## CATALOGUE AND CIRCULAR

OF THE

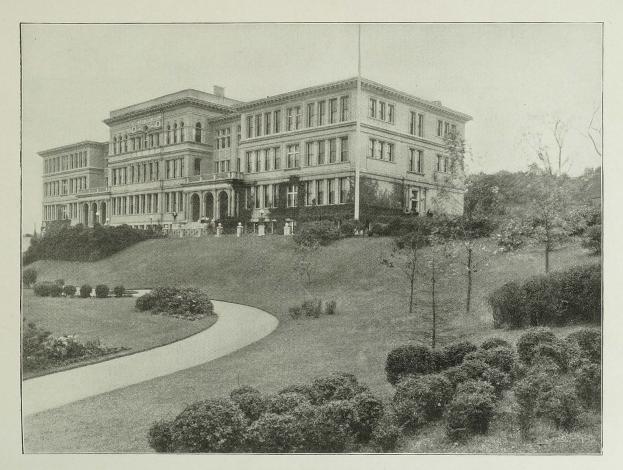
# RHODE ISLAND NORMAL SCHOOL

AT

## PROVIDENCE

1904

PROVIDENCE, R. I.
E. L. FREEMAN & SONS, PRINTERS
1904.



THE RHODE ISLAND NORMAL SCHOOL.

School days are marked by full-face figures; vacations and holidays by light-face figures.

1904.				1905.									
JULY.					JANUARY.								
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THE MAIN OFFICE.

## CALENDAR FOR 1904-1905.

#### Fall and Winter Term.

#### 1904.

Examination for Admission Friday, September 9.						
* Registration of Students at Principal's Office,						
Monday, September 12.						
Opening of Term Tuesday, September 13.						
MEETING OF R. I. I. I October 20, 21, 22.						
THANKSGIVING RECESS, TWO DAYS November 24-25.						
Christmas Recess, one week December 26–31.						
1905.						
CLOSING OF TERM Friday, January 27.						
MIDYEAR RECESS, ONE WEEK January 30-February 4.						
Spring and Summer Term.						
Examination for Admission Friday, January 20.						
* REGISTRATION OF STUDENTS AT PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE,						
Friday, January 27.						
OPENING OF TERM						
Washington's Birthday Wednesday, February 22.						
Spring Recess, one week						
Arbor Day Friday, May 12.						
MEMORIAL DAY						
CLOSING EXERCISES OF SCHOOL OF OBSERVATION,						
Thursday, June 29.						
Graduating Exercises Friday, June 30.						

<sup>\*</sup>All students before beginning the work of their classes must report to the Registrar and fill out the necessary forms.

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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THE LOWER CORRIDOR.

# FACULTY.

#### NORMAL.

CHARLES S. CHAPIN, A. M., Principal82 Keene Street,					
History of Education, Pedagogy.					
SARAH MARBLE Woonsocket,					
Literature, Methods in Reading, Mineralogy.					
CHARLOTTE E. DEMING52 Angell Street,					
Geography, Geology, Physiography.					
MARY C. DICKERSON, B. S 2 Angell Street,					
Nature Study, Biology.					
BLANCHE E. HAZARD Waterman Street,					
History, Civics.					
Maud Slye, A. B Angell Street,					
Psychology.					
HARRIET M. BEALE Waterman Street,					
English, Literature.					
LAURA B. McLean 119 Waterman Street,					
Drawing.					
ELIZABETH C. GILLESPIE28 Park Street,					
Domestic Science, Manual Training.					
FLORENCE P. SALISBURY Benevolent Street,					
Gymnastics, Oral Reading.					
EMORY P. RUSSELL105 Daboll Street,					
Music.					

