

State of New-York.

No. 56.

IN SENATE, FEB. 11, 1850.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Executive Committee of the State Normal
School.

TO THE LEGISLATURE.

Pursuant to the provisions of the act, chapter 311 of the Laws of 1844, the undersigned have the honor to state that Charles L. Austin, Esq., has been appointed one of the Executive Committee for the care, management and government of the Normal School, in the place of the Hon. Harmanus Bleecker, 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; which Report contains a full statement of the receipts and expenditures of money under the same act.

CHRISTOPHER MORGAN,

Superintendent of Common Schools.

G. Y. LANSING, *Chancellor,*

in behalf of the Regents.

Albany, January 31st, 1850.

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 period of five years, during which, according to the act of the Legislature passed May 7th, 1844, the experiment of the normal system of training teachers was to be made, has now closed ; and the committee feel called on to state, in as few words as possible, their views in regard to the system, and the expediency of continuing the school. This will be best done by giving a brief history of the school during the five years of its existence. But, in presenting these views, it may also be proper to state, that but one of the present committee had any agency in the establishment of the Normal School: it was, then, no favorite scheme of theirs, of which pride would lead them to speak well, even though positive failure were manifest to others. If the school has proved itself useful, the committee claim not the honor of it ; and if the system, from inherent defects, has proved a failure, they will bear no part of the blame, for they were not the authors of it. The favorable terms in which they mean to speak of the school should therefore be regarded as the free, unbiased opinions of persons who can have no sinister motive for speaking anything but the truth.

The first term of the school began December 18th, 1844 ; the number of pupils who presented themselves on the first day was twenty-nine, thirteen males and sixteen females ; and at the close of the term the number had reached ninety-eight, about an equal number of whom

was of each sex. The following table will show the number of pupils in each term, and also the number and sex of the graduates:

		<i>Graduates.</i>			
	Term.	Students.	Male.	Female.	Total.
First	1st term,.....	98	0	0	0
Year,	2d "	185	29	5	34
Second	3d "	197	32	15	47
Year,	4th "	205	37	26	63
Third	5th "	178	27	19	46
Year,	6th "	221	37	25	62
Fourth	7th "	198	25	25	50
Year,	8th "	208	17	29	46
Fifth	9th "	175	22	21	43
Year,	10th "	196	19	18	37
		1861	245	183	428

The whole number of pupils who have enjoyed the advantages of the school, for a longer or shorter period, is 1,130.

From the above table, it will be seen that the school, during each term, has had a respectable number of pupils enrolled. It must, however, be remembered, that the attendance of the pupils, during the first two years, was secured by the payment to each of a considerable bonus. During the first term, besides gratuitous instruction and the use of text-books, the females received \$1.25 each a week, and the males \$1. During the second term, \$1 a week was paid to each pupil without regard to sex. During the third term, seventy five cents was paid; and during the fourth term, besides a mileage of three cents, the balance of \$1,700, not expended for mileage, was divided equally among the pupils.

It cannot be doubted that the distribution of these sums of money had considerable influence in supplying the school with pupils during the first two years, and that students could not then have been induced to come to the school unless some such means had been adopted. Indeed it is believed, that the gentlemen who first originated the normal system in this State, contemplated the payment of such bonus as one of the regular expenditures of the school, and did not suppose that the time would ever come when the attendance of pupils could be secured without it. But at the end of the second

year, the committee found that the normal system enjoyed so large a share of the public confidence, that it was needless to expend so large an amount in this way, and that there would be no difficulty in securing the attendance of pupils, if good and adequate instruction were afforded. And the respectable attendance from the beginning of the third term down to the present time—an attendance secured without the payment of any money except mileage—is at least a proof that the school enjoys the public confidence.

It must further be taken into consideration what a serious diminution in the number of its pupils the school was expected to suffer from the abolition of the office of county superintendent; and if without the efficient co-operation of this officer so large a number of pupils is now in attendance, it shows conclusively that the fostering care which the Legislature has bestowed upon the school receives the hearty approval of the citizens and tax-payers of the State.

