Chapter One

5. Quoted by George L. Jackson, "The Development of State Control of Public Instruction in Michigan," (Lansing, 1926) p. 156.
8. See the following statutes conferring corporate powers on the controlling board throughout Normal's history: Public Acts 1849, No. 138, 178 (control over revenue derived from salt spring lands; authority to procure site and erect buildings); Public Acts 1850, No. 139, sec. 19 ("body politic and corporate"); Public Acts 1889, No. 194, sec. 1 ("body corporate"); Public Acts 1963, No. 48, ("to provide for the organization, powers and duties of their boards of control") (re the four teachers colleges, by now universities).

Chapter Two

3. Normal Catalog, 1853.
4. Normal Catalog, 1853.
6. Supt. Pub. Inst'n Rpt, 1861, p. 103. The courses that constituted the professional training at this time were methods of teaching spelling, reading, and penmanship; arithmetic; geography; grammar; chemistry; object lessons and objective training; lectures on schoolroom duties; lectures on primary education and on means of teaching the virtues; practice teaching under supervision of the principal of the Experimental Department (the Model School); and lectures on the philosophy of education.
7. State Board Report 1863, pp. 129–130. Rpt. Supt. Pub. Instr'n. 1861, p. 103. The report notes that some instruction in Pestalozzian method had been given during the past three years; it now approved the incorporation of this method in the course of study for all students. In chapter one, supra, we mentioned that interest in this country in the Pestalozian method dated back at least to 1839, with the Report on Education in Europe of Alexander Dallas Bache, president of Girard College.

Chapter Three

1. Laws of the Territory of Michigan, vol. 2: An act to provide for and regulate Common Schools, 1929, sec. 28, p. 774.
6. The list of charter members included four Michigan institutions—University of Michigan, Albion College, Grand Rapids and Detroit High Schools, and the Military Academy at Orchard Lake. It also included two normal schools—Oshkosh of Wisconsin and Cedar Falls of Iowa. See N.C.A. Proceedings, 1905.
10. Boone was preoccupied at the moment with a project that he hoped would contribute to the usefulness and prestige of Normal, viz., the anniversary observance of the founding of the institution. It so happened this day fell on the 28th of March. The program was ambitious, including Governor John T. Rich, State Superintendent H. R. Pattengill, and State Board Chairman Perry F. Powers. It also included President Angell but he was unable to be present, having gone to the Evanston
meeting. "Founders Day," Boone hoped, would became an annual affair—and did indeed over many years.

Chapter Four

1. For the early history of The Model (variously referred to as The Model, the Experimental School, School of Observation and Practice, and the Training School, since 1931 as the Laboratory School) see Putnam, pp. 86–113, who carries the story to the late '90's.
2. Putnam, p. 89.
6. Quoted by Putnam, p. 106.
10. The building was first occupied on Monday, March 29, 1897.
15. See brief Ms. History by a member of the Training School staff, Jane Matte­son, in EMU Archives.
16. See Cubberly, pp. 554–5
17. The Owen property, lying on the north side of the campus, was purchased as the site.
22. The citizens' committee consisted of Dr. Olin Cox, chairman, Mrs. Beth Milford, Bert Harrison, Dr. Robert Belcher, Miss Virginia Cooper, Miss Margaret Gotts, Carroll Caldwell, David Goodell, Allister MacDonald, David Gauntlett, and Orlan Wilde. This list included members of both the Roosevelt and college faculties.
24. As of this time, the Roosevelt capacity could take only about 20 per cent of the students who needed to be accommodated. Prior to World War II, and for a time thereafter, the college facilities had been adequate (in the later years through seriously overloading the supervising teachers) to take all.
Chapter Five

2. Based on Wayland's "Intellectual Philosophy" which treated such matters as order of development of the several "faculties," a corresponding order of observation and reflection, cultivating the "sensibilities," and religious instruction. See Putnam, pp. 49-50, and M.S.N.S. Catalog 1868-69, pp. 26, 29.
3. Topics and problems treated were what education; principles of testing; selection of materials; relation of materials to culture; classifying the sensibilities; the will—how to strengthen and guide it; culture and conscience. See M.S.N.S. Catalog 1868-69, p. 29.
4. MSNS Catalog 1868-69, p. 27.
5. MSNS Catalog 1888-89, p. 23.

