

TWELFTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

AT
CEDAR FALLS, IOWA.

School Years 1897-98 and 1898-99.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

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1899.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

CEDAR FALLS, Iowa, August 15, 1899.

To His Excellency, Leslie M. Shaw, Governor of Iowa:

SIR—As required by section 2680, code of 1897, the board of trustees of the State Normal School, at Cedar Falls, herewith transmits its report for the biennial period ending June 30, 1899. Respectfully submitted,

A. GRUNDY,
Secretary.

IOWA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

WILLIAM LARRABEE, Clermont.....Term expires 1900.
L. G. KINNE, Toledo.....Term expires 1902.
JOHN COWNIE, South Amana.....Term expires 1904.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

RICHARD C. BARRETT, *ex-officio*, Des Moines, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

I. J. McDUFFIE, Le Mars.....} Term expires
EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cedar Falls.....} June 1, 1900.

GEORGE H. MULLIN, Washington.....} Term expires
W. A. DORON, Eldora.....} June 1, 1902.

W. W. MONTGOMERY, Red Oak.....} Term expires
PERRY D. ROSE, Jefferson.....} June 1, 1904.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD, 1899-1900.

RICHARD C. BARRETT, *ex-officio*, Des Moines.....President
HOMER N. SILLIMAN, Cedar Falls.....Treasurer
ALFRED GRUNDY, Cedar Falls.....Secretary

STANDING COMMITTEES 1899-1900.

Executive Committee.—Edward Townsend, George H. Mullin, W. A. Doron.
Finance Committee.—I. J. McDuffie, W. W. Montgomery, Perry D. Rose.

CALENDAR FOR SCHOOL YEAR, 1899-1900.

SUMMER TERM—SIX WEEKS.

1899—

June 17, Saturday—Enrollment day.

June 19, Monday, 7:30 A. M.—Recitations begin.

July 28, Friday, 12 M.—Term closes.

FALL TERM—TWELVE WEEKS.

September 5, Tuesday, 8 A. M.—Enrollment day.

September 6, Wednesday, 8 A. M.—Recitations begin.

September 7, Thursday, 9 A. M.—Training Schools open.

November 29, Wednesday, 12 M.—Term closes.

WINTER TERM—TWELVE WEEKS.

December 1, Friday, 8 A. M.—Enrollment day.

December 4, Monday, 8 A. M.—Recitations begin.

December 22, Friday, 12 M.—Holiday recess begins.

1900—

January 8, Monday, 8 A. M.—Recitations resumed.

March 9, Friday, 12 M.—Term closes.

SPRING TERM—TWELVE WEEKS.

March 19, Monday, 8 A. M.—Enrollment day.

March 20, Tuesday, 8 A. M.—Recitations begin.

June 8, Friday, 12 M.—Recitations close.

June 10-13—Commencement exercises.

SUMMER TERM—SIX WEEKS.

June 16, Saturday, 8 A. M.—Enrollment day.

June 18, Monday, 7:30 A. M.—Recitations begin.

July 27, Friday, 12 M.—Recitations close.

FALL TERM—TWELVE WEEKS.

September 4, Tuesday, 8 A. M.—Enrollment day.

September 5, Wednesday, 8 A. M.—Recitations begin.

Report of Board of Directors.

TEACHERS EMPLOYED AND COMPENSATION OF EACH PAID DURING 1897-98-99.

	1897.	1898.	1899.
Homer H. Seerley, President.....	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$2,700
M. W. Bartlett.....	1,600	1,600	1,600
D. S. Wright.....	1,600	1,600	1,600
Anna E. McGovern.....	1,200	1,200	1,200
Sarah M. Riggs.....	900	900	1,000
Julia E. Curtiss.....	200	200	250
Albert Loughridge.....	1,600	1,600	---
Abbott C. Page.....	1,600	1,600	1,600
Emma M. Ridley.....	1,100	1,100	1,100
Melvin F. Arey.....	1,600	1,600	1,600
Leonard W. Parish.....	1,600	1,600	1,600
Margaret Baker.....	900	---	---
Marion McFarland.....	900	---	---
Nellie B. Wallbank.....	800	800	---
W. A. Dinwiddie.....	500	500	500
Mary E. Simmons.....	400	900	1,000
George W. Samson.....	1,600	1,600	1,600
Arthur W. Rich.....	1,300	1,300	1,500
Etta Suplee.....	1,000	1,000	1,000
Charles A. Frederick.....	750	---	950
Robert Fullerton.....	650	---	---
G. W. Walters.....	1,300	1,300	1,500
Henrietta Thornton.....	900	900	1,000
Jennie E. Curtis.....	750	800	900
Myra E. Call.....	800	800	900
Bertha L. Patt.....	700	700	---
Eva L. Gregg.....	750	750	800
C. P. Colgrove.....	1,200	1,400	1,600
F. A. Fitzgerald.....	300	600	600
Wilbur H. Bender.....	*720	1,300	1,500
Bertha C. Morrison.....	*180	450	---
Edith C. Buck.....	700	800	900
Laura Falkler.....	700	700	750
George W. Newton.....	800	900	1,200
C. A. Fullerton.....	---	800	1,000
Enola Pearl Pierce.....	---	750	800
James A. Mortland.....	---	600	---
Stella Satterthwait.....	---	*375	650
Sara F. Rice.....	---	---	900
Harry C. Cummins.....	---	---	600

	1897.	1898.	1899.
Mary S. Morse.....	---	---	750
F. C. Eastman.....	---	---	1,400
Ira S. Condit.....	---	---	1,200
Jennie G. Hutchison.....	---	---	650
Elizabeth Hughes.....	---	---	650
Laura Seals.....	---	---	*360

*Salary for part of year only.

ANNUAL SALARIES PAID OTHER EMPLOYEES SINCE JUNE 30, 1897.

