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Dedication of the New Building for the Practice School and Normal Hall

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A supplement to the *Brockport Republic*

Brockport, N.Y. January 9, 1902.

Dedication of the new building for the Practice School and Normal Hall.

Felicitous Addresses and a History of the School.

For the following account of the dedication exercises of the new practice school we are indebted to James Mann, class of '96.

The new training school building of the Brockport State Normal school was dedicated with appropriate exercises Friday last in the new Normal hall. Upon the stage were seated Professor McFarlane, the principal; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Charles R. Skinner; Dr. David Eugene Smith, School Commissioner Chauncey Brainard, Wm. R. Wilcox, Park Commissioner of New York city, Alfred M. White, the faculty and local board.

The exercises were opened by Heinrich's Orchestra, after which prayer was offered by Rev. C. H. Norris. Professor McFarlane with rare good taste introduced the several speakers, the first of whom was John D. Burns, president of the local board.

Mr. Burns reviewed the history of the Normal school from the conversion of the old Collegiate Institute into the state school and recalled the bitter controversy which raged at that time among the taxpayers of the village over the question of issuing bonds to bring about the desired change. He congratulated those persons upon the result of the contest, the steady progress of the school since its establishment, and particularly upon the model addition, the completion of which had brought them together. Mr. Burns paid glowing tributes to Dr. Smith, the principal immediately preceding Professor McFarlane, and to Superintendent Skinner, showing how the creation of the new building had been secured through the persistent efforts and hearty co-operation of these two men. He stated that the state had expended upon the Brockport Normal School \$1,000,000 in round numbers and upon all the Normal schools of the state \$10,000,000. These expenditures, he asserted, were not to be regarded as gifts to the village nor to the individuals directly benefitted thereby, but rather as investments upon which the graduates of the schools were yearly returning handsome dividends. The speaker closed with an eloquent welcome, addressed to Superintendent Skinner, Dr. Smith, Mr. Wilcox, the faculty and the public.

Following Mr. Burns a chorus under the direction of Miss DeRevere, teacher of vocal music, sang.

The next address was made by Alfred M. White, representing the citizens of Brockport. Mr. White dwelt largely upon the manifold benefits accruing to the village and its citizens from the existence in the place of such a large and important state institution, arguing that it was an advantage pecuniarily, morally, intellectually and socially. He asserted with pride that throughout the nation, graduates of the school were occupying positions of trust, responsibility and honor, and were reflecting credit

upon the school and its home. The speaker further took the position that these benefits placed the citizens under certain obligations to the school, maintaining that the lecture course presented each year deserved hearty support of the residents. Mr. White created somewhat of a sensation and evoked a round of enthusiastic applause by stating with emphasis that the establishment of an adequate system of sewers was one of the duties which the school owed to the school, and expressed the earnest hope that the duty would soon be discharged.

A piano solo was next played by Miss Elizabeth B. Allen, teacher of music, after which William R. Willcox of New York, an eminent alumnus of the school, recently appointed Park Commissioner of New York by Mayor Low, spoke in behalf of the alumni.

Mr. Wilcox began by congratulating the alumni upon the steadily increasing power and prestige of their Alma Mater. He discussed in detail the evolution of the Normal school system and recounted the many advantages to the commonwealth there from, closing with an eloquent plea for education.

A vocal solo by Mrs. DeRevere followed, after which Dr. Smith was introduced amidst great applause. The people of Brockport and the student body of the Normal school admire and love Dr. Smith. They feel that his efforts more almost than to any other agency the erecting of the splendid building is to be attributed. When the applause had subsided, Dr. Smith began an eloquent, forceful, witty and thoroughly characteristic address. He said in part that in returning to Brockport at this time he felt he had come home again. He told of the steady, unfaltering efforts which had been put forth for the accomplishment of the project and was enthusiastic in his praise of the work done on its behalf by Superintendent Skinner and former Senator Henry Harrison of Brockport. He discussed the present condition of the school buildings generally and highly complimented the contractor upon the manner in which the work had been carried out. Dr. Smith next explained to his hearers the many uses which the large amount of space rendered vacant by the erection of the addition could be put and felicitated his audience and all interested in the enterprise upon its successful completion.