From the table given above it will be seen that the number of pupils, who have completed the regular course of studies, is 428. A large proportion of these graduates have, in good faith, accepted situations as teachers in our common schools, and with very few exceptions, they have acquitted themselves in such a manner as to do honor to the school. The committee believe that they have heard of nearly every case in which a graduate has failed to give satisfaction as a teacher—for censure always travels faster than commendation—and the paucity of instances in which these teachers have failed of receiving the approbation of their employers, has caused the committee as much surprise as pleasure.

About 500 persons, holding connexion with the school for longer or shorter periods, have left it before completing the full course of study. Of these, a small number were dismissed for incompetency or misconduct; some died while pupils; some left on account of bad health; some have relinquished the intention of teaching, and engaged in other pursuits; but by far the larger proportion left the school on account of want of funds, and have accepted situations in our district schools, in which they are now engaged in teaching. The number of graduates and other students of the Normal School, now teaching, is not less than 750, the expense of whose education has cost the State, on an average, $\$74\frac{1}{2}$ for each pupil,—a small sum to pay for the education of a teacher, if he is fitted for his work.

It is believed that these teachers have caused great improvements in the schools where they have taught, in regard to reading, spelling, and the study of geography and arithmetic ; drawing, map drawing and vocal music have also been generally introduced, and in a considerable number of our schools, algebra and geometry are regular studies. This marks a state of progress far in advance of what the district schools exhibited twenty years ago, and while the committee do not claim a tithe of this honor as due to the normal system, they nevertheless are of the opinion, that the Normal School has given additional impetus to the forward tendency, and has placed common school education in such a position that it cannot go backwards. From the very nature of the system, its influence must also steadily increase, and the day is not far distant, when as a legitimate effect of the Normal School, not only greater thoroughness, but also higher attainments will be demanded of the common school teacher.

The history of the past five years, exhibits also, a very gratifying improvement in the circumstances of the teacher ; the profession is becoming more respectable, the salaries are considerably increased, and there is a greater demand for *competent* teachers, and hence there is not among teachers that restless desire to change their occupation ; many of the graduates of the Normal School have expressed their intention of making teaching the business of their lives, declaring that their prospects in that profession were better than in any other occupation.

The committee appreciating the great and growing importance of agricultural science, and considering it, in its elementary principles, an appropriate subject for common school instruction ; and considering also, that with the aid of suitable text books now, or soon to be attainable, the subject, always appropriate, has at length become feasible for such instruction ; have recently assigned to it a more prominent place than it had before held in the Normal School, by making it a separate or independent branch and requiring it to be taught as an essential or constituent part of the course of study pursued in the school. The committee, impressed, as they themselves are, with the great importance of this new subject of study, hope to be able, through their normal graduates, acting under a like impression, to cause it to be introduced into all the schools taught by such graduates, and through their influence and that of such schools, to cause it to be

finally adopted as part of the regular course of study in all the common schools, at least in the rural or agricultural parts of the State.

The committee have learned, with much satisfaction, from the proceedings of the State Agricultural Society at its last annual meeting, that a treatise on the subject above referred to, has been recently prepared by Professor Norton and submitted to the society, who, after due examination, have recommended it as a very valuable production, specially appropriate for the use of common schools, and have directed it to be published with a view, as is understood, to such a use. Such a treatise at this time, together with the text books already published and in practical use, will, in the opinion of the committee, furnish all needful facilities for common school instruction on the subject above referred to.

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

George R. Perkins, A. M.,

Principal.

Wm. F. Phelps,

Permanent Teacher of Experimental School.

Darwin G. Eaton,

Teacher of Physiology, Mathematics &c.

Samner C. Webb, Librarian,

Teacher of Arithmetic, &c.

Silas T. Bowen,

Teacher of Int. Philos., Grammar, Rhetoric, &c.

William W. Clark, A. M.,

Teacher of Nat. Philosophy and Chemistry.

Truman H. Bowen,

Teacher of Vocal Music, Grammar, &c.