MARIA S. STILLMAN123 Brownell Street,
Drawing.
HELEN L. BLISS, A. M490 Taunton Ave., E. Prov.,
Biology, Physiology, Algebra, Geometry.
AGNES E. CLARK, A. B121 Pleasant Street,  Biology, Latin.
EDITH L. HILL240 No. Main Street, Woonsocket,
Gymnastics.
C. Edward Fisher, A. B
OBSERVATION SCHOOL.
CLARA E. CRAIG 69 Carpenter Street,
Primary and Grammar Supervisor.
NORA ATWOOD184 Meeting Street,
Kindergarten Supervisor.
GRAMMAR.
EMILY J. ROTHWELL30 Tobey Street,
Grade Eight.
MARY L. Brown 10 Beacon Avenue,  Grade Seven.
MARY A. McArdle506 Washington Street,
Grade Six.
Jennie E. Aull149 Wesleyan Avenue,
Grade Five.
PRIMARY.
HARRIET E. ROXBURY 184 Meeting Street,
Grade Four.

Phebe M. Pigeon3	Massasoit Ave., Edgev	vood,					
Grade Three.							

MARY H. GAYNOR..... 117 Niagara Street,

Grade Two.

ALICE W. CASE...... 80 Providence Street,

#### KINDERGARTEN.

#### CRITICS.

#### THE BUILDING.

HE school building is located upon a commanding site in the centre of the city of Providence, near the new capitol. The grounds are large, beautifully designed and well kept.

The exterior of the building, of simple design, is renaissance in character; but the severity of the façade is relieved by the effective arrangement of the parts and by the introduction of tasteful ornament. The materials used are buff brick and terra cotta.

The structure is fire-proof and modern in all its appointments. Ample means for heating, ventilating and lighting have been supplied, and especial care has been taken that all plumbing and sanitary appliances be as perfect as possible. Lockers, closets, lavatories and like accommodations are wholly adequate to the demand.

The basement is given up to cloak-rooms, play-rooms, store-rooms, bicycle-stands, a large lunch-room equipped with proper service facilities, work-shops, boiler-room, engine-room, manual-training room, baths and gymnasium lockers.

Upon the first floor are the grade rooms, kindergarten apartments, reception-rooms, supervisors' offices, teachers' rooms, lockers and lavatories for students, cooking-school, kitchen, teachers' lunch-room, and gymnasium.

The second floor is devoted to offices, Trustees' room, parlor,



THE STEPS AND ENTRANCE.

study-hall, library, and the departments of biology, psychology, mineralogy, geography, history and English.

Upon the third floor are the departments of art, chemistry, physics, and mathematics, recitation-rooms, the society rooms and a large museum.

The walls are appropriately tinted, and the increasing supply of pictures and decorative material is of a high order of merit.

## EQUIPMENT.



LL the laboratories and departments are equipped with an abundance of the latest and best material, apparatus and books.

#### THE LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM.

The library is one of the most beautiful and serviceable rooms in the building. It is well lighted, is decorated with works of art, and is furnished with reading-tables lighted by shaded electric lamps. The shelves contain a good working selection of standards in professional and general literature, educational reports and pamphlets. The reading-tables are supplied with the best current literature, both professional and general.

In addition to the volumes in the main library, each department has its own library of special works of reference, convenient of access to the student.

The total number of volumes in the general and departmental libraries is 9,240, exclusive of text-books.

#### GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

The equipment includes the leading geographical periodicals, consular reports, the daily weather map, geologic atlases, geographic folios, globes and maps, both topographical and political, models of typical land-forms, a choice collection of



THE LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.

photogravures, photographs, several hundred lantern-slides; also a collection of products, natural and artificial. For use in geology are the New York System of Rocks, prepared by Howell of Washington, and the Crosby Collection of Common Minerals and Rocks; also valuable local and foreign specimens.

#### BIOLOGY AND NATURE STUDY.

This department has three rooms: a lecture-room and two laboratories, one each for botany and zoölogy. The lecture-room contains reading-tables and the large library of the department, and is fitted up for stereopticon work.

The laboratories have the usual furniture, sinks with running water, cases, cabinets, tile-topped tables with drawers for instruments and lockers for microscopes. But in addition, there are running-water aquaria; compound and simple microscopes for individual work; imbedding apparatus and microtome for preparing material for microscopic study; human skeleton and manikin; dissectible models of eye, ear and brain; and the best German charts for both botany and zoölogy. There is a large amount of museum material for illustrating our native birds, moths, etc.