Secretary—president's office.....	\$ 900
Stenographer and typewriter—president's office.....	540
Engineer.....	540
Head janitor.....	540
Assistant janitor.....	480
Assistant janitor.....	480
Superintendent of buildings and grounds.....	600
Assistant fireman, three months.....	90
Total.....	\$4,170

SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD 1897-1900.

PERMANENT ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Teachers' fund.....	\$ 28,500
Contingent fund.....	9,000
Total.....	\$37,500

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD 1898-1900.

For repairs for two years.....	\$ 2,000
For library for two years.....	1,000
For librarian and assistant for two years.....	1,000
For military instruction for two years.....	1,000
Additional teachers' fund for two years.....	9,000
Total.....	\$14,000
Total appropriations for biennial period.....	\$89,000

RECEIPTS FROM OTHER SOURCES.

During the biennial period, the board has collected from students, tuition and fees amounting to.....	\$ 31,227.00
Compensation for teaching in training school, pupils from Independent district of Cedar Falls, and district No. 5.....	3,483.96
Total receipts from all sources.....	\$124,610.96

The board has contracted to pay to teachers, during the first year of the next biennial period, the sum of..... \$14,255.00

The sum available to pay these teachers, under statutes now in force, is \$33,000. Leaving a deficiency in the sum needed to pay teachers, of..... 11,255.00

The total contingent expenses of the school for the biennial period were..... 30,750.23

The appropriations available, under statutes in force, during the biennial period were \$15,000. Leaving a deficiency in the sum necessary to pay contingent expenses of..... 15,750.13

The following tabulated statement covering the period 1887-1899 shows the number of students enrolled during each year, the number of teachers employed, and the compensation paid to teachers.

IOWA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL—1887-1899.

Table showing number of students enrolled, teachers employed, and salaries paid during years named:

YEAR.	Number students.	Number teachers.	Salaries.
1887.....	435	9	\$ 10,050
1888.....	432	10	10,950
1889.....	541	11	11,600
1890.....	657	12	12,450
1891.....	746	15	16,900
1892.....	708	16	18,200
1893.....	762	16	19,000
1894.....	800	18	20,150
1895.....	958	24	24,889
1896.....	1,059	26	27,300
1897.....	1,321	33	4,100
1898.....	1,429	34	35,525
1899.....	1,610	37	41,410
1900.....	---	42	---

The growth of the school has been uniform and rapid, and so it will continue in the future, if the present high standard of excellence shall be maintained.

The special appropriations mentioned in this report will not be available for the support of the school after June 30, 1900. The appropriations of \$28,500 for the payment of teachers'

salaries, and \$9,000 for the payment of contingent expenses, will then be the only sums of money available under existing statutes for the support of the school. The other sums of money must be provided by the Twenty-eighth General Assembly.

The board asks for the following appropriations, and in so doing does not take into account any fees that may be collected from students.

For payment of teachers, annually, additional,.....	\$ 16,500
For payment of contingent expenses, annually, additional.....	8,000
For repairs for two years.....	3,000
For library for two years.....	3,000
For librarian for two years.....	1,200
For assistant librarian for two years.....	1,000
For military instruction for two years.....	1,600
For summer school for two years.....	12,000
For new buildings.....	100,000

The appropriations asked for the payment of teachers and contingent expenses are based upon the amount of money actually paid on account of these items and the increased amount that will be needed by reason of the growth of the school during the next three years. At the present time three buildings are used for school purposes. North hall was originally built for use by the Soldiers' Orphans' home, and was turned over by the state in 1876, to be used for school purposes. This building has been remodeled as far as possible to fit it for use by the Normal school, but it is ill adapted for such use, is old and dilapidated, unsightly in appearance, and unsafe. It ought to be torn down as soon as another building can be erected.

South hall was built in 1882 at a cost of \$35,000, the citizens of Cedar Falls donating \$5,000 of that amount.

Central hall was erected by the state in 1895 at a cost of about \$38,000.

The board makes the above statement relating to these buildings for the purpose of showing the small amount of money heretofore appropriated by the state for buildings for the use of the Normal school. The fact is, that, excepting one year immediately following the erection of Central hall, the Normal school has greatly suffered on account of the lack of adequate school buildings. The board has not been able to furnish a sufficient number of class or recitation-rooms for teachers and students, thereby making necessary a division of the students

into classes much larger than can be well taught. As the number of students has increased from year to year, the only thing that could be done has been to increase the size of the classes, thereby intensifying the evil of classes that were already too large for profitable instruction.

In many cases the classes number from sixty to eighty, and at the present time nine teachers cannot be provided with separate class-rooms. Not to exceed one-half of the students can be seated in the chapel.

Mr. H. F. Liebbe, architect for the state, is preparing plans and specifications for the two new buildings, which will be ready for presentation to the members of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly.

SUMMER TERM.

To meet the demands of a large class of teachers throughout the state who are unable to attend the regular terms of the Normal school, a summer term has been established during the present biennial period.

The attendance at this term in 1898 was 339, and in 1899, 471. These figures show conclusively that, were this summer term placed on the same financial basis as the other terms of the school year, an opportunity would be given to a large class of teachers to attend during their vacation from regular school work, and the Normal school thus be made one-fourth more efficient than at present. In order to maintain this term the board has been obliged to charge a tuition fee of \$10 for six weeks, a much larger amount than should be charged. The amount collected from tuition required the reduction of the number in the teaching force far below what it should have been.

In view of these facts, the certain possibilities of the future, and the class of students who attend, they being mainly teachers who are desirous of improving the schools of Iowa, the board feels justified in asking the state to assume the financial responsibility of the term, and therefore asks that an appropriation of \$6,000 annually, be made to maintain the same.

The report made by President Seerley to the board of trustees of the Iowa State Normal school, under date of August 1, 1899, and which is attached to, and made a part of, this report, states the aims and needs of the Normal school so clearly and

forcibly that the board does not feel it can add anything of value thereto.

The board has carefully read and considered this report, and approve all the recommendations therein made. The respective reports of the secretary and treasurer of the Normal school are also attached to, and made a part of, this report.