Elizabeth C. Hance,

Teacher of Reading, Geography, &c.

Ann Maria Ostrom,

Teacher of Drawing, &c.

Isabel Swartwood,

Temporary Teacher.

The arrangements of the institution remain substantially the same, as at the date of the last report, with the exception of the introduc-

tion of agricultural chemistry, as a subject of study. Miss Hance has been compelled to relinquish teaching, on account of ill-health; the reading classes, formerly under her charge, have been temporarily placed under the care of Mr. Webb, and Dr. Henry Mandeville has been engaged for the period of six weeks, to give additional instruction in reading. Miss Isabel Swartwood has also been employed as a teacher during the absence of Miss Hance.

The school is divided into three classes, called *junior*, *middle*, and *senior*. For a list of the studies pursued in each division, and also of the text books, see Appendix (A.)

In the last report presented to your honorable body, mention was made of the embarrassments which the committee had met with, since the abolition of the office of county superintendent, in the selecting of suitable persons to attend the school. The same difficulty still exists in some degree, though by the efforts of the committee, and by publishing, in the different papers of the State, a list of the vacancies to be filled, less trouble has been experienced during the past year.

Library and Apparatus.

The library is under the charge of Mr. Webb, one of the teachers of the school, who deserves especial commendation, for the care taken by him, in arranging and preserving the books. The miscellaneous library now numbers 783 volumes, showing an increase of 38 volumes since last report. In the text book library there are 4338 volumes fit for use.

No additions have been made to the philosophical and chemical apparatus, with the exception of an excellent English theodolite, of Troughton's manufacture, which was presented to the Normal School by an act of the last Legislature.

Experimental School.

In the experimental school there are ninety pupils, between the ages of six and sixteen years; of whom forty-six are free pupils. The others pay \$20 a year for tuition. This school gives the senior class of the Normal School an opportunity of learning and practising the best modes of instructing and governing a school; and too much praise cannot be bestowed on Mr. Phelps, the permanent teacher, for his industry and skill in imparting instruction to the students of the experimental and Normal Schools.

The new Building.

By an act of the Legislature, passed April 12, 1848, chapter 318, entitled "An act for the permanent establishment of the Normal School," the sum of \$15,000 was appropriated for "the erection of of a suitable building for the accommodation of the State Normal School;" and on February 24, 1849, the Legislature granted a further sum of \$10,000 for the same purpose, and also the sum of \$3,500 for *furnishing* the new building. In accordance with the provisions of these acts, a building, of the height of four stories, besides the basement, has been erected in a plain and substantial manner. It is situated on Lodge and Howard streets, in the city of Albany, having a front of 126 feet on Lodge street, and of 88 feet on Howard street. The building is in the shape of the letter L., and the depth of the main front on Lodge street is 46 feet. A bold and handsomely finished cornice adds much to its appearance.

Its situation upon a corner lot, affording separate entrances for the sexes, is found to be a great advantage, for while the male and female pupils are instructed together, they never meet, except in the recitation and study rooms, where they are under the constant supervision of the teachers.

The accommodations, now furnished for the school, are most ample. There are

Recitation rooms for Normal pupils,.....	8
do do Experimental school,	2
Study room for Normal pupils,.....	1
do do Experimental school,	1
Rooms for hats, &c., Normal pupils,.. ..	2
do do Experimental school,.....	2
Large lecture room, (will seat 900 persons,).....	1

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The height of the ceilings in all the rooms is fifteen feet, except in the fourth story, where the height is sixteen feet.

The building is heated by three large furnaces, which are placed in the basement; but from the great size of the building, and the

height of the rooms, sufficient heat is not furnished to warm the whole house in the more intensely cold portions of the winter, and in consequence, the committee have been compelled to purchase four stoves, to be used as necessity requires.

In the erection of the building, great attention was paid to its proper ventilation, and it is believed that the arrangements which have been made, will secure a full supply of fresh air, as well as carry off the vitiated atmosphere. The committee are informed by Prof. Perkins, that since the new building has been occupied by the school, there has been less sickness among the students, than in any former period, and he is of opinion, that the better ventilation is the cause of the improvement.

