





OF THE

# State Normal School,

AT

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

1887.

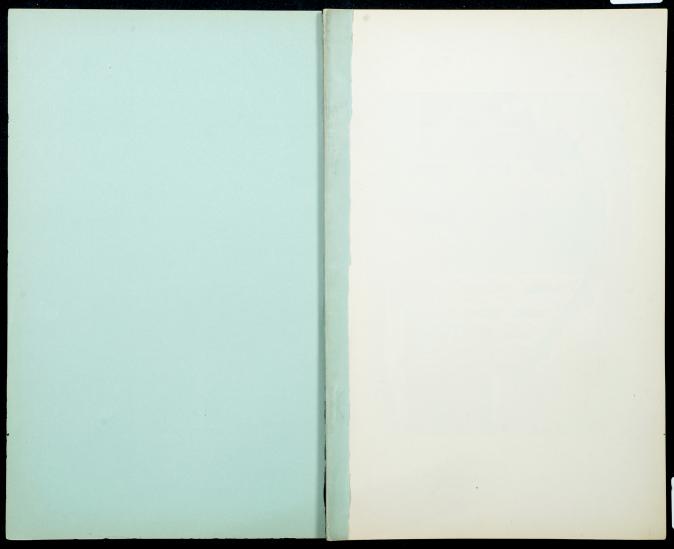
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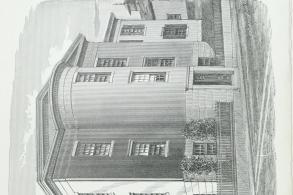
E. L. FREEMAN & SON, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1887.









# CATALOGUE AND CIRCULAR

OF THE

# State Normal School,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

1887.

P R O V I D E N C E :  $\label{eq:energy} \text{E. L. Freeman & son, printers to the state.}$  1887.

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# STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

1887-88.

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# CALENDAR FOR 1887-8.

100%

September 6. Tuesday. Semi-annual examination for admission

September 7. Wednesday. Fall and Winter Term begins.

NOVEMBER. Thanksgiving Recess of three days.

December. Christmas Recess of two days.

1999

January 18. Thursday. Semi-annual public examination, beginning at  $9.30~\mathrm{A.~M.}$ 

January 19. Friday. Graduating Exercises, beginning at 10 a m.

#### WINTER VACATION

February 6. Tuesday. Semi-annual examination for admission.

February 7. Wednesday. Spring and Summer Term begins.

April 16-23. Spring Recess.

May 30. Wednesday. Decoration Day. (No exercises.)

June 28. Thursday. Semi-annual public examination, beginning at 9.30 A. M.

June 29. Friday. Graduating Exercises, beginning at 10 a. m.

# STUDENTS.

YEAR ENDING JULY 1, 1887.

### GRADUATES-12

# January 21, 1887.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Baker, Alice Maud	Providence	166 Pearl St.
Carpenter, Mary Lovina	Seekonk	.E. Prov. Centre.
Casey, Mary Elizabeth	Newport	. Newport.
Cavanaugh, Catherine Elizabeth	Valley Falls	.Valley Falls.
Felt, May Lawrence	Sharon, Mass	. Sharon, Mass.
Hanrahan, Kate Anneta		
Hayward, Mary Elizabeth	.Providence	.8 Marshall St.
Kennedy, Jane Olivia	.Providence	. Providence.
Livsey, Annie Mary	.Crompton	.Crompton.
Manning, Harriet Elliott		
McCusker, Margaret Jane	. Phenix	. Phenix.
McHale, Mary	.Bristol	.Bristol.

# THIRTY-FIRST SENIOR CLASS, (A)-27. JULY 1, 1887.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Armstrong, Flora Lillian	Westerly	Westerly.
Brown, Annie Snow	Providence	429 Friendship St
Cavanaugh, Margaret Maria	. Valley Falls	Valley Falls.
Church, Claudia Herbert	Warren	Warren.