Respectfully submitted,

The Board of Trustees of the Iowa State Normal School by
its Committee,

I. J. McDUFFIE.

PERRY D. ROSE.

W. A. DORON.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

IOWA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees Iowa State Normal School:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to present herewith the twelfth biennial report of the State Normal school for the period ending June 30, 1899.

HOMER H. SEERLEY,
Cedar Falls, Iowa, August 1, 1899. *President.*

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR PERIOD.

1. ENROLLMENT BY COURSES AND CLASSES.

	1897-98.	1898-99.
1. College graduate courses.....	6	3
2. Regular courses:		
Fourth year class.....	23	34
Third year class.....	110	125
Second year class.....	207	269
First year class.....	471	451
Unclassified and special students.....	137	216
3. High school graduate courses:		
Third year class.....	24	26
Second year class.....	133	136
First year class.....	184	220
4. Special primary course:		
Second year class.....	8	32
First year class.....	126	105
Total normal department.....	1429	1617
4. Training school courses:		
Grammar grade pupils.....	199	244
Primary grade pupils.....	81	71
Total.....	280	315
Grand total.....	1709	1932

2. ENROLLMENT OF STUDENTS AS TO SEX:

	1897-98.	1898-99.
Men, normal department.....	400	418
Women, normal department.....	1029	1199
Total.....	1429	1617

3. GRADUATES FOR EACH YEAR:

	1897-98.	1898-99.
Masters of didactics.....	38	31
Bachelors of didactics.....	128	101
Total.....	166	132

Classes for September and November, numbering approximately 48, yet to be added.

4. SPECIAL PRIMARY TEACHERS:

Granted certificates.....	67	20
Course changed from one to two years.		

Growth of school as shown by comparative statistics for the years 1894-1899:

ENROLLMENT.	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899
1. College graduates.....	3	2	5	3	6	3
2. REGULAR COURSES.						
Fourth year class.....	47	44	27	35	23	34
Third year class.....	92	79	89	73	110	125
Second year class.....	114	149	157	177	207	269
First year class.....	289	390	394	419	471	451
Special class.....	12	8	12	137	137	216
3. HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE COURSES.						
Third year class.....			11	23	24	26
Second year class.....	53	61	75	99	133	136
First year class.....	98	119	143	160	184	220
4. SPECIAL PRIMARY COURSE.						
All classes.....	--	36	73	91	134	137
Total normal students.....	708	888	986	1217	1429	1617
2. ENROLLMENT AS TO SEX.						
Men.....	231	276	288	350	400	418
Women.....	477	612	698	867	1029	1199
Total.....	708	888	986	1217	1429	1617
3. TEACHERS COMPLETING COURSES.						
Masters of didactics.....	41	40	30	46	38	31
Bachelors of didactics.....	106	89	97	91	128	101
Primary teachers.....		17	38	46	67	20
Total completing courses.....	147	146	165	183	233	...
4. TRAINING SCHOOL.						
Preparatory classes.....	92	70	93	104	131	153
Graded school pupils.....	72	91	116	123	149	162
Total.....	164	161	209	227	280	315
Grand total.....	872	1049	1195	1444	1709	1932

NOTE.—July and November classes yet to graduate for the year 1899.

THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE SCHOOL.

The Normal school has had a notable growth and development since it was organized. The rapidity of this progress has not been duplicated in Iowa educational history. An investigation of the statistics heretofore given, will show that both growth and development have been permanent and continuous. As a result the management has found great difficulty in conducting properly the work, because of the limitations of buildings and equipment, while the appropriations made by the general assembly have never anticipated that the enrollment would increase to such an extent from year to year or that there must

be added new teachers to properly instruct the attending students. This growth and development has not been produced by any methods of advertising which offer specially extraordinary inducements to students, but has been due to real causes that are easily established by investigation. The more important of these are: 1. The growing public demand for professionally trained teachers of the maturity, scholarship, and special gifts that State normal graduates possess. 2. The marked success in educational work that the majority of the Normal school graduates and students have attained in their respective fields of labor. 3. The special excellence of the faculty in the personal, practical, and professional fitness for the work required to be done. 4. The large degree of peace and harmony that has existed in the faculty and in the student body. Such has been the excellence in this respect that a business meeting of the faculty to consider the discipline of refractory and insubordinate students has not been necessary in twelve years. 5. The internal condition that has existed has enabled the thought and the strength of the management and of the faculty of instruction to be entirely devoted to the ends specially desired by the state as the founder of this special school, and as a consequence the work done has been of a high order of excellence in all respects which advance the interests of the profession of teaching.

WHO ARE STUDENTS.

It is also to be noted that more than two-thirds of the students annually enrolled are practical, experienced teachers. They are already successful in public school work, have recognized their ability as instructors of the young, and, desiring to improve their knowledge, their capability, and their skill, resort to this school to enlarge their personal usefulness to their pupils and to their employers, the people. The majority of the students are, therefore, mature persons already self-supporting with decided purpose to attain a definite end in their studies and training. They average older than college students and have already entered upon their chosen lifework. Hence the question of intending to be teachers has been settled, as they already know their preferences and plans, and enter the Normal school with a decided bent as to occupation in life.

The students come from all parts of Iowa, as the annual catalogue shows. They are rural school teachers, graded school teachers, high school teachers, college graduates, high school graduates, and rural school graduates. They are admitted if they have graduated from a good high school or are capable to pass the standard county examination for a teacher's certificate. All but persons who are now teachers or who intend to be teachers are declined entrance, as there is no attention given to pure academic instruction at the Normal school, such as students seeking general scholarship should have. Hence, the instruction can be very thorough and specially technical in the fundamental branches, and in the methods of presentation such as should naturally be expected of a technical school. This spirit has had a marked effect upon the career of the students enrolled and graduated.

WHAT DOES THE SCHOOL DO FOR IOWA?

