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**Call number:** LH-REF 974.772 Grip's

**Publisher:** [Cortland, N. Y. : Standard press, 1899]

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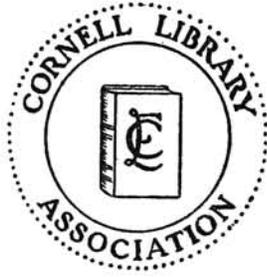
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**Material type:** Book

**Number of pages:** 234 p. : ill. ; 26 1/2 cm.

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"Grip's" historical  
souvenir of Cortland.  
Standard press,  
1899]



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"Grip's" Historical  
Souvenir of Cortland.

# DESCRIPTION OF CORTLAND,

BY JAMES M. MILNE.

**C**ORTLAND, the county seat of Cortland county, although a village in name, is a city in size, in public spirit and acquired advantages. It is situated in the beautiful valley of the Tioughnioga (bank of flowers) at nearly equal distances from Syracuse and Binghamton. At an elevation of 1,129 feet above sea level, on a fertile plain formed by the

tem large enough to meet the demands of a constantly increasing population, of gas and electric plants with ample capacity for power and for illuminating purposes.

The fine broad streets of Cortland give ample evidence of the generosity and wisdom of their projectors and the wide stretch of fine asphalt pavement embracing nearly all the prominent streets gives equal evidence of the public spirit, pride and



Photo by Hyatt.

MAIN STREET, NORTH FROM COURT STREET.

43067

confluence of seven valleys, framed by ranges of hills and ridges, which are pierced here and there by rich valleys, Cortland sits crowned with rare salubrity of climate and surrounded by a wealth of scenery of varied and surpassing beauty. The physical contour of the surrounding country makes Cortland the natural trading center of a large district. Through five of its valleys are stretched railroads and two of the adjoining villages are bound to it by an excellent electric trolley system. Cortland boasts of excellent waterworks and an abundant supply of pure spring water, of a finely constructed sewer sys-

business sagacity of the Cortland citizen of to-day.

We venture the assertion that no village of the size of Cortland can be found having such extensive asphalt paved streets, and with so uniformly fine houses and where so many residents own their own homes. In Cortland are found no tenement houses. In fact there are no poor districts, but everywhere are cheery, well kept and attractive homes. While Cortland stands confessed a great center of flourishing manufactories and an excellent mart of trade it is also a city of beautiful homes. If, as Victor Hugo says, homes are like the people that dwell in them, then the

homes of Cortland stand as witnesses of a people of rare enterprise and thrift, of commanding civic pride and high public spirit. Although Cortland is a city of business and its upbuilding has been the creation of business ventures and enterprises, at no time in its history has the purely mercenary spirit possessed it. Nor have its better impulses ever been touched by the blight of wealth in the hands of ignorant self-seeking men aiming either to rule or ruin. On the contrary the people of Cortland have maintained to a marked degree their business, social and political independence. They have had a lofty and just pride in their well filled churches, in their magnificent schools and in the number and excellence of their civic, social and literary organizations. As a manufacturing center Cortland possesses peculiar advantages and has many inducements yet to offer and not the least of these is the large available building space yet remaining, bordering the lines of railroad. Hawthorne says that if cities were built by the sound of music, then some edifices would appear to be constructed by grave, solemn tones, others to have danced forth to light fantastic airs.

Were Cortland's edifices the creation of "the happy art" and their form and feature written out in time and tune, it would soon be discovered that the musical tones of the grace and harmony were in verity but the visible tones of ringing saw and rushing plane and the rousing chorus of the anvil and the loom.

HISTORICAL OF CORTLAND.

BY JAMES M. MILNE.