	RESIDENCE.	B o inpures
Cooke, Annie Louise		
Cook, Mabel Gertrude		
Cushman, Franklin R	.Glocester	. Harmony.
Davison, May Ella	. Willimantic, Conn	. Willimantic.
Doran, Katharine Frances	. Providence	. 45 Jefferson St.
Dow, Minnie Frances	. Providence	.175 William St.
Haskell, Oscar Ellsworth	. Woonsocket	. Woonsocket.
Hunt, Louisa Linda	. Providence	. 76 Sheldon St.
Kelly, Sarah Ellen	.Providence	. Wayland St.
Kenyon, Florence Ruth	. Providence	.90 Lockwood St.
King, Emma Alice	.Pettaconset	Howard.
Matteson, Susan Adeline		
Morris, Phebe Elizabeth	.Providence	North Main St., cor. of North St.
Mugan, Mary Anne Stanislaus	. Providence	.75 Sherburn St.
Nickerson, Stella Freeman	.Providence	.14 Wheaton St.
Olney, Mary Elizabeth	.North Providence	168 Charles St., Providence.
Randall, Addie Congdon	. Providence	.69 Ocean St.
Ryan, Elizabeth Agnes	.Lonsdale	.Lonsdale.
Sherman, Clara Etta	.Providence	.120 Atlantic St.
Tucker, Jenny Esther	Shannock Mills	.Shannock Mills.
Waite, Mabel Eunice Alice	. Providence	.226 Prairie Ave.
Westcott, Agnes Shaw		
Yeaw, Laura Stanley		

# Senior Class, (B)-15. January, 1888.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Austin, Helen Maria	Taunton, Mass	Taunton, Mass.
Bates, Sarah Ellen	Central Falls	Central Falls.
Battye, Eva Edna	Woonsocket	Woonsocket.
Cobb, Nellie Augusta	Mansfield, Mass	Mansfield, Mass.
Crumley, Matilda	Lonsdale	Lonsdale.
Eldridge, Annie Elizabeth	South Attleboro,	Mass South Attleboro.
Franklin, Bertha J	North Attleboro,	Mass . North Attleboro.
Gordon, Susie Lavinia	North Attleboro,	Mass. North Attleboro.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Birse, Williamina	Westerly	Westerly.
Hamlett, Bertha Abbie	Stillwater	Stillwater.
Harrington, Elizabeth Theresa.	East Providence	East Providence.
McRae, S. Elizabeth	Attleboro, Mass	Attleboro, Mass.
Robertson, Mary S	Westerly	Westerly.
Randall, Marion	Foster	Foster Centre.
Staples, George Henry	North Smithfield	Slatersville.
Sullivan, Mary Elizabeth	Providence	44 South St.
Tifft, Belle Josephine	. North Attleboro, Ma	ass . North Attleboro.
Whipple, Ellen Maria	Ashton	Ashton.

# MIDDLE CLASS, (A)—16.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Allin, Mary Milton	Warren	Warren.
Butler, Agnes Jane	East Greenwich	East Greenwich.
Drew, Helen Maria	Providence	127 Transit St.
Dronsfield, Edith	Providence	162 Admiral St.
Fancher, Alice Emma	Providence	13 Providence St.
Greene, Anna Lavinia	Slatersville	Slatersville.
Grinnell, Annie Florence	Tiverton	Tiverton.
Hurley, Dora Jane		
Jencks, Beta Mary		
Johnson, Emma Lucy		
King, George Whipple	Charlestown	Shannock.
Larry, Edith White	Providence	20 Forest St.
Mahoney, Ellen Theresa	East Providence	$\ldots East\ Providence.$
Smith, Alice M	Burrillville	Mapleville.
Strater, Elizabeth M. Augustin	ne.Providence	78 Ocean St.
Wilson, Ella Jane	North Smithfield	Millville.

# Middle Class, (B)-10.

	NAME.	1	RESIDENCE.	P. O. ADDRESS	
Bailey,	Cora	Martin.	North	Smithfield	. Woonsocket.







NAME.	RESIDENCE.	P. O. ADDRESS,
Boyden, Lillia May	.Providence	66 Point St.
Cooney, Rose Christina	.Blackstone, Mass	Blackstone, Mass.
Douglass, Edith Simmons	.Providence	107 Brook St.
Luther, Stephen Albert	.Apponaug	Apponaug.
Mason, Ada Annie	River Dale, N. Y14	Windsor St., Prov.
Maxwell, Luthera May	Prudence Island	Providence.
Segar, Lola Montez	Narragansett Pier	Narragansett Pier.
Smith, Addie Burden	Millville, Mass	Millville, Mass.
Sullivan, Margaret	.Millville, Mass	Millville, Mass.