The enrollment of the school bids fair to be 2,000 students before the close of the biennial period, if the future is to be judged by the past. At present classes graduate at the end of every term, the school being so organized as to give almost every subject and term of the course of study all the time. With the establishment of the summer term the usefulness of the school is greatly increased, as thereby the equipments and the facilities are open for use the entire year. There is no doubt that provision should be made to open the school for a full twelve weeks' term in the summer months, thereby giving actual teachers at work in the schoolroom the rest of the school year a chance to attend a training school at the period of the year when they have time and opportunity. The salaries of most of the teachers are so small that they cannot afford to give up a good position as teacher for a year with the uncertainty of not getting an equal appointment after a year's absence from the work. The summer term meets the needs of just this class of teachers, and deserves to be opened on a basis similar to the regular historic terms. Provision for a continuous session is therefore considered as of first importance to the teachers of Iowa. This institution supplies the schools of the state this year with about 900 teachers who are either graduates or have had partial courses some time during the year. Of this number nearly 400 have attended summer term sessions, studying subject matter and methods with an interest and an enthusiasm

that promises much for the communities in which they are at work. The influence of the school is felt in the county institutes through many of its graduates and its special students as instructors; in the county, district, and state associations, where they are always found as active participants and attendants; and in the public school as teachers, where their work and efficiency have been such as to show the public the value of professional teacher education.

The leavening influence of such work must not be overlooked, as many teachers who were never enrolled at Cedar Falls have gained much inspiration, suggestion, and assistance from contact with those who were educated and trained at the State Normal school. Possibly this indirect influence is greater in good results upon the teaching force of the state than the direct influence in training individual teachers for their specific field of labor.

THE PROGRESS OF THE BIENNIAL PERIOD.

The progress and improvement of the school in the biennial period have been of an excellent and permanent kind. The work in every department of the school has been made more thorough, more specially practical for teachers, and more in accordance with the public needs. A few of the more prominent evidences are as follows: 1. The development secured through the arrangement and efficiency of the course of study. 2. The perfecting and strengthening of the instruction by more subdivision of the departments and the employment of specialists to do the new work. 3. The increase in number of pupils in the training department, and also the perfecting of a more critical and more helpful supervision of the students in training. 4. The enlargement of the scope of the work in mathematics, science, Latin, music, and physical culture. The improvement of the library by the making of a complete card catalogue of subjects and authors. 5. The additions in specimens made to the museum by the special collection of Iowa birds, mammals, and insects. 6. The enlarging of the work of the department of music, whereby the class instruction has been much improved. In singing the glee clubs have been better graded, the choral society has been strengthened, while the orchestra, the mandolin club, and the band, have all been making decided progress in lines that add much to the interest and the spirit of the school.

THE SUMMER TERM.

During this biennial period the summer term has become a part of the regular school year, sessions having been held both years. It is evident that this new term is a necessity, if the demands of the public school teachers are to be met by this special school founded for their benefit. There is no doubt that 1,000 teachers would study here each term provided the state authorized it to be opened on the same conditions as the other sessions of the year. The attendance at the summer term of 1898 was 339; for the summer term of 1899, 471.

THE PRESENT NEEDS.

I. TEACHERS WITHOUT CLASS-ROOMS.

The growth and expansion of the work has been such the last period that at the opening of the fall term in September, 1899, there will be nine teachers who are not provided with the rooms they need to enable them to do their work. This need will probably be increased by a still enlarged attendance. The method of having more than one teacher use a single room is very unsatisfactory and is quite an interference with the general interests of the work. This method has been employed temporarily until additional class-rooms are provided.

II. CHAPEL ACCOMMODATIONS.

It is essential in all well managed schools to assemble the students daily for general exercises, to make announcements and give instruction regarding the work being done. This has not been possible for several years at this school. The chapel will seat comfortably 600 students. The rest of the students, or more than two-thirds of that number, are assembled in various class-rooms. Temporary chapel privileges should be provided, and at an early day, until the state is ready to appropriate sufficient money to build a large assembly hall in which all the students can be assembled for public lectures and other exercises.

III. THE DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED ENGLISH.

This department has charge of the work of writing and speaking the English language.

The work done is of the largest importance to the students and to their after work. Much attention is necessarily given to such work at a school of this kind, as every teacher should be capable and efficient in this particular specialty in public school teaching. The literary societies contain the advanced students who are subject to the supervision and guidance of this department. Thus far the limited accommodations in buildings at the school have not permitted the assignment of suitable rooms for the conduct of this branch of educational training. It is recommended that this need be given immediate attention, and arrangements be made to secure such buildings as will render the best work in the societies a possibility.

IV. GYMNASIUM AND DRILL HALL FOR MEN.

The physical training of a teacher is of special importance. It is not only the question of his own personal development and health, as it is with students in other higher schools, but it is also the question of his knowing how to care for and train children who will soon be under his guidance. The work in this line needs better accommodations. The military work under the charge of a competent officer detailed by the United States government likewise deserves better consideration, particularly as it has grown to such prominence in numbers and shows such efficient results. Military work is a pronounced benefit to men who are to be principals of schools, as they acquire knowledge of system and discipline that could not be obtained in ordinary school work. In addition there should be opportunity to give such instruction in physical training as will be practical, helpful, and necessary in all grades of public schools. The time is past when a good public school can afford to be anything else than a place where the health and the physical well being of the children are carefully regarded and made a part of their education. Room for this work is, therefore, an immediate necessity, if the interests of the school and the state are to be fully regarded.

V. THE NEEDS FOR PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

There is also immediate need to give additional room for physics and chemistry. The department has so many students, and the needs of laboratories and class-rooms are so marked at present, that it should not continue longer in the present cramped condition. Attention is called to this because recent laws of the state concerning the instruction of teachers in

physics have made great demands upon this department in the last biennial period, and will continue to do so in the future.