A selection by Heinrich's orchestra followed and the program was closed with an address by Superintendent Skinner, whose words were received with the closest attention. Mr. Skinner was particularly eulogistic in his references to Dr. Smith. He discussed the Normal school system in all its phases and denounced with emphasis the practice now prevalent of forcing too much work upon the minds of the children. He expressed the greatest hope that school work would soon become better adjusted to their capacities. He gave the students present much good advice, warning them that without the true "teacher spirit" their diplomas would prove valueless.

Ground was broken for the new training school building in the fall of 1899. In June 1900, the corner stone was laid and Friday's exercises marked the completion and first occupancy of what is regarded as a model building for the uses to which it is to be put. It is located in the north portion of the campus and is connected with the north wing of the old building by corridors. The structure is a beautiful pile of Potsdam and Medina sandstone and was erected at a cost of \$100,000. There are two floors and a basement. The first floor is to be devoted exclusively to the uses of the training

school and Normal Hall takes up the entire second floor. Toilet rooms and lockers will be located in the basement. The new chapel has a seating capacity of 1,200, the floor is inclined as in a theater and the stage is plenty large enough to admit the presentation of an ordinary play. The feature of the training school, which seems to be of prime importance and deserving of the greatest praise, is the excellent light and ventilating equipment; it is safe to state that the training department now has more square feet of glass than any building of its size and kind in the state.

Principal Charles T. McFarlane.

At a meeting of the Local Board, June 7, Prof. Charles T. McFarlane of Michigan Normal School was elected to take the place of Dr. Smith. The election was the result of three months investigation by the Board, whose appointments in the past have been so largely successful. The qualifications of the candidate, the personnel and methods of the Board auger that no mistake has been made.

Prof. McFarlane was born in Chenango County, NY. His early educational work was done in this state. He attended the Syracuse University and the college of the city of New York. His professional training was received at the Albany State Normal College. Since graduation he has been engaged in teaching except a year and a half spent at Harvard and Vienna. While abroad he studied under the great geographer Penck. Prof. McFarlane's work in Michigan covered a period of nine years, during which time he built a strong department of geography and drawing for the Normal School, proving an efficient worker in the State institutes, made original contributions to the literature of his subject, and found time for professional study.

The department at Ypsilanti under his charge grew from one of one teacher, three classes and one hundred students to one of five teachers, twenty-one classes and six hundred pupils. He is assistant editor of the American Geographical Bureau, has contributed to the National Series of Geographies, and has written for various educational journals. He is a member of the American Geographical Society, and the Geographisches Verein der Universitat Wien and various educational associations.

In the four months he has been principal he has literally won the hearts of all by his scholarship, his high and noble character and the heartiness with which he meets the students and enters into their several and collective interests. What more can be said?

Historical.

For the following historical facts we have copied almost entirely from an address given at the quarter centennial by Mr. Daniel Holmes in 1892. Corrections have, of course, been made and facts added to make the record complete to date.

The immediate progenitor of the Brockport State Normal School was the Brockport Collegiate Institute, an Academy organized in the year 1841. Prior to this it had been designed to found a

college, to be located on these grounds, and from this the Academy received the popular designation of the "College," and to this day the Normal School is frequently spoken of by the older citizens as the "College." The Collegiate Institute was for years the pride of the village; it flourished with various degrees of success; it was always a good school and well conducted, but financially it rarely afforded an adequate support to its managers. In 1866 it was practically bankrupt.