#### Junior Class. (A)-31.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Aldrich, Maria Evans	Manville	N. Smithfield.
Armstrong, Louisa Russell	Providence	247 Orms St.
Austin, Elizabeth Helena	Fall River, Mass	13 Winter St.
Ball, Irving Oscar	Block Island	Block Island.
Crowell, Carrie Jones	Providence	15 Academy Ave.
Davis, Mary Emily		
Donovan, Abbie Esther		
Dwyer, Katie Maria		
Earle, Ruth Cook		
Ellis, Jennie Lois		
Geary, Mary		
Harry, Annie		
Higby, Genevra Armstrong		
Hindley, Emma		
Johnson, Jennie Hamilton		
Kelleher, Charlotte Louise		
Lincoln, Minerva		
Lincoln, Lydia Gertrude		
McDonald, Joseph		
Morse, Mary Isabella		
O'Brien, Mary Agnes		
Tightes	oxbridge, Mass	Caninge, mass

	NAME.		RESIDENCE.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Owens, Cathe	rine There	saBe	rkeley	Ashton.
Payson, Saral	Esty	Ge	eorgiaville	Georgiaville.
Povey, Adelia	a Sarah	Ce	ntral Falls	Central Falls.
Searle, Caroli	ne Whitms	rshOs	k Lawn	Oak Lawn.
Sleeper, Geor	gie Inez.	Ве	erkeley	Berkeley.
Smith, Sallie	Maria	Ol	neyville	Olneyville.
Sullivan, Alic	e Celestine	Pa	wtucket	553 Main St.
Whipple, Inc.	Luanne	Ct	ımberland	Diamond Hill.
Whitman, Ju	lia Maria.		ent	Kent.
Wilbur, Susie	Field	Mo	oosup Valley	Moosup Valley.

# Junior Class, (B)-33.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Andrews, Chester Everett	Coventry	. Anthony.
Arnold, Harriet Adaline	Lincoln	. Pawtucket.
Bellows, Annie Tower		Ashton.
Bellows, Carrie Maria	Cumberland	. Ashton.
Bongartz, Bertha Christine	East Providence	.East Providence.
Bourn, Cora Etta	.Providence	.35 Dover St.
Brown, Lillian Gustell	Chepachet	. Chepachet.
Butler, Ella Tower	East Greenwich	. East Greenwich.
Champlin, Minnie E	East Providence	.East Providence.
Counsell, Susie Higham	North Tiverton	. North Tiverton.
Cullen, Bridget Lauretta	Berkeley	. Berkeley.
Hines, Margaret	Cumberland	. Valley Falls.
Hines, Anna Clotilda	Oak Lawn	. Oak Lawn.
Humphrey, Josie Nelson	Tiverton	Tiverton.
Johnston, Carrie Etta	Lonsdale	Lonsdale.
Kendall, Flora Mabel	. Mt. Pleasant	30 Fallon Ave.
Martin, Alvertus	Olneyville	Olneyville.
Mowry, Evelyn E	Woonsocket	Woonsocket.
Murphy, Kate Josephine	$\dots Providence \dots \dots \dots$	35 Winter St.
Murphy, Mary Ann Christina.	N. Smithfield	Blackstone, Mass.
Niles, Minnie Estelle	Wyoming	Wyoming.
Nuss, Mary Margaret	Newport	Newport.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Olney, Florence Mabel		
Peck, Julia Isabelle		
Potter, Emma Agnes	Johnston	Olneyville.
Thayer, Mabel Augusta	N. Smithfield	Woonsocket.
Schott, Emma May	Providence	Smithfield Ave.
Smith, Mary Ellen	Wickford	Wickford.
Vose, Mabel Alice	Manville	Man ville.
Wilcox, Etta May	Wyoming	Wyoming.
Williams, Mattie Arila	North Scituate	North Scituate.
Wilbur, Helen Leona	East Providence	East Providence.
Worden, Addie J	Barberville	Arcadia.

#### SUMMARY.

Graduates	12
Seniors, A	27
Seniors, B	18
Middle, A	16
Middle, B	10
Junior, A	31
Junior, B	33
Special Students	3
Total	150



BENEFIT STREET, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

This institution was established on its present basis by the State of Rhode Island in 1871. By the act of the General Assembly, passed March 14, 1871, the Rhode Island Normal School was placed "under the management of the State Board of Education and the Commissioner of Public Schools, as Board of Trustees."