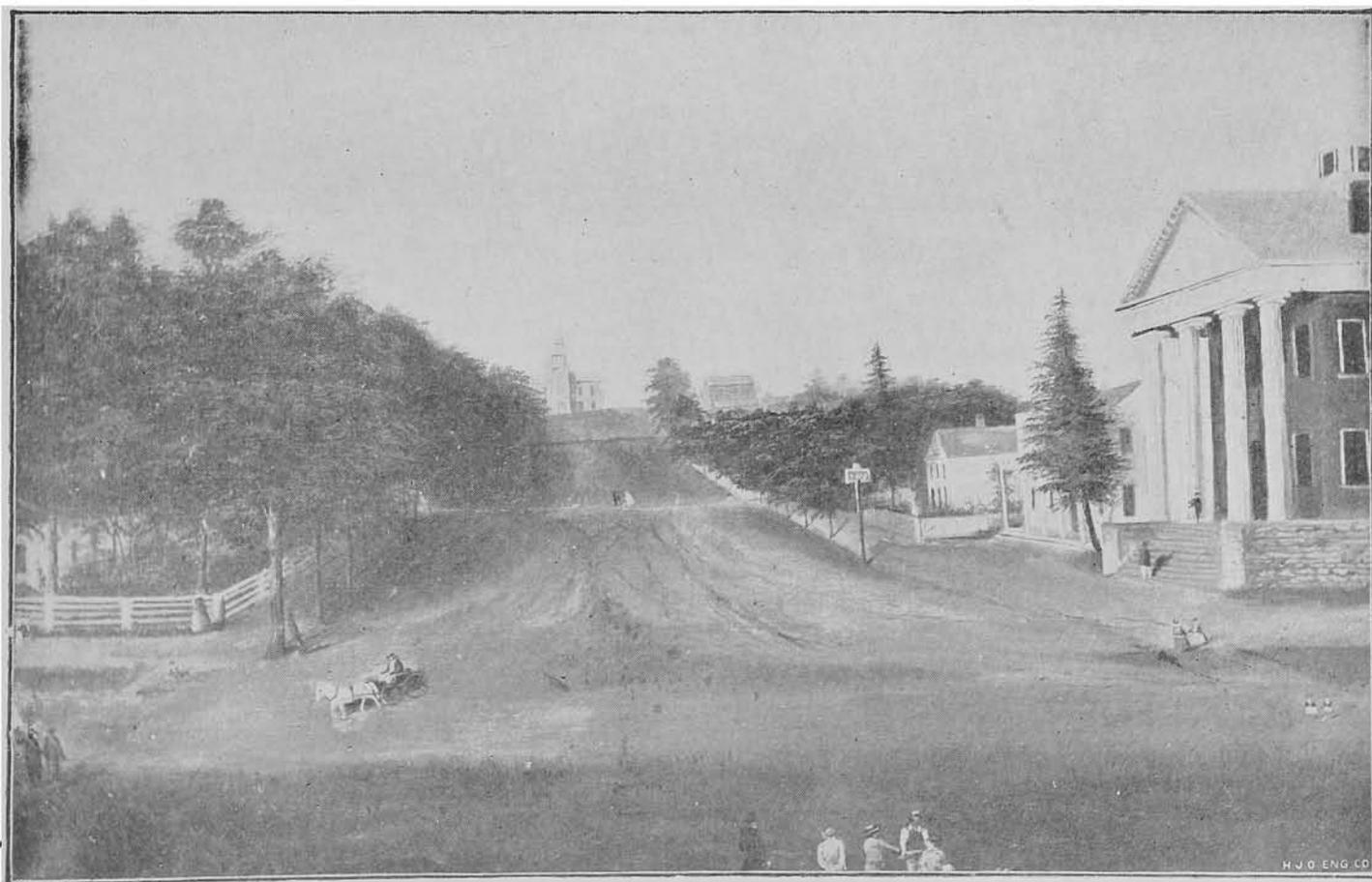


ON APRIL 8, 1808, by an act of the legislature, four whole and two half townships were taken from the southern part of Onondaga county and formed into a



PUBLIC BUILDINGS, CORTLAND, 1846. From "Standard Industrial Edition."

new county, which was named Courtlandt, in honor of General Pierre Van Courtlandt, the first lieutenant governor of the state of New York. The town of Cortlandville constituted the southern part of the town of Homer until April 11, 1829. Obviously the earliest settlements of what is now known as Cortland county are found written in the early settlements of Onondaga county, just as the early history of what is now the town of Cortlandville is



COURT, CORNER CHURCH STREET, 1840. "Standard Industrial Edition."

merged in the early history of the town of Homer. The earliest white settlers within the present limits of Cortland county were Joseph Beebe, his wife, and Amos Todd, her brother. In 1791 they reared a rude primitive structure in the primeval forest on the banks of Tioughnioga in the town of Homer, at a point on the main road immediately north the present village of Homer. The first white settlers within the present limits of the town of Cortlandville were John Miller and family, who in 1792, erected a rude hut where now the great willow tree stands in front of the old Mason Loring place near the county house. The settlement of the town of Homer, at first slow, was subsequently rapid in its development. Although in 1793 only six families had settled in the town, in 1797 the number of inhabitants had increased to 92 and the census report of 1810 shows the population of the town of Homer to be 2975. The internal improvements and developments of

not built till 1819 and was a quaint one-story brick structure on the site of the present county clerk's office. During the year 1816-17 there was a bitter strife involving the whole county in a controversy over locating the site of the county jail in the village of Homer. This was regarded by those opposing the proposition as an initial step in the development of a scheme to change the location of the county seat to Homer. A site for the jail was finally chosen near the court house on Court House hill, and the jail building was erected the following year.

In 1829 the town of Cortlandville was formed from the southern half of the town of Homer. The original boundaries of Cortlandville remained unchanged until 1845. In that year, and the following, additions were made to it from the town of Virgil. In 1836 a new court house was built and still stands, with subsequent additions, on the corner of Church and Court streets. On



MAIN, S. E. CORNER CLINTON AVENUE, 1866.

"Standard Ind. Ed."

the town seem to have kept pace with the increasing population. As early as 1798 a schoolhouse had been built and a school opened with Joshua Ballard as teacher. In the same year a gristmill was erected, thus establishing the first trade center in the county. In 1801 two religious societies were organized, the Baptist and the Congregational. In 1808 a medical society was formed. The year 1810 was a red letter year. In that year Ephraim Fish represented Cortland county as the first member of assembly in the legislature of the state. In that year John Keep was appointed the first county judge, and in that year, after a bitter struggle on the part of Homer village, Port Watson and the village of Cortland, the site for the court house was chosen on a place now known as Court House hill in the village of Cortland, thus settling the question that the part of Homer township known as the village of Cortland should be the county seat.

Besides these important events the year 1810 witnessed the establishment of the Cortland Courier, the first newspaper published in the county. Although a county clerk had been appointed as early as 1808, the first county clerk's office was

the site of the old county clerk's office a new structure was erected in 1876, as county clerk and surrogate's office. Nov. 5, 1853, the village of Cortland was incorporated and in 1864 was re-chartered by an act of legislature.

The people of Cortland have always shown a warm interest in the cause of general and higher education. Ten years before the separation of Cortlandville from the town of Homer, the Cortland academy—now Homer academy and Union school—was chartered, and for many years was maintained at private expense and at great sacrifice but with generous liberality. One year before the separation of the towns there was founded in the village of Cortland, the Cortland Village Female seminary, which maintained high rank and exerted a wide influence. The building in which the seminary was held was located on a beautiful lot facing Main street and back of the present line of the Wallace building and Taylor Hall block.