At this time the Legislature passed the act establishing the new Normal Schools, authorizing proposals from the corporate authorities of any village, or the Board of Trustees of any academy, for their establishment. The trustees of the Collegiate Institute at once resolved to avail themselves of this privilege, and in conjunction with the village authorities they presented the subject to the people for consideration. The proposition was for the village to raise by taxation a sufficient sum, about \$50,000, to pay off the encumbrances, and to enlarge the building by erecting wings to the same and to present it to the state for the purpose of a Normal School. The subject was thoroughly discussed in all its bearings, and a bitter contest raged during the entire session. The friends of the school were ardent, enthusiastic, wide-awake, and thoroughly in earnest. Under the able leadership of Malcolm MacVicar, a that time the Principal of the School, every effort was made to convince the people of the expediency of the proposed measure. It was submitted to the taxpayers for their votes, and carried by a handsome majority. The proposals were approved at Albany, and on the 20th of March, 1867, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Hon. Victor M. Rice, appointed the following local board for the management of the school, viz; Dr. M. B. Anderson, Hon. Jerome Fuller, Thomas Cornes, Henry W. Seymour, Augustus F. Brainard, Byron E. Huntley, Daniel Holmes, Eliphalet Whitney, John A. Latta, Timothy Frye, J. Durward Decker, Joseph A. Tozier and Elijah C. Chriswell. This board immediately organized and elected the following permanent offices, viz; Jerome Fuller, President, Eliphalet Whitney, Vice President, Daniel Holmes, Secretary, and J.D. Decker, Treasurer.

As originally organized the board consisted of thirteen members. In 1871 the number was reduced by an act of the legislature to nine, and in 1872 by a like act two more were added, leaving the number eleven, which has continued to the present time. Of the original board members two still remain in the board, Messrs. Chriswell and Holmes. Others have been appointed as follows: 1872, Dr. A. N. Braman, 1874, Dayton S. Morgan, in place of H.W. Seymour, resigned; 1878, George H. Allen, in place of A. F. Brainard, resigned; 1880, J. H. Kingsbury, in place of Judge Fuller, deceased; 1885, Edgar Benedict, in place of Dr. A. N. Braman, resigned; 1888, John D. Burns, in place of Dr. Anderson, resigned; 1901, Henry S. Madden, in place of D. S. Morgan, deceased; 1901 Henry Harrison, in place of J. D. Decker, deceased; Judge Fuller remained the President of the board till his decease, when Dayton S. Morgan was elected in his place. On the death of Mr. Morgan, Geo. H. Allen was elected. April 30, 1888, Mr. Kingsley was elected Treasurer in place of Mr. Decker, resigned. Mr. J. A. Latta, Mr. Geo. Allen and Mr. J. D. Decker have now joined the majority. The Board at present stands: Pres. J. D. Burns; Sec. and Treas. Daniel Holmes; and Messrs. T.H. Dobson, E. C. Chriswell, Henry Harrison, John H. Kingsbury, Henry Madden, W. H. Moore, E. Harrison and Geo. B. Harmon.

There are no remarkable events standing out in the history of the board. It has been said that "Blessed are the people who have no annals." Notoriety which springs from troublous times is not craved. In the 35 years there has been nothing more exciting than the determination of the claims of rival candidates for positions in the school. The duties have been mainly financial in their character.

It seems proper now to relate briefly the changes which have occurred in the corps of instructors. At the first meeting of the Local Board, March 22, 1867, Prof. Malcolm MacVicar was elected principal; Prof. C. D. McLean, Mathematics; Prof. Oliver Arey, Natural Sciences; Mrs. H. Arey, Preceptress; and the following Assistants: Miss Sarah Efner, Miss Lucy A. Mead and Miss Helen Roby. In the Training School the following: Principal, not appointed; Assistant, Miss Grant; Object Teacher, Miss Sarah Haskell; Vocal Music, Miss Elizabeth Richmond; Drawing, Miss Martha Stark; Instrumental Music, Miss Fidelia Alling (Merritt). April 8, 1867, W. J. Milne was chosen Principal of the Academic Department and Prof. of Ancient Languages, and on July 12 Miss M. J. Thompson was elected Teacher of Primary Department and Miss C. Chriswell, Teacher in Academic Department. These then constituted the whole faculty for the first year.

