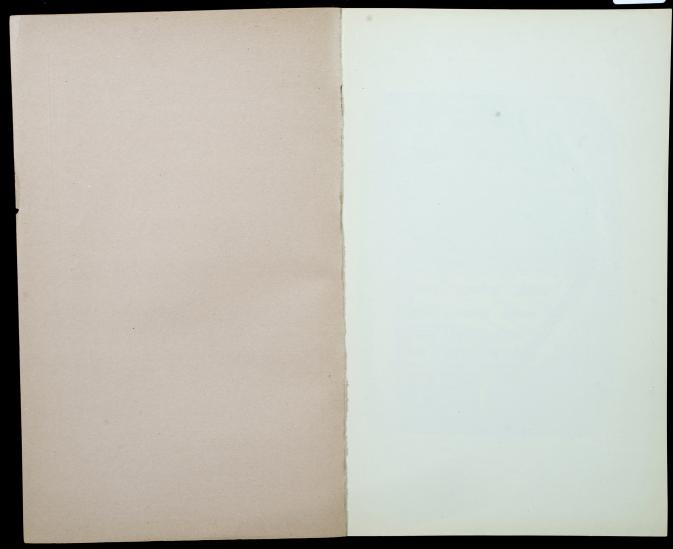
# GATALOGUE AND GIRGULAR

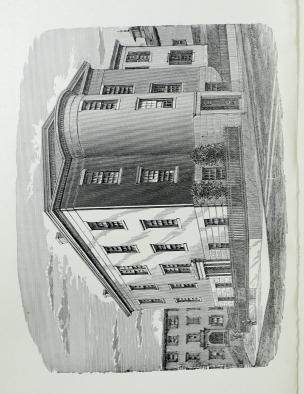
State Normal School,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

1889.

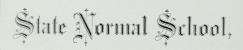
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# CATALOGUE AND CIRCULAR

OF THE



PROVIDENCE, R. I.

1889.

PROVIDENCE:
E. L. FREEMAN & SON, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1889.

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# STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

1888-1889.

# HIS EXCELLENCY HERBERT W. LADD,

HIS HONOR DANIEL O. HITTELLIED.	
F. E. McFEE,	Woonsocket.
Rev. W. N. ACKLEY,	Warren.
SAMUEL H. CROSS,	Westerly.
GEO. A. LITTLEFIELD,	Newport.
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1888-1889.

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MABEL C. BRAGG,

Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Calisthenics.

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Vocal Music.

#### 7

## CALENDAR FOR 1889-90.

September 3. Tuesday. Semi-annual examination for admission.

September 4. Wednesday. Fall and Winter Term begins.

November. Thanksgiving Recess of three days.

December. Christmas Recess of two days

January 16. Thursday. Semi-annual public examination, beginning at 9.30 a. M.

January 17. Friday. Graduating Exercises, beginning at 10 a. m.

#### WINTER VACATION

February 4. Tuesday. Semi-annual examination for admission.

February 5. Wednesday. Spring and Summer Term begins.

April 12-21. Spring Recess.

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

June 26. Thursday. Semi-annual public examination, beginning at 9.30 a. m.

June 27. Friday. Graduating Exercises, beginning at 10 a. m.

# STUDENTS.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 28, 1889.

#### GRADUATES-10

#### JANUARY 18, 1889

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Allen, Mary Milton	Warren	Warren.
Ball, Irving Oscar	Block Island	Block Island.
Bennett, Catherine DeSayle	esWesterly	112 High St.
Bradford, Bertha Louise	Woonsocket	259 So. Main St.
Greene, Annie Lavinia	Slatersville	Slatersville.
Hurley, Dora Jane	Providence	98 Gano St.
Johnson, Emma Lucy	Providence	55 Sullivan St.
Larry, Edith White	Providence	20 Forest St.
Mowry, Abbie Harris	Woonsocket	Woonsocket.
Mowry, Jesse B	Chepachet	Chepachet.
Nisbet, Emma	Westerly	51 Granite St.
Phelps, Mary Matilda	Bristol	Bristol.
Remington, Mary Ann	Providence	82 Potter's Ave.
Saunders, Martha Estella.	Quonochontaug	$\ldots . Quon och on taug.$
Wheaton, Laura Antoinette	Warren	Warren.
Wilson, Ella Jane	Millville, Mass	Millville, Mass.