The first schoolhouse in Cortlandville stood on part of the site now occupied by the Messenger House.

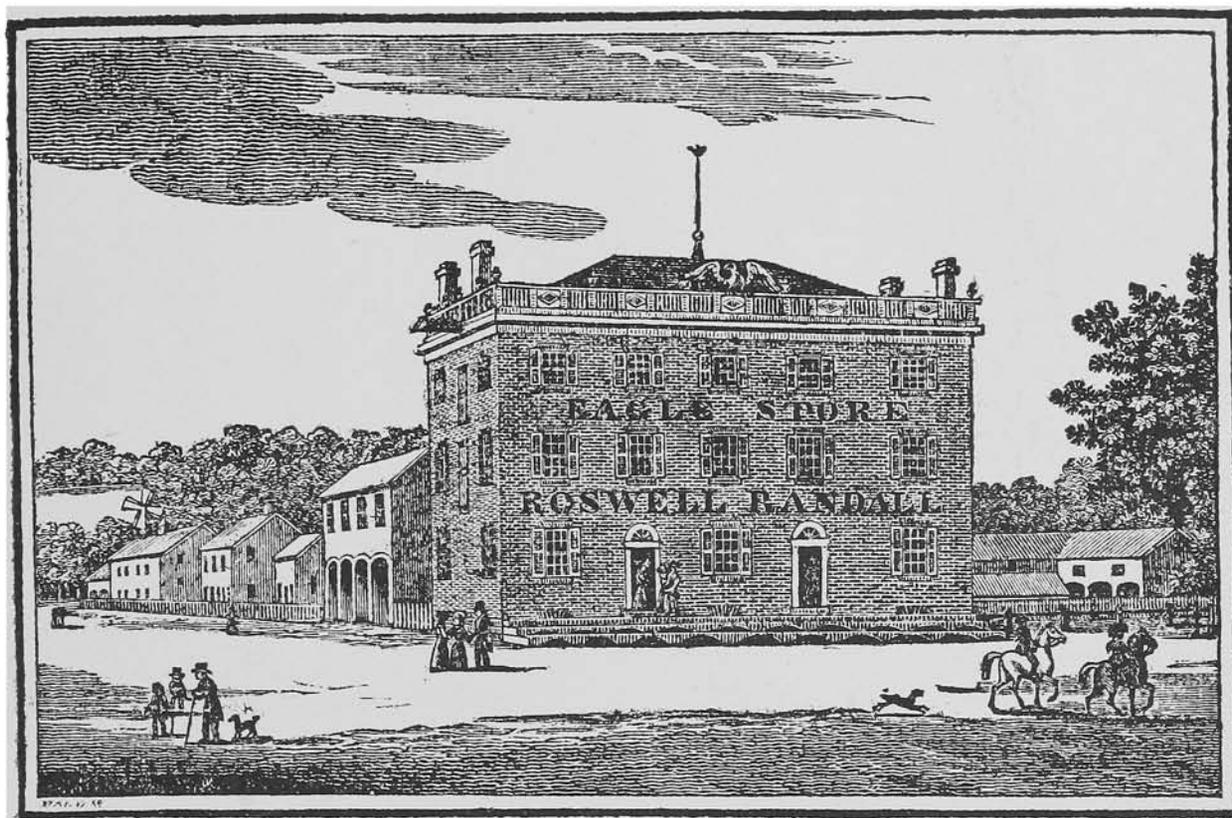
In 1816 a school building was erected on a site

now forming part of the Normal school ground almost directly in the rear of where the soldiers' monument stands. In this building a few years later was carried on a "Classical School for Young Men," corresponding in character and influence to the Cortland Female Seminary, both of which institutions were merged into the Cortlandville academy, which was incorporated in 1842. The Cortlandville academy was conducted in the building of the "Classical School for Young Men," with material and extensive additions thereto. During its history it was a marked success and reached high name and fame among the excellent academies of the state. Its existence terminated on the establishment of the State Normal school in Cortland. On Dec. 11, 1866, by an almost unanimous vote—only ten dissenting votes—the people of Cortland voted to the state \$75,000 for the erection and equipment of a Normal school in the village. Subsequent gifts to the state for

tion stands as a lasting memorial of heroic endeavor and of grateful remembrance.

Cortland, as has been noted, is rich in manufacturing industries. Conspicuous among the great industrial interests of Cortland are the immense works of the Cortland Wagon company, and the extensive wire factories of the Wickwire Brothers. The last quarter of a century has seen these great establishments developed from small beginnings until to-day, in the quality and quantity of their outputs they are recognized among the leaders in the trade of the world.

To the following pages of the Souvenir is relegated the general and special description of the institutions, professions and organizations of Cortland. Enough, certainly, has been noted in historical description of things past to form a torch for lighting up the possible growth and achievements of Cortland and her citizens in the coming years.



MAIN, CORNER TOMPKINS STREET, 1820.

"Standard Ind. Ed."

the benefit of the Normal school increased the amount to nearly \$100,000.

The present village school system was established in 1880 by an act of the legislature, and ward school buildings were immediately erected and the excellent system was completed by the erection of the present High School building in 1892.

The history of the Cortland Fire department, second to none in efficiency, dates from June 5, 1854, when the first village fire company was formed. Among the members of the fire companies have been the most prominent citizens of Cortland. In 1875 was built the present handsome and convenient engine house and in 1876 was purchased a steam fire engine.