VI. CIVICS AND ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT.

What has already been said in regard to physics can also be said, in fact, concerning the development of the department of political science. The number of teachers asking for work in these subjects of study the past period has been remarkable. There is not much longer a possibility to manage the department with the rooms and teachers now provided. In fact, by the close of another school year the problem will be with you for solution, and the only way to solve it is to provide more room for the work and more specialists as teachers to give the necessary instruction.

NEW DEPARTMENTS NEEDED TO BE ORGANIZED.

Public educational needs to-day in Iowa call for several new departments to be organized and maintained in this school, as teachers in these lines are a necessity already, and the demand for such will notably increase in the immediate future. To this end I recommend the organization of such work the next biennial period, or as soon thereafter as provision can be made for it. The following are the departments now imperatively needed:

I. KINDERGARTEN TRAINING.

Iowa schools now have such teachers according to law, and there is a very great expansion in this elementary work since this biennial period began. Many Iowa teachers who desire to prepare for this special kind of work as educators, and who want training, have applied to the normal school for such instruction. Most of the best normal schools of the United States have such a department, and it is necessary for this school to take up this work as soon as the state can provide for it. If we consider the interests of the public schools, and also of the teachers, such a department will be authorized without any delay.

II. THE GERMAN LANGUAGE.

There is much demand from many of the students for instruction in the German language. This is necessary for

linguistic training as much as for teaching in public high schools. The German population of the state are quite desirous that their children should be taught the language in our higher schools. There is no question of the value of such study. There is no doubt of it being also of practical benefit to those who study it, and, as a consequence, I think a modern language department should be organized and properly maintained.

III. MANUAL AND INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

The schools of America cannot afford to be divorced from education in the industries. There is cause to feel that this is too much true now in the school work of the cities and towns. Pupils often complete a course of study without any training of the hand in doing those things that are essential to full development. One of the chief causes of these defects in elementary and high school education is the entire lack of competent teachers to take charge of the industrial departments of public schools. It is, therefore, evident that the Normal school should have a course in manual training for both men and women, that will give all its students a knowledge of the lines of work in this respect that are practical to be undertaken in public schools. To this end the Normal school should at once begin the work of training teachers in these special lines.

CONCLUSION.

This is a constructive report, and asks for that which is, in the judgment of the writer, practical, desirable, and necessary. The last period has been a notable one in the Iowa schools, and the Normal school has had its part in the progress that has existed. To keep pace with the progress that is to come, still greater things must be expected and planned. There are no better students than are at Cedar Falls, whether they are considered physically, intellectually, or morally. Their spirit of hope for better things and for a chance to do something for themselves and their state is most admirable. To give the young people of Iowa a chance to keep pace with those of other states is certainly of great importance. To that end our institution must be equivalent to other states at least, better if it is possible to make them such. It is building for the future greatness of our people when the best that is possible is done for the public education of the youth. There is no public work

that really means more to the people at large than the preparation of suitable teachers for their children, and hence there can be no public support more cheerfully given than is given to a State Normal school. Respectfully submitted,

H. H. SEERLEY,
President.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

REPORT OF TREASURER

Of Iowa State Normal school, for biennial period ending June 30, 1899.

1897.

July	1.	Balance on hand.....	\$2,782.01
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RECEIVED IN CONTINGENT FUND.

1897.

Sept.	9.	A. Grundy, sale of brick.....	\$ 7.50
Sept.	14.	State warrant	750.00
Nov.	20.	H. H. Seerley.....	154.81
Dec.	8.	State warrant.....	750.00

1898.

Jan.	14.	Students' contingent fund.....	7,000.00
Feb.	25.	H. H. Seerley.....	43.89
April	8.	State warrant	750.00
April	15.	State warrant	3,000.00
June	6.	State warrant.....	750.00
June	7.	H. H. Seerley.....	36.26
Aug.	8.	Independent district, Cedar Falls.....	1,347.73
Aug.	8.	Students' contingent fund.....	320.00
Aug.	19.	School district No. 5.....	259 31
Aug.	27.	H. H. Seerley.....	60.92
Sept.	10.	State warrant.....	2,250.00
Sept.	23.	Students' contingent fund.....	1,000.00
Sept.	29.	H. H. Seerley.....	63.77
Nov.	23.	H. H. Seerley	2.25
Dec.	3.	State warrant.....	2,250.00
Dec.	3.	Students' contingent fund.....	1,500.00

1899.

Feb.	16.	H. H. Seerley.....	20.93
March	6.	State warrant.....	2,250.00
March	7.	H. H. Seerley.....	3.20
April	3.	H. H. Seerley.....	50.45
April	21.	Students' contingent fund.....	3,887.56
June	9.	State warrant.....	2,250.00
June	10.	H. H. Seerley.....	96.80
June	30.	Independent district, Cedar Falls.....	1619.04
June	30.	School district No. 5.....	257.68
June	30.	Students' contingent fund.....	207.00

Total.....	\$32,939.10
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RECEIVED IN LIBRARY FUND.

1897.			
Oct.	1.	Students' contingent fund.....	\$ 500.00
Nov.	8.	A. Grundy, sale of book racks.....	7.00
Dec.	8.	State warrant.....	250.00
Dec.	18.	H. H. Seerley.....	76.96

1898.			
Feb.	25.	H. H. Seerley.....	32.40
April	12.	Students' contingent fund.....	500.00
June	7.	H. H. Seerley.....	45.87
Aug.	27.	H. H. Seerley.....	11.75
Nov.	23.	H. H. Seerley.....	74.13

1899.			
Feb.	7.	State warrant.....	500.00
March	7.	H. H. Seerley.....	62.40
June	10.	H. H. Seerley.....	19.55

Total..... \$ 2,080.06

RECEIVED IN LIBRARIAN'S SALARY FUND.

1897.			
Nov.	5.	State warrant.....	\$ 250.00

1898.			
April	8.	State warrant.....	250.00
Sept.	10.	State warrant.....	250.00

1899.			
Feb.	7.	State warrant.....	250.00

Total..... \$ 1,000.00

RECEIVED IN LIBRARY FURNITURE FUND.