The changes and additions which have since occurred are as follows: in 1867, Prof. James Hoose was appointed Professor of Natural Sciences, in place of Prof. Arey, resigned; Miss Sarah Kinne was appointed Teacher of Reading and Elocution, 1869, Miss Clara Roby was appointed Critic in the Intermediate Department, in place of Miss Grant, resigned. Mrs. W. C. Sylla succeeded Mrs. Arey as Preceptress. Charles B. Fairchild was appointed teacher in the Commercial Department. R. J. Gordon, teacher of Penmanship. Francis B. Palmer assumed the Principalship of the Training Department. H. G. Burlingame took the chair of Mathematics in place of Prof. Mclean who was promoted to the Principalship in place of Prof. McVicar, resigned. 1869, Miss Belle Randall became teacher of drawing. Mrs. Mary A. Cady, critic in place of Miss Haskell resigned. Miss F. C. Barnett, Drawing and Painting in place of Miss Randall, resigned. W. H. Lennon, Professor of Natural Science in place of Prof. Hoose, resigned, 1871. Miss Eliza J. Gates now Mrs. W. J. Miller, First Assistant in Academic Department. James Knox Mathematics and Commercial Department. Miss Nellie L. Jones, subsequently Mrs. Knox, and later Mrs. Heath, Critic and Methods. Miss J. E. Lowery, Assistant in Mathematics and Latin in place of Helen Roby, resigned. Prof. Palmer appointed Professor of Ancient Languages and Vice Principal in place of Prof. Milne, resigned: Miss E. M. Johnson (now Mrs. Joseph O'Connor) First Assistant in Academic Department in the place of Miss Gates, resigned. Miss Kate S. Brennan, Critic in Primary Department, 1873. T. E. Burlingame, teacher of Mathematics in place of Mr. Knox, resigned. Miss Alice E. Braman, Critic in Primary Department in place of Miss Brennan, resigned. Miss Harriet Gillette (now Mrs. H. W. Seymour), Critic in Intermediate Department in place of Miss Cady, promoted Miss Stella M. Harris (now Mrs. A. T. Wells) Critic in Primary Department in place of Miss Braman promoted to Principalship of Primary Department. Miss Gillette promoted Principal of Intermediate Department in place of Miss Johnson, resigned 1878. J. F. Forbes (sp?), Professor of Latin and Greek in place of Prof. Palmer, resigned in 1880. Miss Mary P. Rhoades, Preceptress in place of Mrs. Sylla, resigned. Mrs. R. A. Palmer, Critic in Primary Department in place of Miss Harris, resigned 1882. Henry Pease appointed temporarily to the chair of Mathematics. Robert Simpson, Jr, Principal of Academic Department:

1883. Mrs. Stella M. Cottrell (formerly Miss Harris) reappointed Critic in Primary Department: 1884. Arthur Tooley, Principal of Academic Department, 1885. Mrs. Cottrell appointed Principal of Primary Department in place of Miss Braman, resigned, and Mrs. Louise C. Williams, Critic in place of Mrs. Cottrell, promoted: 1885. Charles D. Seely, Professor of Latin and Greek in place of Prof. Forbes, and Mrs. Mary H. Morse, teacher of Drawing and Painting in place of Miss Barnett: 1886. Miss Alice M. Atwater, teacher of the same in place of Miss Barnets. Miss Ellen F. Mason, Principal of Primary Department in place of Mrs. Cottrell: 1888. Miss Emeline A. Dann, teacher of Drawing in place of Miss Atwater, 1890. Charles W. Smith, Mathematics temporarily, in place of Prof. Burlingame, granted leave of absence on account of ill health. On the death of Prof. Burlingame, Prof. Smith was elected permanent Professor of Mathematics, 1890. Miss Bertha Coleman was elected teacher of Drawing. Miss Clara J. Brown was elected teacher of Physical Culture and Elocution, and Assistant to the Preceptress, 1891. Mrs. Louise C. Williams was promoted to the Principalship of the Primary Department in place of Miss Mason, and Miss L. Virginia Chappell was elected Critic in the Primary Department in place of Mrs. Williams promoted.