Cortland village holds a proud place in the military history of the county, which during the War of the Rebellion, sent out to the Union army the 76th regiment, four companies of the 157th regiment and three companies of the 185th regiment of N. Y. S. V., and 233 of whose sons died on the field of honor. The beautiful soldiers' monument erected in 1876 by popular subscrip-

**The First Baptist Church** was organized April 24, 1801, as the Homer Baptist church, at a meeting held at the home of Asahell Minor. On May 13 of the same year, a meeting was held at the home of E. Bishop, and three new members were received, John Morse, Mary Bishop, and Rhoda Beebe. On Aug. 28 the following resolution was passed: "Voted that we consider ourselves a church of Christ, and act accordingly," and on Oct. 3 a council was called and the church was recognized as a Baptist church. On Aug. 24, 1802, the church voted to join the Otsego association, and Thomas Keep and Peleg Babcock were appointed the first messengers to the association. When the Madison association was formed the church joined this association and remained here until the Cortland association was formed in 1823, when the church joined this association, the first meeting of which was held at Fabius, Sept. 11 and 12, 1823. The first house of worship of this church was located where Fitz avenue and Homer avenue intersect. This house was sold to the Wes-

leyan Methodists, who moved it to Blodgett Mills, where it was used by that society until June 4, 1890, when the First Wesleyan Methodist church of Blodgett Mills became the First Baptist church and the old meeting house with its modern improvements was again in the Baptist denomination. The church was first permitted only to have preaching occasionally. On June 19, 1802, the church voted to "support the gospel by equality" and two brethren were appointed to make out the first assessment upon the members which was as follows: Peleg Babcock,

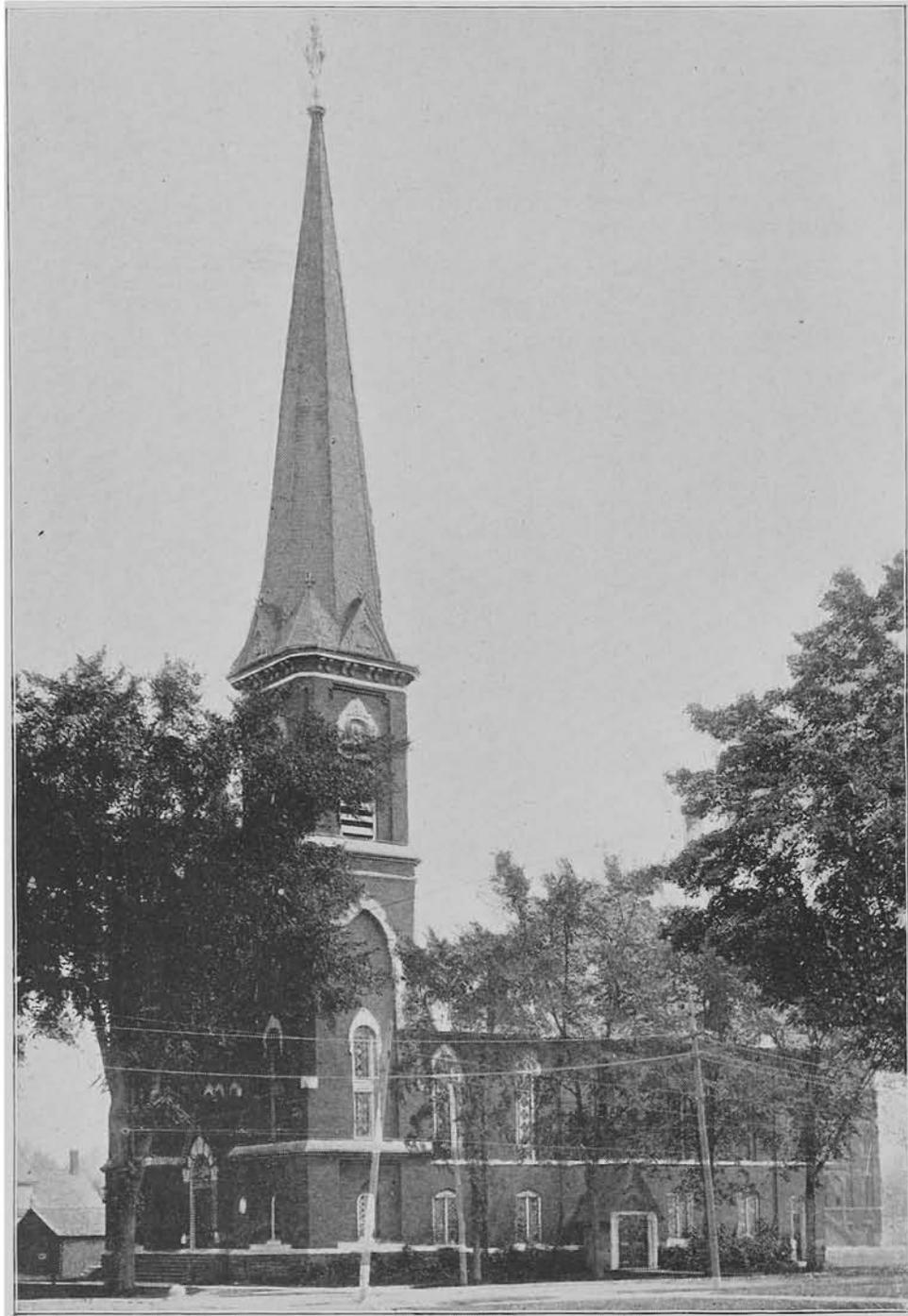


Photo by Butler.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

\$2.08; John Keep, \$2.36; Joseph Beebe, 76 cts.; Cornish Messenger, 77 cts.; Daniel Crandal, 59 cts.; Roderick Beebe, 33 cts.; James H. Wheeler, 13 cts. On March 23, 1802, the church voted to meet at Tully one-quarter of the time. On Nov. 19, 1803, the following resolution was passed: "Voted, to invite Elder Lesner to preach with us once in two months, beginning the first of October last."