Chapter Six

1. Act 261, PA 1895, sec. 1.
3. Act 156, PA 1903, sec. 1.
4. MSNC Catalog 1902-03, p. 45.
5. MSNC Catalog 1918-19, p. 70.
6. The one and two-room schools used by the Normal College for practice teaching were: Stone (1919-1927), Denton (1923-1952), Begole (1924-1931), Spencer (1933-1942). See Clara Smith, infra, p. 271.
8. The 13 district schools that thus gave up their identity were Allen, Bishop, Brick, Centennial, Childs, Hardy, Island, Lowden, Model, Morgan, Ridner, Tuttle and Vedder.
10. In the school year 1967-68 the Senior High School enrolled 554 pupils; the Junior High School, 290; the Elementary School, 1094—a total of 1938.

Chapter Seven

5. State Board Minutes, February 21, 1938.
Michigan University—1849–1965

7. Cleary Business College not only played for many years an important role in Normal's curricular offerings, but flourishes today as one of the outstanding institutions of its kind in the country. It offers the degree of Bachelor of Business Administration, boasts many outstanding alumni, and is at the present time located on a new campus on the edge of the city of Ypsilanti.
15. Though not directly connected with the Conservatory, the name of John Challis, known the world over as a maker of 18th century keyboard instruments (clavichord, virginal, harpsichord) is intimately associated with that of Frederick Alexander. In 1926, Professor Alexander introduced a young and promising student in the Conservatory to Arnold Dolmetsch of Haslemere, England, pioneer in the recovery of early instrumental music, and maker of clavichords, harpsichords, and recorders. Challis made a strong impression and was granted the first scholarship to be offered by the Dolmetsch Foundation. In due time he returned to Ypsilanti where he built his instruments until 1946 when, enlarging his operation, he removed to Detroit. See Grove's "Dictionary of Music and Musicians" (1955 ed); Una L. Allen, "A Dolmetsch of the Middle-West," The Musician (Nov. 1932).
16. Judge Breakey recalled with satisfaction his role in initiating a move for a bachelor's degree program in music. It culminated in the adoption of a curriculum in Public School Piano, was first offered in 1928–29, and was the first four-year degree program in music offered at Normal.
17. A member of the faculty from 1927, Miss James earned international recognition as a composer. She wrote for the theatre, for orchestra, for chorus, and chamber music. Among the better known of her works are incidental music for Paola and Francesca, an opera in three acts; Three Pastorals, for clarinet solo, strings and harp; a cantata, The Jumbles (presented at the May Festival of the University of Michigan in 1934); a cantata, Paul Bunyan (presented at the May Festival of 1937); Four Preludes from the Chinese, for contralto and piano quintet; Rhapsody, for violin, cello and piano. She retired from the faculty in June, 1968.

Chapter Eight

2. See EMU Archives, Osband.
3. See Governors' Papers, Box 535, Folder No. 11 (May 30, 1893), State Archives.
4. See chapter 28, Athletics.
Chapter Nine

1. Frampton and Rowell: Education of the Handicapped (1940), vol. 1, p. 141.
3. See MSNC Catalog, 1923–24, pp. 103–104. See also the Ms. history of the Special Education Department by Paul F. Thams (assisted by Francis E. Lord), in the EMU Archives.
4. The method used was that of the German, Karl Bruckmann, whose writings were translated by Professor Reighard. See Thams-Lord Ms. history of the Special Education Department, p. 5, EMU Archives.
5. A gift of $5,000 annually was accepted by the State Board, January, 1927. In September of the same year it acknowledged receipt of $15,000, and closed the arrangement with a vote of thanks and appreciation. State Board Reports, January 29, 1927; September 24, 1927.
6. Such, for example, were Carl M. Badgeley, M.D., head of Bone and Joint Surgery, University of Michigan; F. Bruce Fralick, M.D., chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology, University of Michigan; Harry Jay Baker, Psychologist of the Detroit Public Schools; Dr. Leo Kanner, Director of Child Psychiatric Service, Johns Hopkins University; Dr. Samuel Laycock, Dean, School of Education, University of Saskatchewan (Parent Education); and Dr. Berthold Loewenfeld, Director of Educational Research, American Foundation for the Blind.

Chapter Ten

1. He received an MA in 1852, and the honorary degree of LLD from the University of Iowa (1873) and the University of Michigan (1878).
3. The former published in two editions: 1855, 1862; the latter, in 1862.
6. Mary Beaumont Dudley of Jonesville was the second wife of Adonijah Welch. His first wife, Eunice P. Buckingham, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, died in 1867 at Jacksonville, Florida.

Chapter Eleven

1. The Reverend Porter had been pastor of the Congregational Church in Spencer, New York; and later of the Presbyterian Church at Catskill, New York, where he conducted a classical school.
2. The Columbus school system in 1854 consisted of three grammar schools,
eight secondary schools, nine primary schools, three German schools, four Negro schools, a high school, and a night school.