1897.			
Sept.	23.	State warrant.....	\$ 250.00 \$ 250.00

RECEIVED IN MILITARY DRILL FUND.

1897.			
Nov.	23.	State warrant.....	\$ 210.00

1898.			
March	4.	State warrant.....	250.00
Nov.	16.	State warrant.....	250.00

1899.			
June	16.	State warrant.....	250.00

Total..... \$ 1,000.00

RECEIVED IN REPAIR FUND.

1897.			
Nov.	5.	State warrant.....	\$ 500.00

1898.			
June	6.	State warrant.....	500.00

1899.			
June	24.	State warrant.....	1,000.00

Total..... \$ 2,000.00

RECEIVED IN STUDENTS' CONTINGENT FUND.

1897.			
Sept.	1.	H. H. Seerley.....	\$ 1,900.00
Sept.	2.	H. H. Seerley.....	1,328.00
Sept.	4.	H. H. Seerley.....	646.00
Sept.	8.	H. H. Seerley.....	509.00
Sept.	18.	H. H. Seerley.....	300.23
Oct.	2.	H. H. Seerley.....	180.00
Nov.	20.	H. H. Seerley.....	112.77
Nov.	24.	H. H. Seerley.....	234.00
Nov.	26.	H. H. Seerley.....	845.00
Nov.	27.	H. H. Seerley.....	522.00
Nov.	29.	H. H. Seerley.....	1,175.00
Nov.	30.	H. H. Seerley.....	601.50
Dec.	2.	H. H. Seerley.....	74.00
Dec.	7.	H. H. Seerley.....	635.00
Dec.	18.	H. H. Seerley.....	371.00

1898.			
Jan.	11.	H. H. Seerley.....	150.00
Feb.	9.	H. H. Seerley.....	105.75
Feb.	25.	H. H. Seerley.....	25.25
March	15.	H. H. Seerley.....	1,311.00
March	16.	H. H. Seerley.....	1,046.40
March	17.	H. H. Seerley.....	632.00
March	18.	H. H. Seerley.....	400.00
March	23.	H. H. Seerley.....	608.00
March	26.	H. H. Seerley.....	188.00
March	28.	H. H. Seerley.....	100.00
April	9.	H. H. Seerley.....	228.00
April	21.	H. H. Seerley.....	175.64
May	14.	H. H. Seerley.....	60.00
June	7.	H. H. Seerley.....	39.96
Aug.	27.	H. H. Seerley.....	4.00
Aug.	30.	H. H. Seerley.....	1,800.00
Aug.	31.	H. H. Seerley.....	1,200.00
Sept.	1.	H. H. Seerley.....	577.30
Sept.	3.	H. H. Seerley.....	570.00
Sept.	6.	H. H. Seerley.....	400.00
Sept.	9.	H. H. Seerley.....	225.00
Sept.	17.	H. H. Seerley.....	240.76
Sept.	20.	H. H. Seerley.....	40.00
Sept.	29.	H. H. Seerley.....	76.68
Oct.	17.	H. H. Seerley.....	75.00
Nov.	23.	H. H. Seerley.....	65.26
Nov.	26.	H. H. Seerley.....	543.75
Nov.	28.	H. H. Seerley.....	1,000.55
Nov.	29.	H. H. Seerley.....	1,060.00
Nov.	30.	H. H. Seerley.....	650.00
Dec.	1.	H. H. Seerley.....	525.10
Dec.	2.	H. H. Seerley.....	450.00

Dec. 5.	H. H. Seerley	\$ 340.00
Dec. 8.	H. H. Seerley	305.00
Dec. 13.	H. H. Seerley	125.00
Dec. 17.	H. H. Seerley	160.00
Dec. 23.	H. H. Seerley	94.70
1899.		
Jan. 7.	H. H. Seerley	215.00
Jan. 13.	H. H. Seerley	96.00
Feb. 16.	H. H. Seerley	70.40
March 7.	H. H. Seerley	5.00
March 14.	H. H. Seerley	1,110.97
March 15.	H. H. Seerley	9 0.00
March 18.	H. H. Seerley	1,000.00
March 17.	H. H. Seerley	500.00
March 18.	H. H. Seerley	110.00
March 20.	H. H. Seerley	400.00
March 21.	H. H. Seerley	225.00
March 22.	H. H. Seerley	170.00
March 23.	H. H. Seerley	100.00
March 24.	H. H. Seerley	60.00
March 30.	H. H. Seerley	145.00
April 1.	H. H. Seerley	121.30
April 3.	H. H. Seerley	65.00
April 15.	H. H. Seerley	85.00
April 26.	H. H. Seerley	57.00
June 10.	H. H. Seerley	79.73
June 30.	Teachers' fund	1,120.50
Total		\$32,347.50

RECEIVED IN SEWER FUND.

1897.		
July 27.	State warrant	\$ 5,000.00

RECEIVED IN TEACHERS' FUND.

1897.		
Sept. 14.	State warrant	\$ 4,375.00
Nov. 5	State warrant	5,000.00
Dec. 8.	State warrant	4,375.00
1898.		
Jan. 14.	Students' contingent fund	2,600.50
Feb. 19.	State warrant	6,000.00
Feb. 19.	Premium on above	15.00
April 8.	State warrant	4,375.00
June 6.	State warrant	4,375.00
June 6.	Premium on warrant	5.00
June 20.	Transferred students' contingent fund	4,250.00
Sept. 10.	State warrant	7,120.00
Sept. 23.	Students' contingent fund	2,600.00
Dec. 3.	State warrant	7,125.00
Dec. 3.	Students' contingent fund	2,500.00

1899.		
Feb. 7.	State warrant	\$ 3,000.00
March 5.	State warrant	7,125.00
April 21.	Students' contingent fund	3,800.00
June 9.	State warrant	7,125.00
June 13.	State warrant	1,500.00
Total		\$77,265.50

RECEIVED IN WATER FUND.