However, it was not until 1807 that the church had a regular pastor, the Rev. Alfred Bennett, who united with the church by letter, April 29, 1804, and was licensed to preach by the church,

March 15, 1806, being called to the pastorate Feb. 14, 1807, and ordained June 18, 1807. The church was incorporated at Albany, June 8, 1810, as the First Baptist Society of the Town of Homer. On Dec. 8, 1830, the name of the church was changed to the First Baptist Church and Society of the Town of Cortlandville. The church has had quite an ancestral record. On Oct. 19, 1805, it voted letters to its Virgil brethren to form the Virgil Baptist church and on April 14, 1827, letters were granted to 34 members to form the Second Baptist Church of the Town of Homer, now the First Baptist Church of McGraw. On April

18, 1827, letters were granted to twenty-five members to form the Homer village church, which is now the First Baptist Church of Homer, and on Nov. 5, 1896, the church voted letters to thirty-five of its members to become constituent members of the Memorial Baptist Church of Cortland. In 1831, the church voted to build a new meeting house on Chapel (now Church street), which was constructed the following year, the contract price being \$3,000.00. This was the old church that stood upon the present site, the northeast corner of Church and Railroad streets. In 1871 the church again voted to build a new house of worship and the following building committee was appointed: Chauncey Keator, H. C. Smith, E. A. Fish, Samuel Freeman, J. S. Squires, J. L. Gillett, T. M. Loring, G. N. Copeland, E. P. Slafter, Joseph Kinney and N. Chamberlain, and as a result of this movement the present building was erected. The following pastors have served the church: Rev. Alfred Bennett, 1807-1828; Rev. Peleg Card, 1828-1830; Rev. Alfred Gates, 1830-1831; Rev. Nathan Peck, 1831-1834; Rev. Zenas Freeman, 1834-1837; Rev. O. Montague, 1837-1839; Rev. J. P. Simmons, 1841-1851; Rev. Henry Bowen, 1851-1861; Rev. Thos. Goodwin, 1861-1863; Rev. A. Wilkins, 1863-1869; Rev. Wm. N. Tower, 1870-1873; Rev.

"Standard Ind. Ed."

Wm. M. Kincaid, 1874-1877; Rev. L. J. Mattison, D. D., 1878-1878; Rev. H. S. Westgate, 1878-1880; Rev. J. W. Putnam, 1880-1885; Rev. H. A. Cordo, D. D., 1885-1895; Rev. A. Chapman, 1895-1899; Rev. W. Jasper Howell, 1899—. At the last Association the church reported a membership of 612. The church is now in a prosperous condition and the outlook was never brighter.—BY ASA STARR.

**Rev. W. Jasper Howell**, pastor of First Baptist church, was born in Washington County, Nebraska, in December, 1870. His father was a farmer and was a native of North Carolina. His

mother was a Virginian. In 1880 his parents moved to Lenoir, N. C., where they still reside. In 1890 he entered as a student a Presbyterian college in East Tennessee, the Greenville and Tusculum college. This is the second oldest college in the state. During a college revival in February, 1890, he was converted and later he was a traveling salesman for some time. This proved a valuable experience, as did also his varied services as a teacher in the schools. On Jan. 4, 1891, he was baptized into the fellowship of the Baptist Church of Greenville, Tenn., by the Rev. Oscar Haywood, now pastor at Jackson, Tenn., and was licensed to preach by the Greenville church in

victions and sympathies have found their expression from time to time. He has had some successful pastorates: Franklinton, N. C., Dalton, N. Y., and Irondequoit, N. Y. His theological course was taken in Rochester Theological seminary, graduating in May, 1899. In June he entered with bright prospects upon the labors of his pastorate in this city.

**Y. P. S. C. E.**—In 1885 the young people of the First Baptist church organized a society called the Young People's association which was changed to the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, Oct. 12, 1886. For nearly three years, from June



Borrowed Photos.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL—THE LOCAL BOARD —[See Key P. 11.

August, 1891. In the same month he entered Wake Forest college, North Carolina, and 1893 was called to the pastorate of the Jonesboro, Tenn., church. This was one of the largest and most important churches in that section of the state. He was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry by the Greenville church November, 1893. In August, 1894, his resignation was accepted which enabled him to finish his course in Wake Forest college, from which institution he was graduated in 1896, being the orator of his college society. The theme of the oration was "Christian and Patriotic Citizenship." In temperance work, in Y. M. C. A. work and as a lecturer on popular themes, Rev. Mr. Howell's con-