5. The Pedagogical Society was organized in 1885, during the administration of Principal Willis. It appears to have had a continuous existence until about the close of the century. Composed of members of the faculty, its purpose was stated in its constitution to be “the investigation and discussion of principles of education and methods of teaching, and the consideration of such other professional subjects as may conduce to the success of our united efforts as teachers.” Meetings were held on the third Tuesday of each month during the school year. A committee selected the topics to be discussed, usually planning a program of discussions for the entire year. Great care was taken in the preparation of formal papers, many of which were subsequently published. Putnam was a most active participant and commented: “The Society has done much to improve the professional spirit of the school.” See Putnam, pp. 234–235.


7. See Chapter Four, *supra*.


Chapter Twelve

1. State Supt. Rpt. 1880, p. 87. The Normal was at the time trying an experiment in curriculum, viz., the offering of professional courses in education to the practical exclusion of academic work.

2. See *Dictionary of American Biography*.


5. Putnam’s experience appears to have been similar to that of Mac Vicar in Leavenworth, Kansas. He submitted a detailed plan for the organization of the schools in Kalamazoo which was adopted, whereupon he was asked by the trustees to serve as superintendent and principal of the high school. One part of the plan was the establishment of a school exclusively for the colored population. (Correspondence, Russell Davey, Director of Research and Pupil Personnel, Kalamazoo Public Schools. Aug. 19, 1958).


7. See manuscript in EMU Archives, eulogy of Putnam by Miss King at the end of thirty years at Normal.

8. Report, Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1883, p. 69 (annual report of State Board of Education).
Chapter Thirteen

1. *Ypsilanti Commercial*, September 16, 1887.
2. For a good sketch of Sill’s career, see Leslie L. Hanawalt, “A Place of Light; The History of Wayne State University” (Detroit, 1968), pp. 109-110.
4. Sill served for three years, 1867-1870.
9. For some reason, unexplained, the State Board desired a change. In his final report Sill alluded to this when, in his “Account of Stewardship” he said:
   Especially is this (account of stewardship) proper because of the fact (of which I was made aware with marked kindness and courtesy) that you deemed it best to place the executive charge of the school in other hands, which was the immediate cause of my declination of reappointment.
11. The Prismatic Club, Nursery Rhymes, January 8, 1872 (Archives, Wayne State University).

Chapter Fourteen

1. 1883 and 1889, respectively.
This is Volume XI of the International Education Series, edited by William T. Harris. Boone's other work was "A History of Education in Indiana." New York. D. Appleton, 1892.

3. It has been asserted that the Normal School at Livingston, Alabama, became a State Teachers College in 1882, and that the institution at Bluefield, West Virginia, became a State College in 1895. See Edgar B. Wesley, "NEA: The First Hundred Years." New York, Harper, 1957, pp. 88, 89. The Livingston school was organized as a Normal School in 1883, and became a State Teachers College in 1929. The Bluefield school was founded in 1895 as Bluefield Colored Institute, first gave instruction at the college level in 1919, and acquired the name of Bluefield State Teachers College in 1929. See Allan M. Carter, ed., "American Universities and Colleges," 9th ed., 1964, at pp. 159, 1199.

4. A decade later Lord Acton, in a lecture of enduring fame delivered at Cambridge University, would make a similar assertion, but expressed in the broadest terms: "the knowledge of the Past, the record of truths revealed by experience, is eminently practical, as an instrument of action, and a power that goes to the making of the future." Lord Acton, "A Lecture on the Study of History." London, Macmillan, 1896.

5. The expressions of his educational views are taken from a paper that he read in December, 1893, before Normal's Pedagogical Society titled 'Education as a Dialectic Process' See Normal Papers, Richard G. Boone, "Education as a Dialectic Process" (EMU Archives), pp. 3, 4, 8. It was published in the Inter-State School Review, April and May, 1894.

6. A Study in Unification of School Work, being a Series of Papers read before the Normal Pedagogical Society (Ypsilanti, 1893–4). The papers were, in order of presentation: Richard Gause Boone, "Education as a Dialectic Process" (December, 1893); August Lodeman, "Languages as a Center of Instruction" (January, 1894); Julia Anne King, "History a Unifying Element in a Course of Study" (February, 1894); Daniel Putnam, "Selection of Subject Matter of Instruction" (April, 1894); Edwin A. Strong, "Concentration of Studies with Science as a Base" (April, 1894).