Prof. McLean was succeeded in 1898 by Dr. David E. Smith and he by Prof McFarlane in 1901. Prof. L. L. Jackson took the chair of mathematics in 1890. Miss C. M. Chriswell died in 1898, being succeeded by Miss Lucie E. Wood, she by Miss Bertha Brown in 1901. Miss Thompson was succeeded in 1893 by Miss Sarah Sanders, Miss Clara Brown in 1893 by Miss Nash, by Miss De Lano in 1900, by Miss Ethelwyn Drew in 1901. Mrs. M. A. Cady in 1895 by Miss Leora Reed, by Miss White, promoted in 1897, whose place was taken by Miss Eliza Knowles. Miss Chappell resigned in 1892, succeeded by Miss Twitchell (Mrs. Fred Shafer), she in 1895 by Miss Avery. Miss Richmond resigned in 1901, and is succeeded by Mrs. DeRevere. Mrs. Louise C. Williams resigned in 1890, was succeeded by Miss Virginia Schmelz. Mrs. Merritt resigned in 1892 and was succeeded by Miss Elizabeth Allen.

There have been some additions made to the faculty, which at present is as follows: Chas. T. McFarlane, Principal. Prof. William H. Lennon, A. M. Vice Principal, Miss Mary P. Rhoades A. B. Preceptress, English: Prof. Charles D. Seeley, A. M. Classics, Prof. Arthur Tooley, A. B. Civics, physical culture: Prof. Lambert L. Jackson, A. M. Mathematics: Miss Jane E. Lowery, mathematics, Latin: Miss Sara A. Saunders, methods, supervisor of practice work: Miss Ethelwyn Drew, elocution, physical culture: Miss Mary O. White, principal of practice school: Miss Eliza P. Knowles, critic: Miss Margery B. Longhran, Critic: Miss Fannie L. Avery, Critic: Miss Virginia Schmelz, critic. Miss S. Jannette Reynolds, librarian: Miss Helen E. Kirby, cook.

In reading over this list it will be noticed that Brockport has one cause of congratulation which probably no other school in the state can boast of, that is the number of teachers furnished directly to the other Normal Schools of the State.

Since organization there have been graduated 1809 pupils from the Normal School. What has been their success, and what positions have they taken in the world? The answer to this question will go far toward showing whether the Normal Schools are worth what they cost. It is not many years since an onslaught was made in the Legislature against the whole system of State patronage for

the Normal Schools, on the ground that they were not following the predictions made for them. The accusation was confidently made that local communities were using the Normal Schools for the purpose of giving a free education to their sons and daughters with no intention on their part to fulfill their implied obligation by teaching in the public schools of the State, that they simply meant to get their education for nothing, and that they were doing it. No one denied the duty of the State to educate its children, as a mere matter of self preservation, but it was contended that that duty was fulfilled by a rudimentary education limited to the three R's and that the highest education of the Academy and the College was meant for those who choose to pay for it. Happily this doctrine did not prevail. The state had taken upon itself to educate teachers. Have they taught with credit in the public schools of the State, so as fairly to carry on the pledge they made when they commence their pupilage.

A few years ago the Superintendent of Public Interaction sent out a circular to the different school Commissioners in the State, asking them in substance to give the results of their experience in the employment of teachers with a Normal School education in comparison with those without that training. The result was published in the Annual Report of the Superintendent, and in every instance, with perhaps one exception, the opinion was univocally expressed that the Normal students kept the best schools and procured the best situations. This is a published answer to the query for the...

The school now ... a very excellent lecture course at a large expense, engaging the best talent (sp?) for the benefit of patrons.

The Normalia, the school paper issued by the students, was established in 1890. It is a monthly ... of interest.

The ... contest began in 1900, is held every spring, and causes much friendly ... among the members of the societies (sp?), two speakers being selected from each.