#### OBJECT OF THE SCHOOL.

The object of the School is to fit its students for school teaching. It aims to do this:

- By giving them such instruction in the subjects embraced in the course of study as is practicable to be given in the time.
- 2. By forming, as far as possible, correct habits, physical, mental and
- By seeking to develop a high order of character, independence, selfcontrol, love of learning, appreciation of the beautiful, faithfulness to duty, and zeal for teaching
- 4. By so directing their observation, and affording them such practice in teaching as will help them to acquire a mastery of the theory of teaching, and skill in its practice.
- Special attention is paid to the health of the students.

# CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION.

Male applicants for admission to the school must be seventeen years of age; female applicants, sixteen. Application for admission should be made in person, or by letter, to the Principal, or to the Commissioner of

Public Schools, office in Elizabeth Building, No. 104 North Main Street Providence, R. I. Candidates who apply by letter should state—

- 5. If a candidate has taught, the number of terms' experience.

Candidates should also furnish a written testimonial of good moral char-

Applicants furnishing satisfactory evidence of having honorably completed a High School course will be admitted without an examination to the Junior (B) Class; other applicants will be examined in Reading, Spellling, Penmanship, Arithmetic to Involution, Geography, Grammar, and United States History. Candidates for admission must present themselves in the Study Hall of the Normal School Building, on Tuesday, the first day of the term, at 9.30 o'clock, A. M.

They should bring with them a light lunch.

# Course of Study.

Graduates of the Providence and Newport and other accredited High Schools, will be admitted to the last year, and if their work is satisfactory will be graduated in one year.

SECOND QUARTER.
Chemistry,
Geometry,
Language,
Drawing,
Arithmetic,
Grammar,
Geography,
Reading.

3d Term.—Astronomy,	Book Keeping,
Botany,	Physics,
History,	History,
Algebra.	Algebra.
4th Term.—English Literature,	English Literature,
Mineralogy,	Botany,
Physics,	Phys. Geog. Geology
Rhetoric.	Rhetoric.

#### THIRD YEAR.

5th Term.—Logic,	Ethics,
Psychology,	Physiology,
Geog. Methods,	Arith. Methods.
Zoology.	Reading Methods,
6th Term.—Pedagogy,	Pedagogy,
Primary Methods,	Primary Methods,
Grammar Methods,	Drawing,
	Science Methods.

Instruction is given during the course in music, penmanship, and gymnastics. Special attention is paid to the preparation and delivery of original papers on pedagogical themes.

Lectures by special instructors and others, are given frequently

Excellent facilities are afforded to those who may wish to pursue postgraduate studies. A Literary Society affords opportunity for the students to learn parliamentary law and acquire skill in debate.

Teachers engaged during the week are welcome to our Saturday classes.

A large and very complete pedagogical library is now in constant use.

Those who honorably complete the course of study receive a diploma issued by authority of the State, and signed by the Governor, the Commissioner of Public Schools, and the Principal.

#### THE TIGH SCHOOL COURSE

What is now done for High School graduates may be outlined as follows: One hundred lessons are given to the study of zoology and human physiology, with the aid of animal dissections, the use of the skeleton, the manikin charts, the stereonticon and the microscope.

One hundred lessons are given to psychology. By a careful analysis of the phenomena of consciousness the students are led to distinguish the various activities of the human soul, ascertain what the child's native endowments are, together with the conditions and laws of education. Every fact is viewed, and each principle investigated with special reference to the practical use that can be made of it in the work of education.

Fifty lessons are given to the study of logic, with the double purpose of inducing habits of correct thinking and particularly of laying the foundations for the study of method. Stress is laid upon the processes of defining, dividing, classifying, systemizing, as well as of induction, deduction and verification.

One hundred lessons are given to the study of pedagogy or the science of teaching, in which general principles are discussed and illustrated, systems are studied historically; attention is given to plans for organizing and governing schools, conducting recitations, keeping records, etc.

One hundred lessons are given to the special work of the primary teacher in giving instruction in form, color, size, place, direction, weight, measure, number, language, etc.

Fifty lessons are given to the method of teaching each of the studies of arithmetic, grammar, geography, drawing, reading, the elements of the natural sciences, botany, zoölogy, physiology and physics. Attention is also paid to methods of teaching music and penmauship.

During the year each student is required to prepare and read publicly two essays on pedagogical themes. Large use is made of our well selected pedagogical library. Students present sketches of original lessons, have practice in teaching and an opportunity for observation in the kindergarten and the public schools of the city.