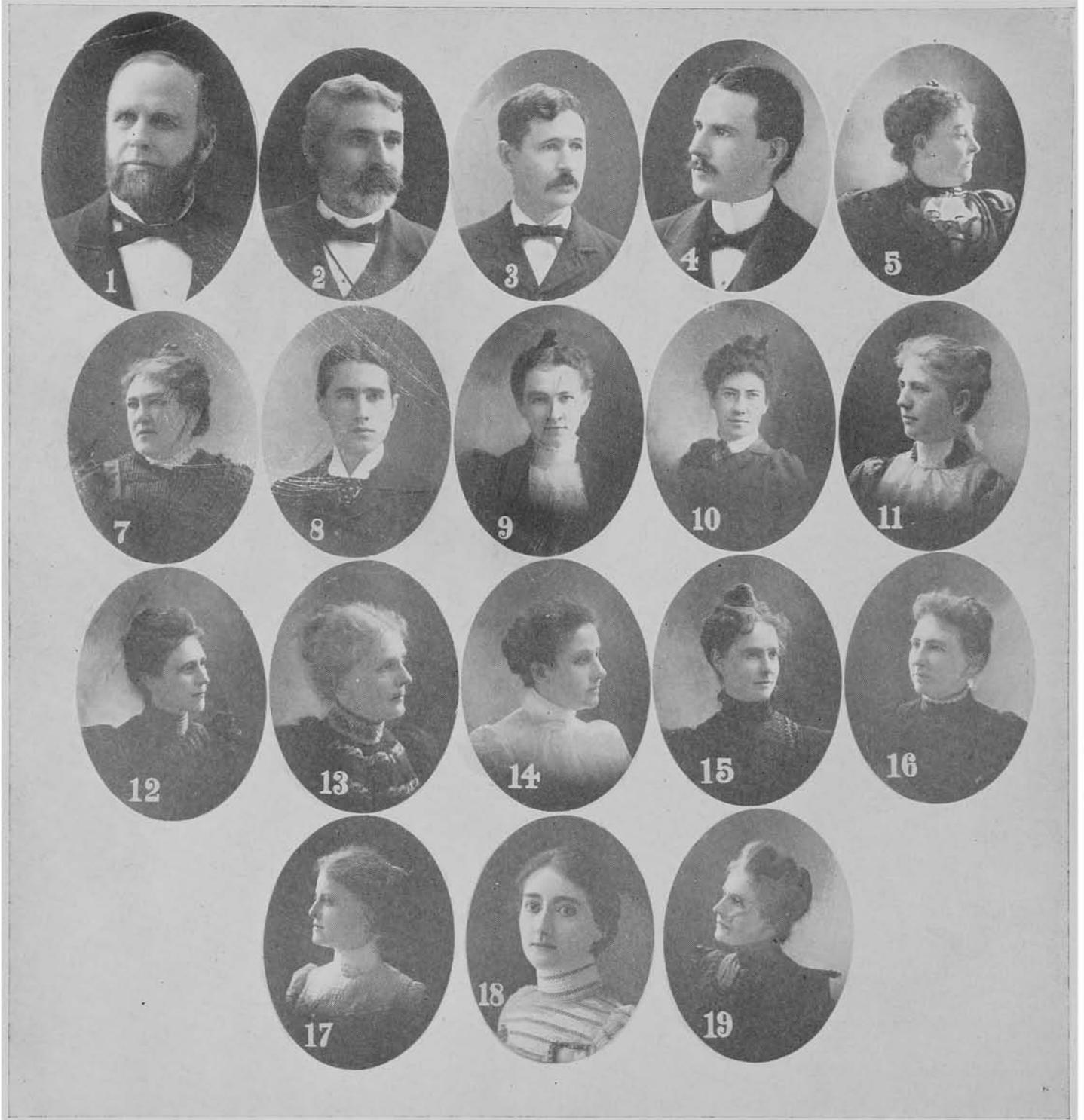
30, 1889, to April 13, 1892, the society reverted to nearly its original form, calling itself the Young People's society. On the latter date it again adopted the constitution and pledge of the Christian Endeavor society, and since then has faithfully adhered to them. The society has materially assisted the church. Among many things, it has contributed liberally toward an old church debt, furnished the Sunday-school room with a carpet and piano, and provided a water motor for the pipe organ. It has sent aid to a theological student in this country and to a boys' school in China, it has furnished a room in the theological seminary at Hamilton, N. Y., and since 1895 has paid the traveling expenses of a native Burman evangelist.

## THE CORTLAND NORMAL SCHOOL.

BY MISS M. F. HENDRICK.

Was established under the provisions of an act of the State legislature passed in 1866. By that act a commission was appointed to receive proposals with reference to the establishment of State Normal schools from local authorities throughout the state, and to accept not more than four of the proposals so made. By energetic ef-

department, to which residents of Cortland might be admitted without taking upon themselves the obligation to teach. The property was accepted by the State and a local board appointed in December of 1868, and the first term of the school began in March of 1869. The original building served the purposes of the school until 1891, when the legislature appropriated \$55,800 for a new building and \$16,000 for the renovation of the old building. Other special appropriations



Photos by Hyatt.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL—THE FACULTY.—[See Key P. 10.]

forts and liberal pledges on the part of the people of the village, Cortland secured one of these four Normal schools. Land was acquired and a building erected at a cost to the village of a little less than \$100,000. To this was added the land and other property of the Cortlandville academy, which for a quarter of a century had done good educational service in the community and which was at that time given up under the agreement that the State should always maintain in connection with the Normal school an academic

for the buildings and grounds, both before and since that date, have raised the total investment of village and state in the plant of the school to nearly \$270,000. The grounds contain four acres. They are well laid out and planted mainly with elms. The main entrance to the grounds is from Church street, which from the early days of the village was designed to be, as in dimensions and appearance it is, a public park. The rows of elms on the greens bordering the street are of nearly a century's growth. Five of the churches of the

village stand in almost consecutive order on either side of the Normal grounds, facing the street, and by their appropriate architecture add to the attractiveness of the place.

The Normal buildings are of brick. They have a total length of 350 feet and a greatest width of 130 feet. They contain on all floors very nearly two acres of floor room devoted to the purposes of the school. The new building is occupied exclusively by the Normal department while the laboratories and science rooms of that department are on the third floor of the old building. The first floor of the old building is occupied by the kindergarten and primary department of the training school, and the second by the intermediate department. The heating throughout is by a combined steam and hot air system. The heating apparatus is in a separate building, near the main building.