A large filtering cistern, of the capacity of eighty hogsheads, affords a supply of water sufficient for all the purposes of the school. The water closets in the basement are also cleansed by water from the cistern, conducted through lead pipes.

The Principal's dwelling is on the north end of the lot, fronting on Lodge-street, and is a plain, but very convenient residence. Five rooms on the ground floor are also occupied by the janitor's family, the entrance to which apartments is on Howard-street.

The furniture, procured for the building, has been selected with strict regard to economy, and yet is believed that there are few buildings, devoted to the purposes of a school, which are more convenient and comfortable in every respect.

The desks in the study room of the Normal School, are each designed to accommodate two pupils. They are made of cherry wood, the top of each being 4 feet long and 1 foot 6 inches wide, sloping about $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches for the whole width. The tops are made stationary, under which is a shelf divided into two equal compartments, and accessible from the front. The body of the desk is supported at the ends by a neat and strong cast iron frame, screwed to the under side of the desk, and also to the floor. The height from the floor to the top of the desk is 29 inches. The chairs for each pupil consist of strong, but neat wooden seats, with curved backs and scroll tops, which are also supported by iron frames, screwed to the under side of the seat, and also to the floor. To give them greater strength, the

center piece of the chair back extends down to the floor, and is received in an iron socket, which is fastened to the floor.

The desks and chairs of the experimental school are similar to those just described, except that they are made single, so that each pupil has a distinct and separate desk. The chairs and desks in the experimental school are made of various heights to accommodate pupils of different ages.

The committee believe that the building, erected under their direction, is well adapted for the purposes to which it is to be devoted, and it has been as cheaply built as could have been expected. There have been some expenses for extra work, arising from changes made in the plans during the progress of building; but the money appropriated by the Legislature has been sufficient to defray all the expenses incurred.

It would have given the committee pleasure, if they could have seated the large lecture room, and placed shutters upon the windows; but it was found that the amount of the appropriations would not be sufficient to defray the expense, and the idea was abandoned, for the committee had resolved from the first that they would not expend a farthing more than the sum appropriated by the Legislature.

Before closing this report, the committee feel it to be a duty to make honorable mention of their late associate, the Hon. Harmanus Bleecker, who departed this life on the 19th of July last, in the 70th year of his age. Mr. Bleecker was a scholar and a gentleman, beloved by all who knew him, for his many estimable virtues. He was eminently a man of integrity and purity; with evil doing, whether in high or low life, he could have no participation. He was an ardent friend of his country, and regarded public, universal, thorough education, as one means whereby virtue and good order might be promoted. The committee miss him at their meetings, and regret the loss of his wise counsels.

A statement of the receipts and expenditures for the support of the Normal School, from Sept. 30, 1848, to Sept. 30, 1849, is herewith submitted, and the vouchers for every item are in the possession of the committee.

A separate statement of the receipts and expenditures for the erection and furnishing of the new building, is also herewith furnished.

All which is respectfully submitted.

GIDEON HAWLEY,
WM. H. CAMPBELL,
CH. L. AUSTIN.

Albany, Jan. 26, 1850.

I concur in the above report.

CHRISTOPHER MORGAN,
Superintendent of Common Schools.

New-York State Normal School in account with the Executive Committee.

1849.	<i>Dr.</i>	1849.	<i>Cr.</i>
Sept. 30, to cash paid for repairs, cleaning, fuel and other incidental expenses from Sept. 30th, 1848 to this date,.....	\$1,579 03	Sept. 30.—By cash on hand Sept. 30th, 1848, Received from Comptroller by draft of State Superintendent from the appropriation "to establish the Normal School,".....	\$133 96
For stationery, text books, library books, apparatus, chemicals &c.,.....	207 33	From State Supt., from the appropriation "to support the Normal School," from Sept. 30, 1848, to this date,.....	500 00
For mileage of students,.....	949 56	Received from Sept. 30, 1848, to this date, for tuition in experimental school,.....	10,500 00
For support of experimental school,.....	828 02	For old desks sold to the city of Albany,....	880 00
For salaries of Principal and teachers,.....	7,162 50	From Normal School pupils for loss of text books,.....	60 00
Balance in treasurer's hands,.....	1,349 64		2 12
	<u>\$12,076 08</u>		<u>12,076 08</u>
		1849.	
		Oct. 1, By balance in treasurer's hands,.....	<u>1,349 64</u>

New-York State Normal School Building, in account with the Executive Committee.