1898.		
Sept. 23.	State warrant	\$ 200.00— 200.00
Total receipts		\$156,864.17

DISBURSEMENTS.

Orders paid on teachers' fund.....*	77,265.50	
Orders paid on contingent fund.....	30,724.20	
Orders paid on library fund.....	1,764.70	
Orders paid on water fund.....	283.85	
Orders paid on students' contingent fund.....	31,197.27	
Orders paid on librarian's salary fund.....	1,000.00	
Orders paid on military drill fund.....	1,000.00	
Orders paid on repair fund.....	3,145.97	
Orders paid on library furniture fund.....	500.00	
Orders paid on sewer fund.....	5,000.00	
Total disbursements.....		\$151,881.49
June 30, 1899. Balance on hand as follows:		
Contingent fund.....§	3,110.91	
Library fund.....	305.14	
Students' contingent fund.....	1,150.23	
Repair fund.....	70.58	
Literary society fund.....	256.35	
Water fund.....	89.47—	4,982.68
Total.....		\$156,864.17

*In the above disbursements from the teachers' fund of \$77,265.50, there is included \$1,120.50 which was returned to the students' contingent fund on June 30, 1899, as this money had been previously transferred from the students' contingent fund to the teachers' fund.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

In addition to the above funds there has been received from the summer school of 1899, as follows:

June 17.	H. H. Seerley.....	\$ 920 00
June 19.	H. H. Seerley.....	1,255.00
June 20.	H. H. Seerley.....	690.00
June 21.	H. H. Seerley.....	355.00
June 22.	H. H. Seerley.....	160.00
June 24.	H. H. Seerley.....	151.00
June 27.	H. H. Seerley.....	275.00
June 30.	H. H. Seerley.....	192.50

Total receipts now on hand..... \$ 3,988.50

All of which is respectfully submitted,

H. N. SILLIMAN,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

SECRETARY'S REPORT, 1897-9.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the Iowa State Normal School:

GENTLEMEN—I take pleasure in submitting a report of the monies received in the several funds and of the orders issued against the same out of my office for the biennial period ending June 30, 1899, as required by law.

Very respectfully,

A. GRUNDY,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S REPORT, 1897-9.

TEACHERS' FUND.

Received from state treasurer, endowment, 1897-8.....	\$ 17,500 00
Premium on warrants	20.00
From special appropriations.....	11,000.00
Received from state treasurer, endowment, 1898-9.....	28,495 00
From special appropriations	4,500 00
Transferred from students' contingent fund 1897-8.....	2,600.50
Transferred from students' contingent fund 1898-9.....	12,009.50
Total receipts	\$ 76,125.00

PAYMENTS TO TEACHERS.

	1897-8	1898-9
Orders issued last year	\$ 270	
H. H. Seerley	2,500	\$ 2,700
M. W. Bartlett.....	1,600	1,600
D. S. Wright.....	1,600	1,600
A. Loughridge	1,600	* ---
M. F. Arey.....	1,600	1,600
A. C. Page.....	1,600	1,600
L. W. Parish.....	1,600	1,600
Anna E. McGovern.....	1,200	1,200
G. W. Walters	1,300	1,500
G. W. Samson.....	1,600	1,600
Emma M. Ridley.....	1,100	1,100
Mary E. Simmons	900	1,000
A. W. Rich	1,300	1,500
Etta Suplee	1,000	1,000
Sara M. Riggs.....	900	1,000
Nellie B. Wallbank.....	800	* ---
C. P. Colgrove	1,400	1,600
Jennie E. Curtis.....	800	900
Myra E. Call.....	800	900
Bertha L. Patt.....	700	* ---
Enola P. Pierce.....	750	800
C. A. Fullerton.....	800	1,000
Henrietta Thornton.....	900	1,000
Eva L. Gregg.....	750	800
G. W. Newton.....	900	1,200
Edith C. Buck.....	800	900

* Resigned.

Julia E. Curtiss	\$ 200	\$ 250
Laura Falkner	700	750
W. H. Bender	1,300	1,500
James A. Mortland	600	*
F. A. Fitz Gerald	600	600
Bertha Morrison	450	*
Stella Satterthwaite	440	650
F. C. Eastman	1,400	
Ira S. Condit	1,200	
C. A. Frederick	950	
Sara F. Rice	900	
Elizabeth Hughes	450	
Mary S. Morse	750	
Jennie G. Hutchison	650	
H. C. Cummings	600	
Laura Seals	405	
	<u>\$35,360</u>	<u>\$40,955</u>
1897-8		35,360
Total payment for biennial period		<u>\$76,315</u>

* Resigned.

The reason for the apparent overdraft in this account is owing to the fact that two orders were issued by the secretary and not presented by the holders for payment. The account being balanced by transfer of sufficient funds from the students' contingent account.

CONTINGENT FUND.

Receipts.

On hand July 1, 1897	\$ 896 01
From state treasurer, 1897-8	3,000.00
From sundry local sources	242.46
From special appropriations	3,000.00
Transferred from students' contingent fund	7,000.00
Tuition from local school districts, in training school	1,607.04
From state treasurer, 1898-9	9,000.00
From sundry local sources	298.32
Transferred from students' contingent fund	6,914.66
Tuitions in training department	1,876.72
Total receipts	<u>\$ 33,835.11</u>

Disbursements.

	1897-8.	1898-9.	Total.
Labor	\$ 3,068.91	\$ 3,313.20	\$ 6,382.11
Office expenses	2,152.67	1,946.98	4,099.65
Supplies	2,307.68	1,863.37	4,071.05
Contingent repairs		88.50	88.50
Fuel	1,412.58	1,707.55	3,120.13
General contingent expenses	5,496.58	7,492.21	12,988.79
Total disbursements			<u>\$ 30,750.23</u>

Balance on hand	\$ 3,084.88
Total	<u>\$ 33,835.11</u>

LIBRARY FUND.