Since a large part of the work of the department is a study of living nature, large numbers of type forms of plants and animals are kept alive in the laboratories, each, as far as possible, with its out-of-door environment. Salt-water aquaria contain star-fish, sea-anemones, crabs, clams, nereis, and the like, besides marine algæ. Fresh-water aquaria show fish of various sorts, eels, tadpoles, newts, cray-fish; dragon-fly larvæ, leeches, snails, beetles; hydræ, etc.; and, in addition, fresh-water algæ, pond-weeds, etc. Vivaria—insect cages, miniature swamps, gardens, and the like—contain caterpillars, moths, butterflies, dragon-flies, crickets, ants, bees, salamanders, frogs,

toads, lizards, turtles, snakes, besides ferns, mosses, lichens, liverworts and many kinds of flowering plants.

#### PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

The department of physical science occupies a lecture-room, two laboratories: one each for physics and chemistry, and a photographer's dark-room. Each room is supplied with a large amount of blackboard space, running water, gas and electric lights. A locker, set of drawers, table space and complete outfit of apparatus is provided for each student.

The lecture-room is conveniently situated between the two laboratories, and is fitted with dark curtains, lanterns and screen for lantern projection.

The physical laboratory has a large lecture-table, and forty-eight sets of drawers and lockers for the use of the students. There is abundant table space and apparatus to accommodate twenty-four students at a time. The windows are fitted with dark curtains, and each table has separate electrical connections for individual work in electricity.

The chemical laboratory has tiled floor and table-tops, glass shelves for reagent bottles, and a very complete supply of apparatus and reagents. The room is well ventilated and five extra hoods are provided for work with noxious gases.

Adjoining the chemical laboratory is a commodious darkroom fitted with every convenience for photographic work.

#### MINERALOGY.

The mineralogical laboratory has wooden curtains for darkening the room, a large screen for lantern pictures, and a stereopticon. The tables are tile-topped and are furnished with drawers for tools. Each student is furnished with the appli-



THE GYMNASIUM.

ances for blowpipe analysis and for the chemical tests of minerals. The collection of minerals has unusual educational value and contains some specimens of rare beauty.

#### GYMNASTICS.

The gymnasium is 90 feet long and 45 feet wide, is lighted overhead and on three sides, and contains a gallery for spectators.

The equipment is unsurpassed for its completeness and ingenuity. The Swedish bom-bars (32 feet 6 inches long) are ingeniously made, are hoisted by a windlass, and are easily and quickly adjusted. The apparatus designed for classwork consists of groups of pendant ropes and attachments; after adjustment to individual needs, the whole group may be set in position by a windlass operating a system of brakes for taking up the overhead slack. There is also an abundant supply of athletic apparatus, such as horses, jumping-poles, spring-boards, Swedish stall-bars and benches, two Neily boms, etc.

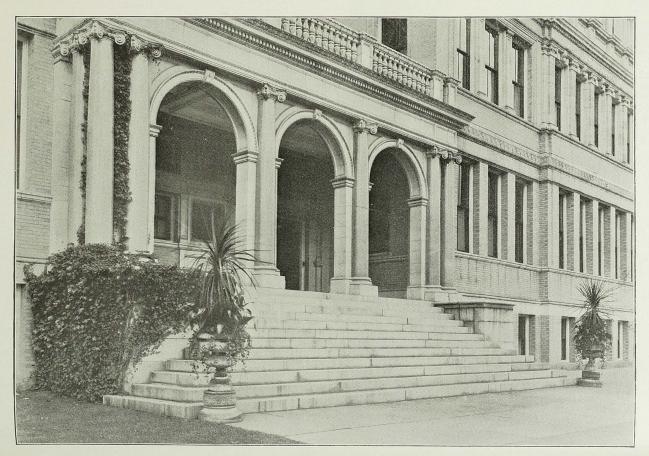
The locker-room under the gymnasium is equipped with commodious lockers and dressing-rooms. The shower-baths, twelve in number, are of the latest and best design.

#### TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

The observation school, located on the first floor, comprises a kindergarten and all the usual grades of the public schools. The rooms are furnished with the best of modern appliances, and from the hygienic standpoint as well as the æsthetic, are models.

The training schools, in which each senior must teach for the last twenty weeks of her normal school course, are located as follows: a first-grade room and a third-grade room at the Smith Street school, Providence; a first-grade room and a third-grade room at the Willow Street school, Providence; a second-grade room and a fourth-grade room at the Summer Street school, Providence; a sixth-grade room and an eighthgrade room at the Doyle Avenue school, Providence; a sixthgrade room and an eighth-grade room at the Bridgham Street school, Providence; a first-grade room and a fourth-grade room at the Charles Street school, Providence; a first-grade room and a fourth-grade room at the Montague Street school, Providence; a first-grade room and a third-grade room at the California Avenue school, Providence; a fourth-grade room and a fifth-grade room at the Plain Street school, Providence: a second-grade room, a third-grade room and a fourth-grade room at the Eden Park school, Cranston; a fifth-grade room and a sixth-grade room at the Highland Park school, Cranston.

All of these schools are an integral part of a school system and afford exceptional opportunities to the normal pupils to perfect themselves in teaching under actual public school conditions.



ONE OF THE MAIN ENTRANCES.

# HISTORY OF THE RHODE ISLAND NORMAL SCHOOL.

N 1854, on the recommendation of Elisha R. Potter, Commissioner of Public Schools, a State Normal School was established by the General Assembly. opened May 29, 1854, in rooms on the corner of Broad and Eddy Streets in Providence, with Dana P. Colburn as principal. In 1857, the school was removed to Bristol, where it remained until its discontinuance in 1865. By an act of the General Assembly, passed March 14, 1871, the school was reëstablished and placed "under the management of the State Board of Education and the Commissioner of Public Schools as a Board of Trustees." It was re-opened in Providence, September 6, 1871, in temporary quarters on High Street, with James C. Greenough as principal, and one hundred and six students in attendance. January 23, 1879, the Normal School building on Benefit Street was dedicated and became the home of the Rhode Island Normal School. The present building was dedicated September 7, 1898, and was first opened for pupils September 12, 1898.

No regular exercises of graduation were held before 1872. Since that time ten hundred and forty-five women and forty-two men have graduated from the regular course and three hundred and twenty-nine women have received the certificate of the City of Providence. The total number of graduates is thirteen hundred and seventy-four women and forty-two men.

## THE GENERAL AIM OF THE SCHOOL.

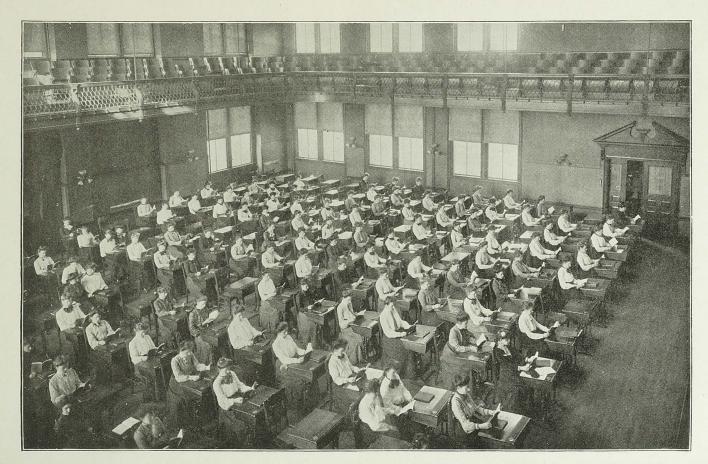
HE Rhode Island Normal School is a professional school, whose single aim is the preparation of teachers for the elementary schools and kindergartens of the State.