1849.	DR.	1849.	CR.
To cash paid for recording deed of lot	\$1 05	By cash received from Comptroller by draft of	
G. J. Penchard, architect, for plans, &c., of buil'g,	85 00	the State Superintendent, from the appropria-	
C. McGregor for copying specifications,	4 00	tion for the erection of Normal School build-	
C. Van Benthuyzen for printing do	22 97	ing,	\$25,000 00
D. Wright, for drawing contract,	12 00	Cash received from the Comptroller, the unex-	
Insurance, extension of carpenter's risks,	3 75	pendent remainder of \$9,600, appropriated May	
Orr & Cunningham, and J. Denniston & Co.,		7, 1844, for the " establishment of the Normal	
builders on contract for new building,	22,500 00	School,"	3,500 00
Orr & Cunningham for extras,	1,123 00		
do for black boards,	124 47		
J. Denniston & Co., carpenters, for extras,	854 60		
do do for desks and seats,	1,147 50		
J. Kimball and J. S. Ross, for pattern desks, ...	25 76		
Jno. Dixon, for 3 marble mantels,	130 00		
F. W. Ridgeway, plumber,	764 00		
C. McLoughlin for furnaces and fixtures,	711 23		
G. J. Penchard, architect, for overseeing the erec-			
tion of building,	500 00		
E. Russell & Son, extra painting,	105 81		
J. & W. J. Blackall, for locks and bells,	71 99		
Balance in hands of Ex. Com.,	312 87		
	<u>\$28,500 00</u>		<u>\$28,500 00</u>
		1850.	
		Jan'y. By balance in hands of Ex. Com.,	\$312 87

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SENATE

DOCUMENTS.

(A.)

COURSE OF STUDY.

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 a condition for graduating :

The school is divided into three classes, JUNIORS, MIDDLES, and SENIORS. These classes are arranged in divisions to suit the convenience of recitations.

JUNIORS.

Reading and Elocution.

Spelling.

Orthography, *Normal Chart.*

Writing.

Geography and Outline Maps, (with Map drawings,)..... *Mitchell.*

Drawing, begun.

Intellectual Arithmetic,..... *Colburn.*

Elementary Arithmetic,..... *Perkins.*

English Grammar, begun, *Brown.*

History of United States,..... *Willson.*

Higher Arithmetic, begun,..... *Perkins.*

Elementary Algebra, begun,..... *Perkins.*

MIDDLES.

Reading and Elocution,

Spelling.

Orthography,..... *Normal Chart.*

Writing.

Geography and Outline Maps, (with Map drawings,)..... *Mitchell.*

Drawing.

Intellectual Arithmetic,..... *Colburn.*

English Grammar,..... *Brown.*

History of United States, *Willson.*

Higher Arithmetic, *Perkins.*

Elementary Algebra,..... *Perkins.*

Human Physiology,.....	<i>Lee.</i>
Geometry, begun,	<i>Perkins.</i>
Perspective Drawing,.....	<i>Lectures.</i>
Mathematical Geography and use of Globes.	

The division of this class composed of the Juniors of the former terms, will not be required to review such studies as they have already completed.

SENIORS.