7. Governors' Papers, State Archives; copy in EMU Archives.


9. Act 175, PA 1897, "An act to fix the relatives of the existing normal schools of the State." Approved May 29.

10. Act 51, PA 1899. Approved, immediate effect, April 28.


17. The Ann Arbor Daily Argus ran a long pro-Boone article, asserting that Boone was given $2,000 to resign.
18. I am indebted to Professor Leslie L. Hanawalt, author of the history of Wayne State University ("A Place of Light," Wayne State University Press, 1968), for part of the story; to the Ann Arbor Daily Argus for the Ypsilanti aspect.


Chapter Fifteen


3. A quarterly, published at various times from Syracuse, New York, for two years from Ypsilanti; and from New Rochelle, New York.


6. Ibid., p. 7. The "Michigan System" was discontinued as of July 1, 1902.

Chapter Sixteen


2. Now in the possession of his daughter Edith (Mrs. Harry Shaefer of Ypsilanti).


8. Florus Barbour and Alma Blount (English Literature), Bertha Buell (History), Fannie Cheever Burton (Women's Physical Education, Bertha Goodison (Art), Frederick Gorton (Physics), Julia Anne King (Preceptress, History), Stuart Lathers (Speech), Jessie Phelps (Natural Science), Daniel Putnam (Pedagogy and History of Education), Dimon H. Roberts (Teacher Training), Genevieve M. Walton (Library) and Margaret E. Wise (Teacher Training).


10. Senior student Jessie Clark's tribute to President L. H. Jones in Aurora 1903.

11. Dr. Davis (Life Certificate '08, B.Pd. '09, A.B. '12) received the Ph.D. in
Chemistry from Columbia University ('15); taught at Utah State College and at Columbia, and achieved a highly successful career in industry.

14. "The Jones Reader" (5 vols.) Boston, Ginn, 1903; "Education as Growth, or 'The Culture of Character—a book for Teachers' Reading Circles." (Boston, Ginn, 1911.
16. It is of interest to note, in passing, that the pre-eminent position of Normal in relation to the three other State Normals ended during the Jones era. The title of Principal for the heads of these institutions was changed to President (signifying their recognition as colleges) on October 30, 1908 (State Bd. Rpt. 1908, p. 7). The first to hold this new title in each of these college were Charles T. Grawn (at Central), James H. G. Kaye (at Northern), and Dwight B. Waldo (at Western).

Chapter Seventeen

4. Among others were President Henry Churchill King of Oberlin College; President Lotus D. Coffman of the University of Minnesota; Dean Percy Boynton of the University of Chicago; Dean Shailer Mathews of the Divinity School of the University of Chicago; President Bruce Payne of Peabody; Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, then of the University of Wisconsin; Everett Dean Martin, Director of the Cooper Union Forum of New York.
11. Kappa Delta Pi had been organized at the University of Illinois in 1911 by William C. Bagley.
13. Just when the practice of requiring this commitment to teach was actually abandoned is not clear, but the year 1936 witnessed the abandonment of the requirement that certification for teaching was necessary for graduation with a degree. The announcement in the 1935–1936 catalog (p. 37) reads as follows:

The primary function of the Michigan State Normal College is the preparation of teachers for the public schools of Michigan. The State Board of Education, realizing that all students are not
fitted by ability and interest for the teaching profession, has made it possible for students to graduate with a degree without a certificate.