THIRTY-FIFTH SENIOR CLASS, (A.)-8. JUNE 28, 1889.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	P. O. ADDRES
Boyden, Lillia May	Providence	66 Point St.
Bragg, Mabel Caroline	Bristol	Bristol.
Gifford Agnes Lydia	Adamsville	Adamsville



# Johnson, Jennie Hamilton : Providence : Box 828. Kindelan, Mary Alice : Providence : 126 Branch St. Kirby, Ella Margaret : Barrington Centre : Barring'n Centre. Mason, Ada Annie : Riverdale, N. Y : Riverdale, N. Y :

# 

SENIC	OR CLASS, (B)—28.	
NAME.	RESIDENCE.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Alcazar, May Manuella	Warren	Warren.
Bennett, Marian Douglass	. Pawtucket	22 Capital St.
Burns, Mary S		
Chace, Sallie Howe	East Providence.	East Providence.
Crowell, Carrie Jones	Providence	3 Beaufort St.
Davis, Mary Emily	.Pawtucket	340 Pleasant St.
Dea, Isabella Wylie	Providence	37 Howard St.
Dwyer, Kate Maria	.Providence	22 East St.
Emerson, Nellie Louise	.Pawtucket	33 Min. Spring Av.
Ellis, Jennie Lois	Arnold's Mills	Arnold's Mills.
Felt, Hortense Alberta	.Sharon, Mass	Sharon, Mass.
Gardner, Orrin Augustus	. Swansea, Mass	Warren, Box 122.
Harry, Annie	. Howard	Howard.
Hindley, Emma	.Valley Falls	Valley Falls.
Hines, Anna Clotilda	Oak Lawn	Oak Lawn.
Hines, Margaret	Cumberland	Valley Falls.
Kelleher, Charlotte Louise.	Providence	184 Wickenden St.
Kirby, Maggie Ellen	. Barrington Centre	eBarring'n Centre.
Kendall, Flora Mabel	. Providence	30 Fallon Ave.
Lincoln, Minerva	Warwick	Warwick.
McOsker, Margaret Frances.	.Providence	20 Cross St.
Morgan, Ida Anna	. East Providence.	East Providence.
Nuss, Mary Margaret	Newport	Newport.
Povey, Adelina Sarah	Central Falls	Central Falls.
Rose, Lily	Providence	90 Messer St.
Sleeper, Georgie Inez	. Providence	2 Palm St.
Whipple, Inez Luanne	. Diamond Hill	Diamond Hill.
Williams, Eva Jane	. East Providence.	East Providence.

#### MIDLLE CLASS, (A.)-28.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	P. O ADDRESS.
Almy Valentine	Tiverton Four Co	orn's Tiv. Four Corners.
Andrews, Martha Louise	.Providence	411 Friendship St.
Armstrong, Louisa Russell.	Providence	92 Bacon Street.
Bailey, Cora Martin	. Hope Valley	Hope Valley.
Bellows, Carrie Maria		
Bellows, Annie Tower	Cumberland	Ashton.
Butler, Ella Tower		
Colwell, Lottie May	.Forestdale	Forestdale.
Cullen, Bridget Lauretta		
Donovan, Abbie Esther	. E. Providence .	E. Providence.
Earle, Ruth Cook	. West Attleboro	Abbott Run.
Geary, Mary Josephine		
Gifford, Emily Jane		
Hanlon, Elizabeth Rebecca.		
Humphrey, Josie Nelson		
Jenkins, Emma Frances		
Judkins, Annie Elizabeth		
Maxwell, Mabel Everett		
Niles, Minnie Estelle		
Owens, Katherine Theresa		
Potter, Emma Agnes		
Remington, Lucy Emeline		
Scofield, Mattie Julia		
Searle, Caroline Whitmarsh	Oak Lawn	Oak Lawn.
Sherman, Ella	. Slocumville	Slocumville.
Smith, Bertha Burgess		
Sturdy, Emily Velona		
Wilcox, Etta Mary	Wyoming	Wyoming.