	SEN	SENIOR A.	SENI	SENIOR B.	Mrn	MIDDLE A.	Midd	MIDDIE B.	JUNIO	JUNIOR A.	JUNIOR B.	R B.
Δ. Μ.	oi	I.	oi	1.	oi	1.	04	1.	61	1.	oi	.1
9-50.	Peds	8. Pedagogy.	5. Reading Methods.		3. Botany.	3. Physics.	Book. keeping.	Astron.	4. Geography.	4. raphy.	9. Language.	9. guage.
10-45.	7. Drawing.		8. Ethics.	8. Psychol- ogy.	Rhet	9. Rhetoric.			5. Reading.	ding.	Geom	4. Geometry.
11-35.		9. Gram. Methods.		4. Geog. Methods.	Phys., Geog., or Geology.		3. Physics.	3. Botany.	5. Arithmetic.	5. nmetic.	Chem	2. Chemistry.
P. M.					RH	RECESS.						
	3. Seience Methods.		8. Arith. Methods.	8. Logic.	5. English Literature.	iterature.	9. U. S. or General History.	9. General tory.		Physi- ology.	Draw	7. Drawing.
1-46.	Primary	4. Primary Methods.	3. Physi- ology.	3. Zoology.		2. Miner-	5. Algebra.	5. ebra.	9. Grammar.			

# Copies and Class Mork included in the Course.

#### JUNIOR CLASS. (B.)

Geometry, 100\*.

A course of elementary lessons on the form of bodies taught objectively. Forms made by students, using clay, or other materials. Geometric theorems demonstrated objectively, and by reasoning, and applied by means of problems. Original demonstrations of theorems. Demonstrations of original theorems at sight. Teaching by inductive method.

#### Elementary Chemistry, 100,

Definition of terms. Forces. Physical and chemical changes. Physical and chemical properties; name, sources, and uses of the more important elements and compounds. Electricity produced by chemism. Electrolysis of water. Latent heat; its applications; its effects in nature. Chemism acting in nature. Chemistry in the kitchen.

Class Work. Terms and facts in Chemistry taught objectively. Modes of teaching and recitation. Making simple apparatus. Practice in performing experiments.

#### Physiology and Hygiene. 50.

During the first year the class entering receives instruction in Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene, the special purpose of which is to enable each student to appreciate the importance of physical education, and to understand how health and a sound physical constitution may be established.

The subject is studied about as follows:

- I. The Construction of the Human Body—A thorough understanding of the structure of the body, clear conceptions of its elements and the way they are united, but not exhaustive knowledge, is aimed at in this part of the subject.
- II. The Life Processes—Not profound but clear knowledge of the powers and activities of the body, is here sought.

\* Approximate number of lessons

HI. The Conditions and Means of Health—The aim of this hygienic study is not only to know how to avoid occasions of sickness, but especially to know how to strengthen the physical powers, and thus to establish firm health and a constitution capable of resisting causes of disease, as well as one canable of physical and mental exertion.

The school is well provided with facilities for this instruction. They consist of a mounted skeleton, a human model or manikin, life size, anatomical charts, a most excellent set of anatomical views for projection, with a solar camera and a good selection of literature.

#### Language, 100.

Brief History of the English Language. Word study. Derivations. Synonyms. A Course in Letter Writing. Punctuation.

Class Work. A conversational discussion of all the topics of the course, aiming to develop thought and its accurate expression. Criticism by the class, and by individuals, of errors found in the written work of the class Constant written exercises in the shape of abstracts from lectures, transpositions, compositions and letters. Written examinations,

#### Drawing, 50.

Geometrical Problems. Free-hand drawing, including dictation exercises, memory drawing and designing.

#### JUNIOR CLASS. (A.)

#### ARITHMETIC, 100.

General review of the principles of Arithmetic. Percentage and its applications taught orally, and applied both in mental and in written exercises. Solution of original problems. Written examinations.

#### Drawing, 50.

Free-hand drawing, including copying patterns. Object drawing and designing. Perspective.

# Geography. 100.

Study of the earth by actual observation. Representing relative position of objects observed; first, while observing; second, from memory.

Obtaining a practical knowledge of linear and square measures, points of compass, and drawing by scale Lessons on water in its different forms. Study of the air with relation to temperature and moisture. Vertical and horizontal forms of land. Forms of water. Drainage. Climate. Formation and uses of soil. Study of Rhode Island by means of observation,

model, maps, pictures, descriptions. Brief historical sketch of Rhode-Island. Learning terms to be used in geographical study. Cultivation of the reason and imagination. Form and size of the earth. Form, comparative size, and relative position of continents and oceans Geographical problems. How to use globes. How to study and how to teach continents and political divisions. Astronomical geography. Map drawing. Modeling. General reading.