Dec. 16, 1868, the first term beginning March 3, 1869. The members of the board were, as they have ever since been, among the leading citizens of Cortland, some of them being men of prominence in the state. They were ex-Secretary of State Henry S. Randall; R. Holland Duell, ex-Member of Congress, ex-Commissioner of Patents and Judge of Cortland County; Frederick Hyde, M. D., one of the leading members of his profession in Central New York; ex-Secretary of State Horatio Ballard; Henry Brewer, a prominent merchant of Cortland; Charles C. Taylor, Norman Chamberlain, Arnold Stafford and William S. Newkirk, prominent business men. Mr. Randall was chosen the first chairman of the board, Judge Duell the secretary and Mr. Taylor the treasurer at the first meeting, which was held Dec. 19, 1868. At the second meeting the following persons were appointed to constitute the first faculty of the school:

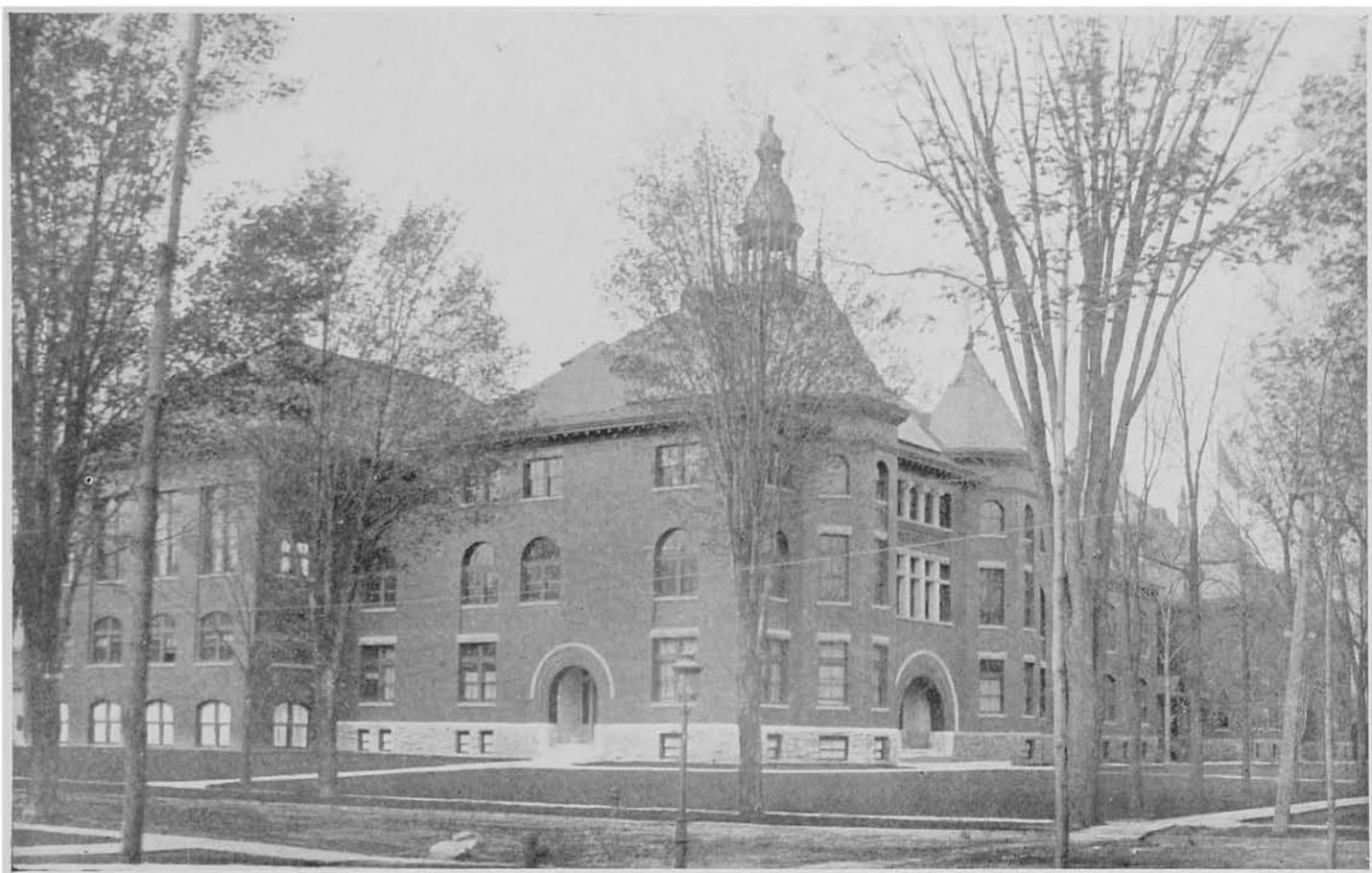


Photo by Harris. THE NORMAL SCHOOL—VIEW FROM GREENBUSH STREET.

The furniture is all modern, different in the different departments according to the needs of the department, and the preference of the instructor. Liberal provision has been made throughout the school for maps, models, and illustrative apparatus. The chemical and physical laboratories are fitted for the purpose of offering individual instruction to students. Each has desks and apparatus for sixty students. The reference library contains about 8,000 volumes. A large room, one of the best lighted and most easily heated in the building, is given up to it and is furnished with tables and chairs to serve as a place for reading and investigation. The science and methods libraries are separate collections in their own rooms. The gymnasium is a large room, 95 x 50 feet, well equipped for work and training. The system of physical training used is the Swedish.