#### MIDDLE CLASS, (B.)-14.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Andrews, Chester Everett	Coventry	Anthony.
Edwards, Sarah Bay	.Berkley, Mass	Berkley, Mass.
Gardiner, Cora Mabel	Warwick	Warwick.
Gray, Lizzie Thomas		
Morse, Carrie Louise		
Morse, Mary Mabel		
O'Connor, Josephine		
Olney, Fannie	.Chepachet	E. Greenwich.
0		







Jus	NIOR Class, (A.)—33.	
NAME.	RESIDENCE.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Arnold, Caroline Amelia.  Bartley, Sadie  Boss, Mary Elizabeth.  Bourne, Cora Etta	Providence North Scituate	7 Benton St North Scituate.
Bowen, Clara Lillian Champlin, Minnie E		
Cole, Robie Anna	Pawtucket	Pawtucket.
Connolly, Madge	Central Falls	Box 75.
Counsell, Susie Higham .		
Deering, Jennie Maria		
Degnan, Annie Dorothy .		
Eastman, Susan Angeline.		
Eddy, Maria Aurilla Esten, Cora Janette		
Gifford, Kate Belle		
Glines, Grace Warner		
Gorton, Mabel Hope		
Hawkins, Evie Gertrude		
Hunt, Amanda		
Kent, Bertha Remington		
Murphy, Ellen Nora Irene	Edgewood	Babcock St.
Pierce, Jane Snow		
Sayles, Marion Boyden		
Smith, Bertha Northup		
Strater, Josephine M. Bene		
Sweet, Dorothy Amelia.		
Tasker, Grace Elizabeth .		
Weeden, Lillie B		
Whitman, Fannie Louise		
Williams, Mattie Arila		
Williams, Ruth Mabelle . Wilson, Bertha Louise		
Winter, Annie Isabella		
	mansheld, mass	mansneltt, mass.

## Junior Class, (B.)-53.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Allen, Jessie Pauline	Providence	81 Williams St.
Andrews, Iva Elizabeth	Phenix	Phenix.
Armstrong, Saidie Maria .	Lebanon, Conn	Lebanon, Conn.
Arnold, Minnie Nilsson		
Arnold, Harriet Adaline	Lincoln	Pawtucket.
Battey, Bertha Priscilla	Moosup Valley	Moosup Valley.
Bosworth, Annie S	Pawtucket	93 Main St.
Bowen, Phebe Ann	Rockland	Rockland.
Brennan, Nellie Catherine	Central Falls	106 Central St.
Carroll, Elizabeth Mary	Phenix	Phenix.
Carroll, Ellen Louise		
Clark, Grace Elizabeth	Providence	56 State St.
Congdon, Maria Bertha	Newport	Box 713.
Cooper, Marian LaMoine		
Cory, Carrie S	Warren	Warren.
Crandall, Emma Elizabeth	Quonochontaug.	Quonochontaug.
Davis, Anne Simmons	East Providence	East Providence.
Fairbrother, Nettie Wheate		
Fitzsimmons, Anna Louisa		
Freeman, Fannie		
Frost, Minnie Elizabeth		
Gardner, Mary Cross		
Gavitt, Jennie Clark		
Holloway, Maria Windsor.		
Holmes, Marietta Charlotte		
Horton, Amelia Anna		
Jenkins, Selína Etta		
Johnson, Grace Elizabeth		
Kenyon, Herbert Christoph		
Kiley, Fannie Margaret		
King, Joanna Reynolds		
Logee, Maud May		
McGirr, Margaret Gertrud		
McLeod, Nellie Frances		
Meegan, Catherine Teresa.		
Olney, Blanche E		
Phillips, Sarah Elizabeth		
Raynsford, Lydia Matilda.		
Reed, Susannah		
Rounds, Abbie May		
Rowland, Mary Emma		
Seymour, Jennie Louise	Frovidence	85 Camp St.