Natural features, people of distant parts and their customs studied by means of pictures, descriptions, and specimen productions.

Students are encouraged to do original work in teaching, furnishing as far as practicable their own illustrations, and applying the best princi-

#### Reading. 100.

Practice of such physical and vocal exercises as are adapted to develop proper tones of voice. Exercises to train to distinct articulation. Practice on the part of the pupils in observing the faults in the reading of others, the causes of such faults and the best means of overcoming them. Practice in reading.

#### Grammar. 50.

Class Work. Drill in Diagrams, Analysis, and Parsing. Discussion of the more recent Grammatical theories. Written examinations.

#### MIDDLE CLASS. (B.)

# Algebra. 100.

Modes of teaching and recitation. Definition of terms. Rules. Examples for practice. Solution and explanation of problems.

Class Work — Practice in teaching. Solution of problems Making original problems. Written examinations.

#### Astronomy. 50.

Definitions. The earth in its relations to the solar system. Sun. Moon. Planets. The principal constellations.

#### Botany. 50.

Students who enter this class in the Fall study Botany during the first quarter, beginning with September; those who enter in the winter take it up the last quarter, beginning about the middle of April. The subject is dealt with as follows:

I. The Morphology and Analysis of Flowering Plants.



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When the general morphology has been learned, and descriptions and analyses of a few plants have been recorded, the collecting, analyzing and describing is carried on by the students independently through the season with such help only as is really necessary, the results being reported at stated times.

#### II. Structural and Physiological Botany

After a little preliminary study of low forms of both plant and animal life, the structure of the higher plants, and the phenomena of their growth are investigated. In this work each student learns the simple manipulations of the microscope, and studies with its aid a few of the lower forms and the tissues of the higher plants. Two results of special value to teachers are sought by this plan; first, that each student may be made acquainted with the methods of scientific research, and second, that he may acquire for himself, by direct investigation, some fundamental knowledge which will educidate subsequent study in this and other subjects, and which will afford a basis for scientific teaching.

#### Physics, 50.

Students who enter this class in September and study Botany the first quarter have Physics the second; those who enter in January have Physics the first ten weeks of the term.

The quarter is occupied with dynamics and heat. Fundamental principles, which have their application in the affairs of every-day life, are the chief subjects attended to. As far as possible, every principle is first presented in an experiment, or attention is directed to it in natural phenomena and in artificial contrivances. The students are required to investigate, they are guided and stimulated in the search for facts and principles, but these are not very freely supplied ready formulated. As far as facilities admit, the student experiments for himself, constructing, and sometimes devising, the simple apparatus with which most of the important facts of the subject may be verified.

#### HISTORY. 100.

The courses in General and United States History alternate, each class taking but one of them. For the present a class in General History begins in September, and in United States History in February.

General History. An outline of Ante-Classic, Classic, Mediaval, and Modern History. Special study of the Growth of English Government, and of the Renaissance and the Reformation.

UNITED STATES HISTORY. A summary of the state of Europe and of America during the 15th Century. Outline of U. S. History. Study of the Constitution of the United States.

Class Work. Study and recitation by topics. Oral reports of supplementary reading. Philosophic study of causes and effects. Written examinations. Study of the proper method of teaching History. Each student is required to write during the term, one essay upon a historical subject assigned by the teacher.

BOOK KEEPING. 50.

#### MIDDLE CLASS. (A.)

English Literature. 100.

Class Work. Grouping of important facts in the History of English Literature

Presentation of the lives and times of authors as related to their writings. The verbal, logical, and rhetorical analysis of typical selections of literature. Modes of teaching Each pupil reads two books during the term, one, the work of a standard author, the other, a work written for children, and presents reviews of these to the class. Written examinations.

#### Physical Geography. 50.

I. Define. Earth in the universe—in the solar system. Earth—its form, volume, mass. The earth as a magnet. Temperature of the earth considered independently of sun's heat. Volcanie phenomena. Distribution and causes of volcanoes. Earthquakes.

II. General arrangement of the land masses. Horizontal forms of the continents. Relief forms classified. Plains, plateaus, mountains, valleys. Structure of the New World. Structure of Asia, Europe, Africa and Australia. Laws of continental reliefs. Islands classified. Formation of coral and of volcanic islands.