Higher Algebra, Chaps. VII. and VIII., (omitting Multi- nomial Theorem and Recurring Series,).....	<i>Perkins.</i>
Geometry, Six Books,	<i>Perkins' Elements.</i>
Plane Trigonometry, as contained in	<i>Davies' Legendre.</i>
Land Surveying,	<i>Davies.</i>
Natural Philosophy,	<i>Olmstead.</i>
Chemistry, (with Experimental Lectures,).....	<i>Silliman.</i>
Agricultural Chemistry,.....	} <i>Johnson's Cat. of Agricul. Chemistry & Geology.</i>
Intellectual Philosophy,.....	
Moral Philosophy,.....	<i>Wayland's Elements Abridged</i>
Rhetoric,.....	<i>Lectures.</i>
Constitutional Law, with select parts of the Statutes of this State, most intimately connected with the rights and duties of citizens,	} <i>Young's Science of Government; Revised Statutes.</i>
Art of Teaching,.....	
Elements of Astronomy,.....	} <i>Lectures, Theory and Practice of Teaching and Exper. School.</i>
Lessons in 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 of graduating.

Any of the pupils who desire further to pursue mathematics, can be allowed to do so after completing the above course of study.

(B.)

GRADUATES

Of the Ninth Term, ending April 5, 1849.

LADIES.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>
Martha B. Bancroft,	Weathersfield,	Wyoming.
Harriet A. Bushnell,	Lexington,	Greene.
Susan E. Beecher,	Batavia,	Genesee.
Bethania Crandall,	Cortlandville,	Cortland.
Eliza A. Chase,	Williamson,	Wayne.
Mary A. Fillmore,	Buffalo,	Erie.
Ellen P. Frisbee,	Albany,	Albany.
Melinda Guernsey,	Ballston,	Saratoga.
Lavanda M. Hinds,	Otsego,	Otsego.
Clara L. Jones,	Middleburgh,	Schoharie.
Hannah B. Kinney,	Onondaga,	Onondaga.
Lydia L. Lyon,	Albany,	Albany.
Sarah W. Mulhollen,	Canisteo,	Steuben.
Hannah P. Pomeroy,	Onondaga,	Onondaga.
Mary L. Palmer,	Ontario,	Wayne.
Julia A. Pool,	Albany,	Albany.
Mary Roberts,	Reading,	Steuben.
Sarah P. Smith,	Batavia,	Genesee.
Ellen Winspear,	Cheektowaga,	Erie.
Evaline B. Weston,	Wilmington,	Essex.
Ruth P. White,	Cazenovia,	Madison.

GENTLEMEN.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>
Orville W. Baker,	Houndsfield,	Jefferson.
Josiah C. Balsdon,	Wallkill,	Orange.
Lewis Beardsley,	Danby,	Tompkins.
Levi Cass,	Decatur,	Otsego.
David D. D. Dewey,	Malone,	Franklin.
Francis Elting,	Cairo,	Greene.
Henry A. Glidden,	Barre,	Orleans.
John F. Hammond,	Brookhaven,	Suffolk.
D. Henry Hughes,	Orleans,	Jefferson.
Menso W. Hubbard,	Schuyler's Lake,	Otsego.
Joseph A. Hallock,	Southold,	Suffolk.
John N. Miller,	Niskayuna,	Schenectady.
T. Wilbur Morgan,	Westfield,	Chautauque.
Cornelius H. Pierce,	Cold Springs,	Putnam.
Charles Ross,	Seneca,	Ontario.
Pulaski Rust,	Middleburgh,	Schoharie.
Luther L. Smith,	Mexico,	Oswego.
George W. Taylor,	Richland,	Oswego.
Matthias C. Van Horn,	Stark,	Herkimer.
Charles Waterbury,	Schoharie,	Schoharie.
Edward P. Waterbury,	Warsaw,	Delaware.
Andrew R. Wright,	Catlin,	Chemung.

Ladies,..... 21

Gentlemen,..... 22

Total,..... 43

Tenth Term, Ending September 27, 1849.