NAME.	RESIDENCE.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Seymour, May Wheaton		83 Camp St.
Smith Annie P	Newport	Box 131.
Smith Caroline Salisbury	. Woonsocket	Box 204.
Taylor Mabel Estel	. Ashaway	Ashaway.
Thornton, Mary Dunham	Greenville	Greenville.
Trask Cora Belle	. North Foster	North Foster.
Tucker Emma Augusta	Shannock	Shannock.
Vernet, Edith Annie	. East Providence	.East Providence.
Wileox, Fannie R.	Wyoming	. Wyoming.
Wilbur, Helen Leora		
William Tolo Grego	Greene	Greene.

#### STATARY

Graduat																							
Seniors.	A																						8
Seniors,	В																						2
Middle,	A.							,															28
Middle,	B																						1
Junior,	A.																						3
Junior,	В																						
		η	01	d																			18

# Khode Jaland Normal School.

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 Trustess."

#### OBJECT OF THE SCHOOL,

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

- 1. 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 moral.
- 3. By seeking to develop a high order of character, independence, self-control, 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.
  - 5. 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 Commis-





sioner of Public Schools, office in Elizabeth Building, Xo. 104 North Main Street, Providence, R. I. Candidates who apply by letter should state.—

- 1. Name in full.
- 2 Post Office Address
- 3 Age.
- 4. Place of previous education and the studies pursued.
- 5. If a candidate has taught, the number of terms' experience.

Candidates should also furnish a written testimonial of good moral character from some responsible person

character from some responsable persons and partial 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, Spelling, Penmanship, Arithmetic, 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 Studn.

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.

#### FIRST YEAR.

FIRST QUARTER.	SECOND QUARTER.
1st Term.—Chemistry,	Chemistry,
Geometry,	Geometry,
Language.	Language,
Drawing,	Drawing,
2d Term —Arithmetic,	Arithmetic,
Physiology,	Grammar,
Geography,	Geography,
Reading,	Reading.
SECOND	YEAR.
3d Term.—Astronomy.	Book Keeping,
Botany,	Physics,
History,	History,
Algebra.	Algebra.
4th Term-English Literature,	English Literature,
Mineralogy,	Botany,
Physics,	Phys. Geog. Geolog;
Rhetoric.	Rhetoric.
THIRD Y	EAR.
5th Term.—Logie,	Ethics,
Psychology,	Physiology,
Geog. Methods,	Arith. Methods,
Zoölogy.	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 post-graduate studies. A Literary Society affords opportunity for the students to learn parliamentary law and to 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, signed by the Governor, the Commissioner of Public Schools, and the Principal.

#### THE HIGH 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 stereoptic on 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, to ascertain what the child's native endowments are, together with the conditions and laws of education. Every fact is viewed, and each principle is 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 philosophy of education and science of teaching, in which general principles are discussed and illustrated, and systems are studied historically; attention is given to plans for organizing and governing schools, conducting recitations, keeping records, &c. 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.

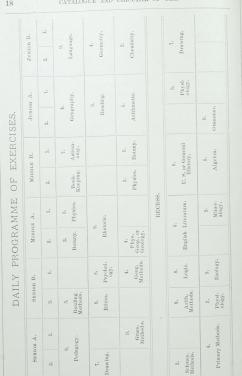
Fifty lessons are given to the method of teaching each of the studies of arithmetic, grammar, geography, drawing, reading, the elements of the natural sciences, botany, zoölogy, physiology and physics. Attention is also paid to methods of teaching music and penmanship.

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.



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## Copies and Class Work included in the Course.