III. a. Water as à geographical element. b. Continental Waters, Rivers—their formation and agency Lakes—their formation and distribution. Drainage of N. America, S. America, Asia, Europe, Africa, Australia. c. The sea. Composition of water. Temperature. Marine life. Sea bottom. The oceans—their forms, sizes, depths, etc. Oceanic movements, waves, tides, currents.

IV. The atmosphere as a geographical element. Climate. Astronomical climate, law of distribution of heat, influence of earth's motion. Phys.

ical climate, deviation from Astronomical climate. General circulation of atmosphere, trade winds, periodical and variable winds, revolving storms. Distribution of vapor in the atmosphere. Time and character of rains in different latitudes. Rainfall of the different continents. Snow, horizontal and vertical distribution. Glaciers, formation, and geographical distribution. Optical and luminous phenomena of the atmosphere.

V. Life Upon the Earth. a. Vegetation in the different latitudes Distribution of vegetation in the northern continents. Vertical distribution of vegetation Vegetation of the southern continents. Animals of the northern continents. Animals of the southern continents b. Provision for human life and social progress. Materials for food, raiment and shelter. Minerals employed in the arts. c. The human family. The geographical races, their location and characteristics. Law of variation of types. Historical importance of the different races. d. Terrestrial contrasts. The continents of history.

Geology, 50

Observation and study of changes in the earth now in progress. The forces by which these changes are produced, and the laws which govern these forces. The successive geologic ages as characterized by formations and fossils. The structure and development of the earth in relation to mankind.

Rhetoric, 100.

Study of the logical analysis of a subject, with practice in writing plans for essays, and criticism of the plans written. A careful study of the qualities of style. Appropriateness. Individuality. Perspicuity. Energy. Elegance. Wit and Pathos. A study of the forms of style, including thevarious forms of prose and poetry, and the laws of versification.

Class Work. A conversational discussion in the class-room of all the topics presented, without previous study of those topics by the class. Abstracts written by the class upon each main topic when its discussion is completed. The class thus make their own Rhetoric from the objective study of the best modern writers of English. After each topic is completed the class compare their work with that of the standard Rhetorics, and criticise. Written exercises are required continually. Three carefully written essays are also required, respectively, Argumentative, Critical and Literary, in their tone. These essays are carefully criticised by the teacher in the presence of the pupil.

Mineralogy, 30.

Definition of terms. Such knowledge of the common minerals as will enable the pupil to distinguish such minerals by means of their physical properties. Observations on occurrence. Uses of minerals,

Class Work, Teaching exercises. Field work

Zoölogy. 50.

Students who enter this class in September take up Zoölogy at the beginning of the term; those who enter in January begin it about the middle of April.

Invertebrated animals only are studied at this time. The aim of the quarter's instruction is to introduce the class to the study of the animal kingdom. Zoölogy follows Botany as a higher branch of the same subject, and is pursued by the same method, and in close connection with it.

Physics. 50.

The class entering in September takes up physics during the second quarter; the class entering in January takes it up at the beginning of the term

Sound, light and electricity are the subjects studied during this quarter.

#### SENIOR CLASS. (B.)

Psychology, 50.

An inductive study of the phenomena of the human mind as revealed in consciousness. Classification of the mental powers; their laws of growth. Class discussions. Report of books consulted. Written statement of results reached. Constant reference is made to the practical use of this knowledge in the work of teaching.

Ethics, 50.

Analysis and classification of the appetites, desires, affections, passions and emotions. The conscience. The will. Formation of character. The supreme importance of moral training. Methods. Written reviews.

Logic. 50.

Terms. Propositions. Reasoning. Laws of thought. Applications of logic to methodology. Definitions; division; analysis and synthesis; induction and deduction; arrangement and classification. Growth and use of language.

#### Physiology and Hygiene, 50.

The most important of the natural science: to the teacher, as well as the most difficult to thoroughly understand, is human physiology. For these reasons, during the first quarter of the senior year the subject is taken up for a more thorough investigation than the student was prepared for at an earlier stage. The first three or four weeks is spent in the study by dissection of lower vertebrated animals. The human structure is then studied with the aid of the appliances which the school possesses, and then a somewhat thorough study is made of the laws of health.

#### Reading Methods, 50.

The production of the human voice; its modifications; the part of the teacher in training the voices of his pupils. Modes of teaching children their first lessons in reading. Modes of teaching children to understand what they read, of leading them to become intersted in what they read, of teaching them to pronounce correctly, of teaching them to give appropriate expression to what they read. Modes of conducting recitations.