Receipts.

1897-8.	
From students' contingent fund	\$ 1,000 00
From state treasurer	250 00
From sale of book rack	7.00
From fines, etc., including refunds	155.23
1898-9.	
From state treasurer	500.00
From fines and refunds	156.08
Total receipts	<u>\$ 2,080.06</u>

Disbursements.

1897-8.	
Overdraft July 1, 1897	\$ 10.22
In purchase of books and periodicals	1,161.65
1898-9.	
In purchase of books and periodicals	603.05
Total payments	<u>\$ 1,774.92</u>
Balance on hand	305.14
Total	<u>\$ 2,080.06</u>

MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

Receipts.

1897-8.	
From state treasurer	500.00
1898-9.	
From state treasurer	500.00
Total	<u>\$ 1,000.00</u>

Disbursements.

1897-8.	
For military instruction	\$ 500.00
1898-9.	
For military instruction	500.00
Total payments	<u>\$ 1,000.00</u>

STUDENTS' CONTINGENT FUND.

Receipts.

1897-8.	
From term and graduation fees	\$ 15,470.50
1898-9.	
From term and graduation fees	15,756.50
Total receipts	<u>\$ 31,227.00</u>

Disbursements and Transfers.

1897-8.	
Transfer to library fund.....	\$ 1,000.00
Transfer to contingent fund.....	7,000.00
Transfer to teachers' fund.....	6,840.50
1898-9.	
Transfer to contingent fund.....	6,914.56
Transfer to teachers' fund.....	7,779.50
For alumni expenses.....	50.00
Sundry bills for betterment of school.....	482.21
Total.....	\$ 30,076.77
Balance on hand.....	1,150.23
Total.....	31,227.00

WATER FUND.

Receipts.

1897.	
July 1. Balance on hand.....	\$ 173.32
1898.	
Sept. 23. From state treasurer.....	200.00
Total receipts.....	\$ 373.32

Disbursements.

1897-8.	
Water rents.....	\$ 176.28
1898-9.	
Water rents.....	107.57
Total.....	\$ 283.85
Balance on hand.....	89.47
Total.....	\$ 373.32

LIBRARIAN.

Receipts.

1897-8.	
From state treasurer.....	\$ 500.00
1898-9.	
From state treasurer.....	500.00
Total receipts.....	\$ 1,000.00

Disbursements.

1897-8.	
For salary librarian.....	\$ 500.00
1898-9.	
For salary librarian.....	500.00
Total.....	\$ 1,000.00

FUNDS OF LITERARY SOCIETIES.

Placed in hands of board for custody.....	\$ 256.35
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REPAIR FUND.

Receipts.

1897-8.	
On hand July 1, 1897.....	\$ 1,216.55
Received from state treasurer.....	500.00
1898-9.	
From state treasurer.....	1,500.00
Total receipts.....	\$ 3,216.55

Disbursements.

1897-8.	
For sundry repairs.....	\$ 778.55
1898-9.	
For repairs.....	2,367.42
Total.....	\$ 3,145.97
Balance on hand.....	70.58
Total.....	\$ 3,216.55

LIBRARY FURNITURE FUND.

Receipts.

1897.	
July 1. Balance on hand.....	\$ 250.00
Sept. 17. From state treasurer.....	250.00
Total.....	\$ 500.00

Disbursements.

1897.	
Oct. 1. Paid for furniture for library.....	\$ 500.00

SEWER FUND.

1897.	
July 10. From state treasurer.....	\$ 5,000.00
July 28. Paid to city of Cedar Falls.....	5,000.00

SUMMER TERM FUNDS.

Receipts.

1899.	
To July 1. From tuitions.....	\$ 3,988.50

The above amount in summer term fund is subject to expenses of the term for teachers, etc., and shows no result, as the term was only fairly under way at the date of this report.

SUMMARY OF FUNDS.

Fund.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	On hand.
Teachers' fund.....	\$ 76 125.00	\$ 76,315 00	\$
Contingent fund.....	33,835.11	30,750.23	3,084.88
Library fund.....	2,080 06	1,774.02	305 14
Military instruction fund.....	1,000 00	1,000.00	.....
Students' contingent fund.....	31 227.00	30,076 77	1,150.23
Water fund.....	373.32	283.85	89.47
Librarian.....	1,000 00	1,000.00	.....
Fund of literary societies.....	256 35	.....	256 35
Repair fund.....	3,216.55	3,145 97	70 58
Library furniture fund.....	500.00	500 00	.....
Sewer fund.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	.....
Summer term fund.....	3,988.50	.....	3,988 50
Totals.....	\$ 158,601.89	\$ 149 846.74	\$ 8,945 15
Deducting overdraft teachers' fund.....	.....	.....	190.00
Total balance actually held.....	.....	.....	\$ 8,755.15

There will appear some discrepancies between this report and that of the treasurer, owing to his keeping account of actual payments of money by him, while the secretary keeps a record showing the orders actually issued in his office. Some of these were not presented for payment at the treasurer's office till after the close of the biennial period. This was true of two teachers' orders, showing an apparent overdraft in the teachers' fund. All the state appropriation had been expended in this account, and sufficient funds to take up the orders that had been presented to the close of the period was transferred from the students' contingent fund, but this amount did not meet the orders actually issued, hence the overdraft appearing.

In the contingent fund, the same difficulty occurs. An order had been issued by the secretary which was not presented for payment until the biennial period had closed.

A greater total disbursement is shown in the teachers' fund by the treasurer than is shown here, and grows out of the fact that a larger amount had been transferred to the teachers' fund from the students' contingent fund than was necessary to take up the orders presented up to the end of the biennial period, and the excess was returned to the students' contingent fund, where it was needed for other purposes. The amount so transferred and retransferred, not having been paid to teachers, is not taken account of in this report.

Respectfully submitted,

A. GRUNDY,
Secretary.