Chapter Eighteen

2. At Ingalls, Michigan.
3. Clarkston (1903-1905); Harbor Springs (1905-1913).
5. Ferris to Munson, Feb. 5, 1923. Munson papers, note 1, supra
8. Leslie A. Butler, a Normal alumnus, superintendent of the Grand Rapids Public Schools, was made chairman of the Commission. Years later Butler was to come to Normal as Director of Laboratory Schools and Head of Placement. Here he played a highly important role, too, in helping to plan the strategy and in securing alumni support during the war-housing crisis of 1943.
9. See E. L. Austin, "A Summary Report of the Extra-Legal Advisory Planning Commission for the Period of November 8, 1933 to July 1, 1935," at pp. 36-38 and 46-49. Austin was secretary of the Commission. The members of Munson's committee were Father Carroll F. Deady of the Detroit Catholic Schools, and W. E. Lessenger, Dean of the School of Education, Wayne University of Detroit.
11. Thus at long last the teachers colleges of Michigan were brought in line with a national movement in colleges and universities. This grouping of subjects and degree requirements of a minimum course credit in specified groups was in answer to certain evils that had developed under the free-elective policy, sponsored at an earlier time by Harvard University to break through the rigid traditional limitations of college curricula and open the way for recognition of newer areas of knowledge, especially in the sciences.
12. Prior to 1935, when the State Board was given sole authority for the certification of teachers in Michigan, there were some 15 certifying agencies of various types issuing various kinds of certificates. This had resulted in the certifying of many who would not, according to the standards of the teachers colleges and the University of Michigan, have been considered qualified.
16. The reported figures are 1931-32—2,262; 1932-33—2,121; 1933-34—1,833; 1934-35—1,628. These statistics are head-count for the regular on-campus enrollments for the fall term of each year.
17. From $887,050 in 1931-32 to $529,262 in 1934-35.
18. From a low of 1,628 in 1934-35 to a high of 2,423 in 1940-41.
20. From 2,423 to 1,199.
21. North football stands (1938); Glenadine Snow Health Residence (1939); Goodison and King Residence Halls for women (1939); Munson Residence Hall for men (1940); John W. Stevens Shop (1940); the J. Milton Hover Elementary Science Laboratories (1941); Greenhouse (1942); Jones Residence Hall for Women (1948); an administration and classroom building to replace Pierce Hall (1948); and two that were completed early in the succeeding administration—Brown Residence Hall for men (1949) and a power plant (1951).
22. The Briggs gift built a baseball stadium (in the image of the Detroit Tigers'), a small fieldhouse (much later transformed into a classroom building for the Mathematics Department), and the south stands for the football field (1937). The whole was designated as Walter O. Briggs Field.
23. They were known as Residence Halls, and named for outstanding members of faculty and staff. In order of dedication they were as follows: 1938—two for women students: Julia Anne King, former Preceptress, and first head of the Department of History and Social Sciences; Bertha Goodison, former head of the Art Department. 1939—one for men students: John M. Munson, President of Normal. (A surprise action taken by the State Board, somewhat embarrassing to Munson.) 1948—for women students: Lydia Jones, former Dean of Women. 1949—for men students: James M. Brown, Dean of Men (named at the request of the student body).
24. See “Michigan State Normal College—Veterans of World War II.” Insofar as it was possible to obtain the information, this volume includes the names and nature of service of all who participated. EMU Archives.
27. Women—612; men—83. Registrar records.
29. Known as “Summation Sheets.” It has required much mechanical genius and expensive apparatus to provide this constantly up-to-date information in institutions of very large enrollments. For some years, during the period of rapid growth after the Munson administration, this record lapsed. The development and use of I. B. M. equipment corrected this.
30. Professor Willard Reninger of the English Department protested that, while the book in question might, indeed, prove embarrassing to a state-supported institution, yet it was “a pity that mature students should be denied an introduction to so good a book (Wolfe’s ‘Look Homeward Angel’).” He added, “But let it join the other pities of the world.”
31. An example is provided by his policy as to control of enrollment in classes. Aware of the inter-departmental competition for students that had prevailed prior to his administration, Munson took authority to open and close class enrollments away from the department heads and, on the very evening of the day in which registration was completed, would personally scrutinize the results, calling in the heads for consultation as deemed necessary.
32. Conferred in 1942. Munson had previously been the recipient of the honorary degree of MPd from Normal (1913), and an LLD degree from Ashland College, Ohio (1939).


Chapter Nineteen

1. From 1935 until his appointment at the Normal in 1948. In 1935 he was appointed to fill the vacancy left by Maurice R. Keyworth who was killed in an automobile accident before taking office. Thereafter, tenure rested on the biennial elections.

2. In round numbers the enrollment immediately preceding the war was 1,900.

3. Act 163, P.A. 1927, effective May 12, 1927, changed the name of the other three Normals to "State Teachers College."


8. Clarence Hilberry, President of Wayne State University, to Margaret R. Kelly, student at EMU, Jan. 21, 1960. EMU Archives.


13. James L. Stutesman (student president of Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship, EMU chapter) to Elliott, Jan. 18, 1960. EMU Archives.

14. Elliott chose Earl E. Mosier for this position. Mosier was a member of Elliott's staff when the latter was State Superintendent of Public Education.

15. See letter to faculty, Oct. 19, 1955, and accompanying description of positions. EMU Archives. Two new positions were created: Dean of Instruction and Director of College Planning and Development and Assistant to the President. The area of student affairs was assigned to the Dean of Administration. The new
appointees were in the age bracket of the early forties: Bruce Nelson, Superintendent of the Lincoln Consolidated School, as Dean of Instruction; James E. Green, Librarian and Assistant to the President, as Director of College Planning and Development and Assistant to the President; and William C. Lawrence, associate professor of special education (psychology), as Dean of Student Affairs.