#### Methods of Instruction in Arithmetic. 50.

#### I. General Principles.

- 1. The purposes of arithmetical instruction.
- 2. Outline view of the subject in its divisions and its relations.
- The order of the topics adapted to the successive stages of the pupil's advancement.
- 4. Topics of special practical value, and the adaptation of instruction to the needs of particular classes of pupils.

#### II. METHODS OF PRIMARY INSTRUCTION:

- 1 Outline of the matter
- 9. Details of mathed
- 3. Illustrative and practice lessons.

# III. Intermediate Instruction:

- 1. Outline of matter.
- 2. Discussion of methods.
- 3. Illustrative and practice lessons.

#### IV. ADVANCED INSTRUCTION:

- 1. Outline of matter.
- 2. Discussion and illustration of method.

#### SENIOR CLASS. (A.

#### Drawing, 50.

Object Drawing. Designing. The principles of working drawings taught and applied. Methods of teaching.

#### Grammar Methods, 50.

Development of a connected course in Grammar and Language.

Class Work. Practice in teaching, under the direction and criticism of the teacher, a class in Grammar.

#### PEDAGOGY 100

An outline history of education. Definition of education Philosophy of education. Didactics or principles of training. Methodology or principles of instruction. Organization and government of schools. Observation and criticism of school work. A very complete pedagogical library is in constant use. Written review of work done.

#### PRIMARY METHODS.

Methods of giving instruction in form, color, size, weight, number, &c., &c.

# Methods of Instruction in the Elements of Natural Science. 50.

#### I. Principles:

- 1 The educational value of the natural sciences.
- 2. The practicability and advisability of giving such instruction in elementary and district schools.
- 3. The right method of teaching these subjects.

# II. Elementary Instruction in Botany:

- Outline of matter suited to the purpose.
- 2. Illustrative lessons.
- Discussion of method.

# III. Elementary Instruction in Zoology:

- 1. Outline of matter.
- 2. Illustrative lessons.
- 3. Discussion of method.

# IV. Human Physiology:

- The purposes of this instruction.
- 2. The matter suited to these purposes.
- 3. Discussion and illustration of methods.

# PRIMARY METHODS. 100.

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The school holds its sessions on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each school week, from 9.30 a, m, to 2.30 p, m. The school is opened to visitors during every session.

#### PROMPT AND REGULAR ATTENDANCE

The work of each class is so systematically arranged and so much of the instruction is given independent of text-books that it is greatly to the advantage of every pupil to be present on the first day of the term, and if possible at every exercise of the class.

#### RAILROAD AND HORSE-CAR COMMUNICATION WITH THE SCHOOL.

The railroads which centre in Providence enable pupils in a large portion of the State to board at home. The school is located on Benefit street, corner of Waterman, within a few minutes' walk of the Central Depot. Horse-cars on all the lines meet at Market Square, from which the School building is easily accessible All parts of the city and State are thus, by railroad and horse-cars, brought into direct and easy communication with the school. Railroad companies furnish tickets to pupils at reduced rates. The principal will aid pupils in obtaining these tickets.

# APPLICATIONS FOR TEACHERS.

School officers desiring to secure the services of Normal graduates as teachers are requested to address the Principal, stating location of school, grade, number of pupils, wages paid, price of board, length of term, time of beginning, and any other facts that will aid him in selecting a suitable candidate.

# Miscellaneous.

#### LIBRARY APPARATUS AND CARINET

The library is furnished with valuable works of reference. The Philosophical and Chemical Department are furnished with such apparatus as the course of study requires A valuable collection of minerals and a Zoological collection enable the pupils to prepare their lessons in Natural History in the best manner.

The attention of the friends of education is called to the fact that donations of minerals and other specimens of Natural History are gladly received, and will be used in the class-work of the school

#### THITTON

Tuition will be free to all pupils who complete the course of study with the intention of teaching in the public schools of Rhode Island. Those who do not intend to teach may enter the school for a full or partial course at reasonable rates.

# PECUNIÁRY AID TO THOSE IN ATTENDANCE.

The mileage appropriation of fifteen hundred dollars will be distributed among those pupils who reside in the State at a distance exceeding five miles from Providence.

Pupils boarding in Providence will be entitled to the same mileage as if they lived at home  ${
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#### BOARD.

Those who board in the city usually pay from \$3 to \$5 per week.

#### TEXT-BOOKS,

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