LADIES.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Post Offices.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>
Helen M. Baker,	Albany,	Albany,
Mary Brown,	Manchester,	Ontario.
Sarah A. Clute,	Pavilion,	Genesee.
Clara A. Cone,	Albany,	Albany.
Emeline C. Eaton,	Perinton,	Monroe.
Cindarella M. Gregory,	Naples,	Ontario.
Latitia M. Hebard,	Attica Centre,	Wyoming.
Emma C. Hillhouse,	Rochester,	Monroe.
Sarah D. Owen,	New-York Mills,	Oneida.
Hannah Parker,	Albany,	Albany.
Rhoda Pratt,	Elmira,	Chemung.
Sarah A. Saunders,	Albany,	Albany.
Charlotte Staplin,	Rutland,	Jefferson.
Frances E. Wetsell,	Albany,	Albany.
Sarah A. Wheeler,	Seneca Falls,	Seneca.
Catharine E. Whitney,	Albany,	Albany.
Delia E. Wilder,	Attica,	Wyoming,
Frances A. Wood,	Ballston Spa,	Saratoga.

GENTLEMEN.

Willis G. Abbott,	Otisco,	Onondaga.
Norman Allen,	Ithaca,	Tompkins.
Curtis Baird,	Clyde,	Wayne.
James Denman,	Poughkeepsie,	Dutchess.
Wm. Elting,	Port Jervis,	Orange.
Aurora Failing,	Palatine Bridge,	Montgomery.
Stephen W. Folger,	Lockport,	Niagara.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Post-Office.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>
Darwin E. Goodman,	Bolton,	Warren.
Amasa M. Gregory,	Sandford,	Broome.
Addison W. Hardy,	Rutland,	Jefferson.
Thomas Kitchen,	Ithaca,	Tompkins.
P. Charles Lynch,	Fallsburgh,	Sullivan.
Gilbert Onderdonk,	West Greece,	Monroe.
Stephen S. Read,	Kennedyville,	Steuben.
Edward C. Seymour,	Holland Patent,	Oneida.
Stephen H. Tilden,	Port Byron,	Cayuga.
Abram Tinkey,	Spring Valley,	Rockland.
Ira H. Tuthill,	Mattituck,	Suffolk.
John Wood,	Fortsville,	Saratoga.

Ladies,	18
Gentlemen,	19
Total,	37

(C.)

Amount of mileage paid at the end of each term to the students of the respective counties :

Counties.	Amount paid to each pupil.
Albany,.....	\$0 00
Allegany,.....	7 68
Broome,.....	4 35
Cattaraugus,.....	8 76
Cayuga,.....	5 16
Chautauque,.....	10 08
Chemung,.....	5 94
Chenango,.....	3 30
Clinton,.....	4 86
Columbia,.....	0 87
Cortland,.....	4 20
Delaware,.....	2 31
Dutchess,.....	2 19
Erie,.....	9 75
Essex,.....	3 78
Franklin,.....	6 36
Fulton,.....	1 35
Genesee,.....	8 49
Greene,.....	1 02
Hamilton,.....	2 46
Herkimer,.....	2 37
Jefferson,.....	4 80
Kings,.....	4 38
Lewis,.....	4 26
Livingston,.....	7 14
Madison,.....	3 03
Monroe,.....	7 53
Montgomery,.....	1 26

New-York,.....	4 35
Niagara,.....	9 00
Oneida,.....	2 79
Onondaga,.....	4 38
Ontario,.....	6 66
Orange,.....	3 15
Orleans,.....	7 71
Oswego,.....	5 01
Otsego,.....	1 98
Putnam,.....	3 18
Queens,.....	5 01
Rensselaer,.....	0 18
Richmond,.....	4 74
Rockland,.....	3 66
Saratoga,.....	0 90
Schenectady,.....	0 45
Schoharie,.....	0 96
Seneca,.....	5 91
St. Lawrence,.....	6 18
Steuben,.....	6 48
Suffolk,.....	6 78
Sullivan,.....	3 39
Tioga,.....	5 01
Tompkins,.....	5 10
Ulster,.....	1 74
Warren,.....	1 86
Washington,.....	1 50
Wayne,.....	5 43
Westchester,.....	3 90
Wyoming,.....	9 09
Yates,.....	6 36

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