The organized alumni (sp?) met first in 1880 and held public exercises (sp?) during Commencement. They still meet every June, but the literary feature has been abandoned, and ever decreasing attendance is noted at the banquets.

Gamma Sigma

The oldest society, Gamma Sigma, was organized in 1869, with the following as some of the charter members: John D. Burns, Jon M. Milne, E. L. Adams, John N. Drake, James W. White, D. D., George F. Quimby, Judge Yeoman, James Knox, W. K. Dean, M. L. Deyo, A. J. Osborn, and Stephen A. Wilber.

At a convocation held in Brockport, June 1891, the Chapters of Gamma Sigma formed themselves into a general Fraternity. The Fraternity has been steadily growing since that time and now has twelve chapters with Alpha at Brockport; Beta at Rochester; Gamma at Buffalo; Delta at Cortland; Epsilon at Ithaca; Zeta at Geneseo; Eta at Evanston, Ill; Theta at Hyde Park H. S., Ill; Iota

at Lockport H. S.; Kappa at Malden H. S. Mass.; Lambda at Oak Park H. S. Ill; Mu at Cleveland H. S., O; Nu ... H. S.

Alpha Chapter of Gamma Sigma Fraternity occupies large and pleasant rooms on the first floor directly opposite the office and reception room. The present officers are:

Pres Mr. Brown

Vice Pres Mr. Droman

Rec. Sec Mr. Aslett

Critic Mr. Irvine

Cor. Sec Mr. Dysinger

Arethusa

The Arethusa society was formed Oct., 1870, it being the Alpha Chapter of the Arethusa Fraternity. The object was to be the intellectual improvement of its members in various literary exercises.

The following were the first officers of the society: Miss J. Byrns, Pres; Miss E. J. Chriswell, Vice Pres; Miss I. I. Goodrich, Sec; Miss W. Brayton, Treas.; Misses Jenkins and Davis, tellers.

The rooms first occupied by the society were a part of those now occupied by Gamma Sigma, the present Arethusa rooms being a part of the old chapel, to which it moved in 1890. At first the furnishings of the room were scanty and meagre, but little by little articles were added until the result is a large and handsomely furnished room.

The regular business meetings of the society are held semi-monthly in the society room.

The society now members about thirty active members with the following officers;

Pres....Miss Clara Steelo

Vice Pres....Miss Charlotte Francis

Cor Sec....Miss Mabel Vanderhoof

Rec Sec....Miss Ida Smith

Treas....Miss Clara Shafer

Tellers....Miss Abbie Johnstone

....Miss Alice Pepper

Chorister....Miss Ida Smith

Alpha Delta

The Alpha chapter of Alpha Delta was organized at Brockport, October 26th, 1886. There were twenty two charter members whose names were as follows; Clara M. Chapman, Josephine Steurwald, Lois M. Hicks, Viola Adams, Edith Sharpe, Jennie Van Deusen, Kate E. James, Emily Graves, Josie Herendien, Sophie Herendien, Mary Hitchcock, Emma Baker, Ella Gartland, Kittie Parker, Josie Allen, Edith Allerton, Maude Vick, Grace Fish, Nettie Jones, Frank Covert, Jessie Cole, Mary Snobe.

From time to time chapters have been organized until now we have six chapters forming a strong sorority found in the following Normal Schools: Beta, at Fredonia. Gamma, Cortland; Delta, Oneonta; Epsilon, Geneseo; Zeta, Jamaica. Miss Bessie Mason of this chapter, is president of this sorority.

