary Ann Lee,.....	Little Falls,....	Herkimer.
Amy Mott, .....	Williamson,.....	Wayne.
Laura Munson,.....	Caledonia, .....	Livingston.
Ann E. McDowell, .....	Wayne, .....	Steuben.
Ann Maria Ostrom, .....	Perry, .....	Wyoming.
Cynthia A. Pierce, .....	Middlefield, ...	Otsego.

## LIST OF PUPILS—(CONTINUED.)

NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Mary A. Perrine,.....	Root,.....	Montgomery.
Patience Smith, .....	New-York, ....	New-York.
Hannah E. Stevens, .....	Cicero,.....	Onondaga.
Sarah E. Smead, .....	White Creek,..	Washington.
Elizabeth Tallmadge, ....	Albany,.....	Albany.
L. Maria Thatcher, .....	Eaton,.....	Madison.
Mary H. Van Valkenburgh	Prattsburgh, ...	Steuben.
Deborah T. Wilber,.....	Saratoga,.....	Saratoga.
Israel G. Atwood, .....	Wheatfield, ....	Niagara.
Chauncey W. Allen, .....	Galway, .....	Saratoga.
Ezra D. Barker, .....	Le Roy, .....	Genesee.
Truman H. Bowen, .....	Manheim Centre,	Herkimer.
William H. Ball,.....	Wallkill,.....	Orange.
James Coley, .....	Florida,.....	Montgomery.
Neil Campbell,.....	Monroe,.....	Orange.
John A. Cramer,.....	Amsterdam, ...	Montgomery.
Joel B. Conklin, .....	Sandlake,.....	Rensselaer.
Charles T. Canfield,.....	Freemansburgh .	Tompkins.
Albert E. Crane, .....	Urbana, .....	Steuben.
Ebenezer Curtice,.....	Mayville,.....	Chautauque.
Edwin B. Clapp, .....	Belfast, .....	Allegany.
Lewis Cornell, .....	Van Buren, ....	Onondaga.
Charles Gale, .....	Beekmantown ..	Clinton.
Cyrus Holley, .....	Amsterdam, ...	Montgomery.
Josiah W. Hastings,.....	Brandon, .....	Franklin.
Frederic L. Hanford, ....	Stamford,.....	Delaware.
Orson Jackson,.....	Westford, .....	Otsego.
Daniel G. Jones, .....	Aurora, .....	Erie.
Charles Kendall, .....	Westerlo,.....	Albany.
De Witt C. Marsh, .....	Randolph, .....	Cattaraugus.
Wm. Orton, .....	Seneca,.....	Ontario.
Charles H. Oliver, .....	Wallkill, .....	Orange.
Richard M. Patchin, .....	Wawarsing, ...	Ulster.
Daniel B. Ross, .....	Canadice, .....	Ontario.
Byron Rice, .....	Mentz, .....	Cayuga.
Julius T. L. Remington, ..	Hopkinton, ....	St. Lawrence.
Edwin B. Russ, .....	Utica, .....	Oneida.
Henry J. Sherrill,.....	Eaton, .....	Madison.
G. Herman Stevens,.....	Ithaca, .....	Tompkins.
Andrew J. Stevens, .....	South Columbia,	Herkimer.
Buckley K. Seaman,.....	Schroon, .....	Essex.
Richard H. Uline, .....	Sandlake,.....	Rensselaer.
Augustus H. Wallwork,...	Huntington, ....	Suffolk.
Daniel E. Whitmore, ....	Columbus, .....	Chenango.
James D. Warner, .....	Albany, .....	Albany.

Total 63.