**First Local Board.**

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Hon. A. B. Weaver, appointed the first local board

**First Faculty.**

- JAMES H. HOOSE, Principal; Metaphysics and Didactics.
- NORMAN F. WRIGHT, Ancient Languages.
- FRANK S. CAPEN, Mathematics.
- THOMAS B. STOWELL, Natural Sciences.
- MARTHA ROE, Superintendent Training School; Methods.
- MRS. HELEN E. M. BABCOCK, History, Rhetoric, Geography.
- MARIANNE BATES, Vocal Music.
- MRS. LEMOYNE A. HOOSE, Drawing.
- HELEN K. HUBBARD, Principal and Critic in Intermediate Department.
- MARGARET HUNTER, Principal and Critic in Primary Department.
- CHARLES A. FOWLER, Assistant in Intermediate Department.

The attendance during the first twenty weeks of school was as follows: In the Normal school, 57; training school, viz.: Academic department, 18; intermediate department, 241; primary depart-

ment, 267; total, 526; grand total, 583. The course of study adopted at the opening of the school was the same as that then in force at the Brockport Normal school. Subsequently a uniform course was prepared and adopted by the Normal schools at Cortland, Oswego, Brockport, Potsdam and Fredonia.

The growth of the school is well shown by the following figures: Total number of pupils enrolled for the school year 1898-9, 1,154; average attendance 1,000; number of graduates 110—16 men and 94 women. The whole number of graduates from the beginning, 1,458—men, 276; women, 1182.

Death has claimed all of the original members of the local board, Mr. Henry Brewer being the latest survivor. With this executive body are associated twenty of Cortland's prominent men. The success of the school, its equipments in every

name of the author, the title of the book, the subject, and in many instances the essential features of a table of contents are given in a catalogue after the manner of the Dewey card system. The library is open at all hours when the school is in session and for six hours on Saturday. Much effort is expended in promoting the intelligent use of the library by the students. Lists of books desirable in starting individual libraries are frequently given as well as the mention of special books that are desirable for a specialist. At almost any time when the library is open, from forty to a hundred students may be seen in it hard at work at the books.

The interest of the teachers in the social life and general culture of the students manifests itself in their helpful attention to the work of the literary societies.



Photo by Harris.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL—VIEW FROM CHURCH STREET.

department, particularly its fine library, is the best testimonial to the faithfulness and energy of those who have so generously given their time and influence to its advancement. First chairman of the local board was Hon. Henry S. Randall, chosen, March 3, 1869; the second, Dr. Frederick Hyde, chosen Aug. 15, 1876; the third, Hon. R. H. Duell, Oct. 24, 1887; the fourth, Hon. William H. Clark, June 8, 1891. Mr. Clark still holds the office. Mr. R. Bruce Smith and Col. James C. Carmichael have been prominently associated with this executive body.

Much thought and time have been devoted to the formation of a library that should be representative not only of the technical work of a Normal school, but also of a broad culture. All barriers have been taken down and students have direct access to the shelves. The catalogue is with special reference to use by students. The

There are five literary societies connected with the school: Delphic Fraternity; the Gamma Sigma—Delta Chapter; The Corlonor—Alpha Chapter; The Clonian—Delta Chapter; and The Alpha Delta—Delta Chapter. The two former are for young men, the three latter for young women. These societies are each large and vigorous. Each has a large and pleasant room appropriately fitted up by its members, where weekly meetings are held for the purpose of the individual improvement of its members in parliamentary practice, discussion and literary culture.

#### Present Faculty.

- [N. B.—The numbers are key to portrait, page 8.]  
 FRANCIS J. CHENEY, Principal; Psychology and Philosophy of Education. (1)  
 J. EDWARD BANTA, Latin and Greek. (2)  
 WILLIAM A. CORNISH, Mathematics. (3)  
 WILLIAM M. BOOTH, Natural Sciences. (4)

MARIA W. BISHOP, Methods and Superintendent of Schools of Practice. (11)  
 MARY F. HENDRICK, Rhetoric, Reading, Elocution and English Literature. (5)  
 CLARA E. BOOTH, Physical Geography, French and German. (7)  
 HARRIET A. HAMILTON, History, English and Civics. (No picture.)  
 HELEN M. GOODHUE, Industrial Drawing. (No picture.)

MIRIAM S. SKIDMORE, Principal and Critic in Primary Department. (14)  
 ELLA GALE, Methods and Critic in Primary Department. (16)  
 EMILY C. ORMSBY, Methods and Critic in Primary and Intermediate Departments. (13)  
 LILLIE H. STONE, Kindergarten. (17)  
 BERTHA HILL, Assistant Kindergartner. (No picture.)



Photos by Harris. THE NORMAL SCHOOL—PARLOR, MAIN CORRIDOR, PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

C. MONELL CURRY, Latin and Science. (10)  
 MINNIE M. ALGER, Vocal Music and Methods in Music. (12)  
 ELIZABETH M. WRIGHT, Gymnastics and Criticisms. (15)  
 AMIE A. RATHBUN, Office Clerk and Book-keeping. (9)  
 THOMAS J. McEVOY, Principal and Critic in Intermediate Department. (8)  
 HELEN E. GRIFFIN, Methods and Critic in Intermediate Department. (19)

MARION GOODHUE, teaching in absence of her sister Helen. (18)

**Present Local Board.**

[N. B.—Numbers are key to portraits, page 7.]

WM. H. CLARK, Chairman. (1)  
 T. H. WICKWIRE, Secretary. (2)  
 L. J. FITZGERALD, Treasurer. (3)  
 JAS. S. SQUIRES, (4) O. U. KELLOGG, (7)  
 HUGH DUFFEY, (5) SALEM HYDE, (8)  
 J. W. SUGGETT, (6) ISRAEL T. DEYO, (9)  
 The following are the names of the members of