At the present time the Alpha chapter has thirty-six members. The officers are:

President....Miss Clara Van Zandt

Vice President....Miss Rose Torpy

Rec. Secretary....Miss Mila (sp?) Gaston

Cor. Secretary....Miss Lilah Freeman

Treasurer....Miss Carolyn Baker

Chorister....Miss Bessie Mason

Philalethean

The Philalethean Fraternity had its origin in the Geneseo Normal School over ten years ago; the name Philalethean being adopted by a debating club of that institution. On May 15th, 1891, another society of that name was organized in the Oneonta Normal School and a little later with the same name from the Washington Irving society of the Plattsburgh Normal. In the spring of 1893 delegates from these three Normal Schools met at Albany, and owing to their efforts the Fraternity was legally organized. Since that time four other chapters have been added making in all seven, situated as follows: Alpha, Geneseo; Beta, Oneonta; Gamma, Plattsburgh; Delta, Mansfield, Pa.; Epsilon, Fredonia; Zeta, Jamaica; Eta, Brockport.

In the fall of 1898 it became evident to the active members of Phothepeian, a local debating society of this school, that it was very necessary either to form other chapters of Phothepeian or to join some fraternity. Owing to the prestige and the good standing of the "Phil" Fraternity and also the influence exerted by Frank A. Rexford, a "Phil" from Oneonta, we, after a careful consideration

of facts concerning the numerous fraternities in the state, decided to become the Eta Phothepian chapter of the Philalethean Fraternity.

On Nov. 11. 1898 the chapter was duly organized by Roy. B. Kelly the President of the Grand Chapter with the following as charter members. Fay W. Amidon, N. N. Britton, G. Edward Brown, Archibald Brown, Clarence Brooks, Myron Blossom, R. Edward Davey, Chas. L. Carpenter, Horace Chapman, John Chriswell, Manley Chriswell, Lewis P. Collins, Herbert Comfort, Roscoe P. Conkling, Craig Graves, Wm. J. Hoover, Chas. Kenyon, Harry N. Kenyon, Lester Miller, Melville Morey, Arthur Rear, Frank Rexford, Burt Robinson, Edwin Rowell, Floyd J. Salter, Geo. Ward, Harry Welch, Harlow White, Geo. Wilson, Wm. Wilkinson, and Albert Wright.

The Eta Chapter strengthened the Fraternity and the prestige of the local chapter has been much greater since the fall of '98. We have graduated nearly 30 members, most of whom are either teaching or taking a college course. The present membership is 25. The officers are as follows:

Pres....Wm. Wilkinson

Vice Pres....Wm. Shea

Rec. Sec....Hugh Smith

Agonian

The Agonian Society was founded at Geneseo. In 1892 the Agonian societies of the Geneseo and Oneonta Normal Schools, together with a society of the Fredonia Normal School, formed themselves into a fraternity. This was the beginning of one of the most influential of Normal School societies.

The fraternity was formed for social and literary purposes but it is now reaching out along other lines (sp?). there are now seven chapters, six of which are located in New York State Normal Schools, and one in Pennsylvania.

The Zeta chapter was organized at Brockport in 1896 with a membership of thirty. The charter members were Rena Bailey (sp?), Mary Beal, Myla Broadwell, Grace Bowerman, Nellie Blake, Nellie Braman, Louise Collins, Hattie Collins, May Corban, Mabel Conover, Maud Chapman, Gertrude Dibble, Cora Doolith, Edith Grey, Grace Hardenbrook, Adelaide Hungerlord, Marguerite Hess, Marries Hess, Etta Himber (sp?), Nettie Ireland, Mary Olmstead, Alice Pledger, Nina Pellett, Carrie Potter, Pauline Riley, Josephine Steele, Inez Vull (sp?), M. Warren (sp?), Catherine M. (sp?), Edna Bowerman.

When the society was formed it was nameless, but after looking the ground over it sought admittance to the Agonian Fraternity. A favorable reply was received and October eighteenth, Miss Brooke, the president of the fraternity, and several other delegates came to Brockport to administer the oath of the fraternity.

During the five years of its life the chapter has prospered in spite of difficulties and is looking forward to still brighter (sp?) years of more earnest work. The present officials are:

Pres....Miss Mathes

Vice Pres....Miss Jossen

Rec. Sec....Miss Hoffman

Cor. Sec....Miss Blodgett

Treas....Miss Pledget