16. The group was led by James G. Matthews jr., M.D. ('37). Their letterhead bore the inscription, "Organization for Eastern Michigan University Action—Alumni—Faculty—Students—Friends." A questionnaire was mailed and a monetary contribution solicited. Beginning as an anonymous group, they soon felt it desirable to identify themselves. Besides the chairman, the members were Olin J. Cox, D.D.S. (student in the early forties), John S. Ecclestone ('36), William E. Foy ('28), Alan E. Hutchins ('43), Dean Rockwell ('35), Jerry R. Steele ('62) and Raymond L. Stites ('30).

17. See Ypsilanti Press, June 19, 1963, for the full report. A faculty Steering Committee was elected by the Faculty Council to conduct the self-study and write the report. This committee was composed of the following: Earl Roth, Dean of the College of Business, chairman; George Brower, Professor of Education; Kenneth Cleeton, Acting Dean, College of Education; Richard Giles, Professor of Biology; Egbert Isbell, Professor of History; Edgar Waugh, Professor of Political Science. The first draft was published in June, 1965.


Chapter Twenty


3. The committee consisted of a representative each from four faculty organizations: the American Federation of Teachers—Howard Blackenburg of the History Department; the Faculty Women's Club—Eleanor Meston of the Roosevelt Elementary School; AAUP—Charles Walcutt of the English Department; Faculty Men's Club—J. Henry Owens, head of the Foreign Language Department.

4. The meeting was held in Lansing. The AAUP statement came from the 1937 Report of Committee T of the AAUP on "The Place and Function of Faculties in University and College Government," AAUP Bulletin, vol. 24 (Feb. 1938), pp. 141 ff. Owens recalls that at this meeting he explained to the Board that the faculty wished a nationwide search to be made for the very best candidate that might be found. He also states that in late February or early March the president of the Board, Steven Nisbet, invited him to dinner and informed him that Elliott would be appointed. It was this information that caused the committee to turn its attention to a charter for a faculty organization.


6. The members were J. Henry Owens (Foreign Language Department Head), chairman; Howard Blackenburg (history); William J. Brownrigg (manager, student
union); Lawrence Dunning (Lincoln laboratory school); Fred J. Ericson (History); Hoover H. Jordan (English); Eleanor Meston (Roosevelt laboratory school); Lloyd Olds (physical education); Gerald D. Sanders (English department head); Elizabeth Warren (history).


8. The representatives were Gerald Sanders, Howard Blackenburg, Fred Ericson, Hoover Jordan, J. Henry Owens, and Edgar Waugh.


10. The resolution had obviously been prepared in advance, President Charles Burns drawing it from his pocket at the close of the two-hour discussion.

11. The word “legislative” was later said to mean simply the “will of the faculty;” not in a legal sense.


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Chapter Twenty-One


2. See Normal College News, May 18, 1917, for the announcement, and details.

3. Putnam writes that, in working out the requirements for the B.Pd. degree, it was the intention to “indicate scholarship equal to that required for the degree of B.A. from a reputable college.” Putnam, p. 131.

4. Catalog 1897–98, p. 83. See also the Ms. History of the English Department by Grace Cooper (written for the centennial celebration, 1949). EMU Archives.

5. He received his A.B. degree from the University of Michigan in 1878, graduating with a Phi Beta Kappa key.


7. She served the Normal for nearly half a century (1885–1930). She was born in Ingersoll, Ontario, but received her education at the Michigan State Normal College (1878), and the University of Michigan (1898).

8. Born in 1869 near Romulus, Michigan, she was a graduate of Michigan State Normal College (1898), of the University of Michigan (1902), and received an M.A. from the University of California at Berkeley. Her period of service at the Normal was from 1898 to 1938.


10. Of interest is Joseph F. Carey who taught Latin and Greek in the 1860's, whose grand-daughter was Elizabeth Carey, vivacious and energetic member of the English Department, 1913–1956.


12. Benjamin Leonard D’Ooge’s career at the Normal extended from 1886 to 1938 when, at age 78, he retired just before the mandatory retirement age of 70 became effective (a step taken by the State Board in 1938, effective July 1, 1939).

13. August Lodeman remained with the Normal from 1872 until his death in 1902.
14. Teacher in the Anglo-Chinese school at Singapore, 1891–1892; country school teacher and village superintendent; assistant professor of French and German, Albion College, 1894–1899; professor of modern languages at the Northern State Normal School, 1901–1903. He was at the Normal from 1903 to 1940, retiring at age 70.

15. PhD, University of Minnesota. Owens came to the Normal College from the State Teachers College, River Falls, Wisconsin, where he headed the foreign language department.