#### JUNIOR CLASS, (B.)

Geometry, 100\*.

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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

CHEMISTRY. 100.

Physical and chemical properties, names, sources and uses of the more important elements and compounds. Electrolysis of water. Reactions, selected with reference to their commonness in nature or in have been made objects of special study in the class. Theoretical chemistry so far as time and knowledge of experimental chemistry will allow.

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.

<sup>\*</sup> Approximate number of lessons.

II. The Life Processes—Not profound, but clear knowledge of the powers and activities of the body, is here sought.

III. 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 establish firm health and a constitution capable of resisting causes of disease, as well as one capable 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.

Drawing, 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.

Study of the facts of form, by modelling in clay, by paper cutting and folding, and drawing, in connection with the principles of working drawings. Object drawing, dictation exercises, and designing, both with pencil and with color. Practice in teaching, especially in the work designed for primary schools.

#### 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.

#### 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 principles.

Reading. 100. Such physical and vocal exercises as are adapted to develop proper tones of voice. Exercises to train to distinct articulation. 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 embiget is dealt with as follows:

# I. The Morphology and Analysis of Flowering Plants.

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 elucidate 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 February 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. Writ-

#### 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 the 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 a geographical element. b. Continental Waters. Rivers—their formation and agency. Lakes—their formation and dis-



tribution. 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. Physical 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 the various 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.

Terms to be used are taught objectively by means of minerals. Knowledge of our common minerals is gained from study of the minerals themselves; this knowledge is presented by the pupils to the class in the form of teaching exercises. Work done outside of the class consists of the preparation of the teaching exercises, some field work and the determination of minerals chiefly by their physical properties with confirmatory chemical tests.

#### 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. Zoōlogy 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

#### SENIOR CLASS. (B.)

#### Рѕусноводу. 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 proposed language.

#### Physiology and Hygiene. 50.

The most important of the natural sciences 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 interested 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.
- 3. 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
- 2. Details of method.
- 3. Illustrative and practice lessons

#### III. INTERMEDIATE INSTRUCTION:

- 1 Outline of metter
- 2. Discussion of methods.
- 2. Discussion of methods.

# Illustrative and practice lessons. Advanced Instruction:

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

#### SENIOR CLASS. (A.)

#### Drawing, 50.

Blackboard lessons in rapid sketching. Freehand Perspective.

Drawing of simple objects from memory. Illustrations for object

#### 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, 90.

Methods of giving instruction in form, color, size, weight, numbers, &c. &c. Study of kindergarten "gifts" with practice in their use. Students are expected to read books and periodicals in this connection, to prepare appliances adapted for use in primary teaching, and to visit kindergarten and primary schools. METHODS OF INSTRUCTION IN THE ELEMENTS OF NATURAL SCIENCE. 50.

- 1. The educational value of the natural sciences.
- 2. The practicability and advisability of giving such instruction in
- 3. The right method of teaching these subjects.
- II. ELEMENTARY INSTRUCTION IN BOTANY:
- 1. Outline of matter suited to the purpose.
- 2. Illustrative lessons.
- 3. Discussion of method.
- III. ELEMENTARY INSTRUCTION IN ZOOLOGY:
- 1 Outline of matter
- 2. Illustrative lessons.
- 3. Discussion of method.
- IV. Human Physiology:
- 1. The purposes of this instruction.
- 2. The matter suited to these purposes.
- 3. Discussion and illustration of methods.

#### Miscellancous.

#### LIBRARY, APPARATUS AND CABINET.

The library is furnished with valuable works of reference. The Philosophical and Chemical Departments are furnished with such apparatus as the course of study requires. A valuable collection of minerals and a Zoölogical 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.

#### TUITION.

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.

#### PECUNIARY 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. The aid furnished to any one pupil cannot exceed forty dollars per year.

#### BOARD.

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

#### TEXT-BOOKS.

Text books needed for reference are in part furnished by the school.

#### SESSIONS

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.