16. She remained at the Normal from 1881 until her retirement in 1915.


18. Miss Buell served the Normal from 1889 until her retirement in 1936.

Chapter Twenty-two

1. Act 138, P. A. 1849. See sections 1 and 13. The provision that the lectures should be given by the professors of the University of Michigan was dropped in the act of 1850 to consolidate the laws relative to the establishment of a State Normal School. Act 139, P. A. 1850, section 13.


3. The Act was effective March 28.


5. Jessie Phelps ms. history of the Natural Science Department. EMU Archives.


7. Mrs. Osband's husband, Professor William M. Osband, had been a classmate at Genesee College, Lima, N. Y. The Osbands had taught together for some fourteen years before coming to Ypsilanti in 1878. Osband bought a controlling interest in the local paper, The Ypsilantian, and both Osbands contributed to the editorial page. Harvey Colburn, historian of the city, wrote: "The writing of both Professor and Mrs. Osband had marked influence upon the life of the city. Their wide circle of friends brought to the paper correspondence from all parts of the world." See Colburn, "Story of Ypsilanti," p. 252.

8. Professor Harman, curator of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University (known as the Agassiz museum) was a friend of William Osband, husband of Lucy. Harman offered Osband a collection of fishes for any school he was connected with that would furnish the jars and alcohol to preserve them. Mrs. Osband inquired if the offer included her, was reassured, received Principal Willit's cooperation, and secured for the Normal "a priceless collection of the fish the great Agassiz himself collected on his last trip to South American waters." See ms. history of the Natural Science Department by Harold O. Hansen. EMU Archives.

9. MSNS Catalog 1853. See also Putnam, pp. 34–35.


11. See School and Science, vol. 44 (December, 1944), pp. 338–339. It should be noted, in passing, that under the pen name of David Dunham he wrote imaginative plays and essays.
Chapter Twenty-three

5. Circa 1941.
10. See correspondence, Anderson to Elliott, June 18, 1953. (Office of Field Services).
11. Correspondence, Hood with State Department, May 18, 1951. (Office of Field Services).
13. See the 1922 Constitution. (Office of Field Services).

Chapter Twenty-four

3. Chemistry: Perry Brundage, head of the department; Geography: James Glasgow, head of the department; and Hoover Jordan of the English Department.
4. Noble Lee Harrison, head of the department; and Earl Mosier, Dean of Professional Education.

Chapter Twenty-five

1. Catalog 1853.
2. Prior to the fire of 1859 the library appears to have been located on the second floor, and remained in a similar location in the new building. In 1878 it was moved from a “small” room to a “large” room on the same floor, over the principal's
office. In 1887 it was removed to the recently-constructed north wing of the building, where it was given most of the first floor. Here it remained until, in 1930, it was provided with its own separate building, which it occupied until 1966. Thus, a request that had been made to the legislature as early as 1887 by the State Board and repeatedly renewed both by the State Board and the Board of Visitors was finally achieved. See State Board minutes, July 29, 1887.

3. The features of the system were (1) a journal catalog or inventory arranged alphabetically by author, containing information as to cost, and a brief description of the contents of the item, (2) an author catalog on cards, (3) a catalog of subjects.

4. Edman Low: "A Survey of the Teachers College Libraries of Michigan," 1938. It is a matter of interest that on occasion the selection by the faculty of books to be purchased was participated in by the resident (in Ypsilanti) of the State Board, and that the Board requested a complete list of books in use. See State Board Minutes, Nov. 9, 1880 and Sept. 1, 1881 (in office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Lansing). Also, the resident member participated in drawing up rules for the use of the library. State Board Minutes, September 17, 1888.

5. The report added: "Here are kept cyclopedias, technical dictionaries, standard authorities, and such books as are more often needed for consultation in the recitation rooms than in the general reading-room."

6. See EMU Archives for Erickson statement of viewpoint.

7. A paper read by Miss Walton before the Ann Arbor Library Club in 1917. EMU Archives.

8. Recollections of Frederick Cleveringa. EMU Archives.


10. Miss Walton was especially interested in painting, and at one time had taken lessons from the landscape painter, George Inness.


12. Including such long-standing members as Frederick Cleveringa, Reference Librarian; Martha Rosentreter, Cataloger; Wanda Bates, Order Department, and the Milliman sisters.

13. Files of the New York Times, for example, are now nearly complete. A project which was of great assistance in the writing of the Normal's history, the microfilming of the local newspaper was initiated by the library and accomplished with the collaboration of the local press. The number of miscellaneous items, periodicals and newspapers is growing constantly.

14. $2,680,000.

Chapter Twenty-six


2. "Sketch from a Student's Notebook—A Student's Experience." Ypsilanti Commercial, September 5, 1890.

3. Correspondence, Mrs. Cora Ann Ballore to Donald M. Currie, March 6, 1957.

4. For instance, Mrs. Elizabeth Fletcher, Mrs. Sarah W. George, Mrs. E. M. Newton, Mrs. D. L. Quirk.


7. Correspondence, G. Stanley Hall to Bessie Leach Priddy, January 25, 1918. EMU Archives.

8. The Kansas City Post, April 26, 1922.


10. Article by Charles McKenny, Normal College News, August 2, 1923.

11. Correspondence, Charles McKenny to President Kinley of the University of Illinois, June 27, 1923.

12. The plan of the dormitory rooms excited considerable interest on other campuses. Students were housed in two-room suites, one room for study and one for sleep. Two students were assigned to a suite, and "midnight oil" for one need not disturb the other. The plan proved to be financially practical, and ideal for promoting serious study. Unfortunately, post-war and later years brought crowded conditions and arrangements meant for two became sleeping quarters for four—with a corresponding de-emphasis on study conditions.

13. Architects were engaged at Normal and at Western State Teachers College at Kalamazoo within a month of each other in 1937, and at Central State Teachers College at Mt. Pleasant a year later. Approval for a union-dormitory project at Northern State Teachers College was given in September of 1938 "if and when desirable." See State Board Minutes for July 30 and August 26, 1937; and June 21 and September 8, 1938. Western (with the initial aid of a loan from their alumni association) moved a little faster and completed their building in the fall of 1938. See Knauss, "The First Fifty Years," p. 38.


Chapter Twenty-seven

1. E. P. Flanders to "Old Chum," April 13, 1860. Folder 3391, Michigan Historical Collections.


3. For this account I am greatly indebted to Professor Donald W. Disbrow of the History Department who collaborated in its writing. Austin George's account of the fortunes of Co. E constitute chapter XIV of Putnam's "History of the Michigan State Normal School."

4. See Putnam, pp. 280–294, for complete listing, including those who gave their lives.

5. By years, 129 can be accounted for, as follows: 1861, 32; 1862, 67; 1863, 12; 1864, 12; 1865, 6.


8. Initiated in 1926.

9. I am greatly indebted to Dr. Adelyn Hollis, Associate Dean of Women at the Normal College from 1947 to 1958 who, upon resigning to become Dean of Women...
at Eau Claire State College in Wisconsin, left with me the extensive notes from her inquiry into the names and origins of student organizations at the Normal.

11. Joseph Bursley in “The University of Michigan,” p. 1800. While probably not a major reason for the call for the convention, it may have influenced the inclusion in the Constitution of 1850 of Article XIII, sec. 6, which provided for election of the regents.

13. Aurora 1915, p. 139

Chapter Twenty-eight

2. Ypsilanti Commercial, April 10, 1880.
3. Ibid., June 11, 1881.
4. Ibid., April 22, 1882.
5. George Key, assistant in mathematics, and Joseph Jenkins, a second-year student.
6. Ypsilanti Commercial, October 9, 1891.
8. Normal College News, March 9, 1898, p. 245
11. The colleges and universities were in Michigan, Wayne State University; in Ohio, John Carrol, Case Technical and Western Reserve University; in Pennsylvania, Thiel, Allegheny, and Washington and Jefferson; in West Virginia, Bethany. Eastern Michigan University became the ninth member.
16. EMU Archives.
17. Aurora, 1942, p. 122.
19. Olds was a graduate of ’16; had captained the Normal team of ’14.
20. Aurora, 1922, p. 146.
21. Beatty was eliminated in the final trials for the 1932 Olympic team when he overturned the last hurdle and was helped to his feet by an overzealous official (an assist that violated the rules).
22. Both black, Campbell and Jones starred in a time before black athletes held the dominant position they have now attained.
23. Team scoring in cross-country, unlike track meets, is based on the position of the man when he finishes. Thus, the winning runner scores 1, the second 2, and so on down the line. The sum of the scores of the first five men of a school to finish is
considered the team score. The team with the lowest score is the winner. The problem of accurately scoring large numbers of runners as they crossed the finish line was solved by Olds by running the boys through a chute which forced them into single file, thus preserving their position until the judges could record their order.

Chapter Twenty-nine

7. See Chapter Four, pp. 77ff.
8. Catalogs 1934 and following.
10. See *Ypsilanti Press*, June 19, 1963 for the panel's report.