The qualifications of a good teacher are both natural and acquired. The former include all that we mean by *personality*. In detail, these are:

- 1. Adaptability and tact, *i. e.*, the ability to adjust one's self in thought, language and method to the immaturity of children.
- 2. A strong attraction for teaching, based on a genuine love of children.
- 3. Intellectual ability.
- 4. Executive ability.
- 5. Common sense.
- 6. Good health and a cheerful disposition.

One who lacks any of these natural qualifications will not teach well. Since the Normal School cannot create personality, it cannot *make* teachers. Its most important function is to discover, to inspire and to train the born teacher, and to fit her into her appropriate place in the schools.

There can be no academic tests of personality. The candidate for the teaching profession is admitted to the Normal School chiefly upon evidence of her intellectual ability. The condition is always implied that she may be dismissed when-



THE ASSEMBLY HALL.

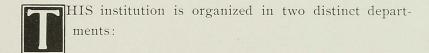
ever it becomes clear that she lacks conspicuously the natural qualifications of the good teacher.

To the natural teacher, however, the Rhode Island Normal School offers unexcelled opportunities of acquiring that professional knowledge and technical skill which are indispensable to the best teaching.

The course of study includes the necessary elements in the training of teachers:

- (1) Educational theory. The history of education, psychology, pedagogy, organization and management of schools, and the principles and art of teaching.
- (2) A thorough study of the *subject-matter* of the elementary school curriculum.
- (3) Observation of model teaching.
- (4) Practice in teaching under expert supervision.

### DEPARTMENTS.



- I. THE NORMAL DEPARTMENT, which trains teachers for the grades and for kindergartens.
- II. THE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT, which prepares pupils for admission to the Normal Department.

I.

#### THE NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

The Normal Department offers two courses of study:

- A. The General Course, which prepares teachers for the primary and grammar grades of the public schools.
- B. The Kindergarten Course.

#### A. THE GENERAL COURSE.

- 1. Requirements of Admission.
  - (1) Age.—Young women must be sixteen years old; young men, seventeen.

- (2) Moral Character.—A written testimonial of moral character is required of all candidates.
- (3) Health.—Candidates must present a physician's certificate stating that they are in good health and free from any physical defect that would unfit them for service as teachers. (The form found at the back of this catalogue may be removed and used.)
- (4) Scholarship.—Candidates must be graduates of a college or of a high school approved by the Board of Trustees. The diploma of graduation is accepted as sufficient evidence of the scholarship requirement, and admits a student without examination to the Junior C class.
- Candidates will find it of great advantage to bring with them from their high school principals detailed statements of the work done in their four years' course.

## II. Dates of Admission.

The Normal School admits candidates to the General Course either in February or in September.

### III. Classification Examinations.

Before a student can begin the work of the Junior B class, she must pass examinations in reading, English grammar and composition [including spelling and penmanship], United States history, arithmetic and geography. These examinations are held in January and in September.

#### IV. Admission to Advanced Standing.

- Any student who is a candidate for advanced standing, may take the above examinations on entering the Normal School, and if successful, will become a member of the Junior B class.
- Pupils from colleges or other normal schools may be admitted to advanced standing on presenting satisfactory evidence of their qualifications. Examinations may be required in all subjects.

#### v. Outline of the General Course.

The course of study is two and one-half years in length.

The work is divided into five terms, of one-half year each: Junior C, Junior B, Junior A, Senior B and Senior A.

#### Junior C Class.

English Grammar. United States History. Arithmetic. Geography. Oral Reading. Physiology. Gymnastics. Music. Domestic Science.

#### Junior B Class.

Psychology. Biology. Geography. Mineralogy. Literature. Physics or Chemistry. English Composition. Drawing. Gymnastics. Music.

## Junior A Class.

Psychology. Nature-study. Geography Method. Reading Method. Arithmetic Method. Literature. Drawing. Gymnastics. Music. Music Method. Observation of work in Observation School.

#### Senior B Class.

Psychology. Pedagogy. History of Education. Nature-Study. History and Civics. English Method. Drawing. Gymnastics. Music. Music Method. Practice teaching in Observation School.

#### Senior A Class.

Teaching in the training schools.

A general description of the work in the above subjects follows:

#### (1) EDUCATIONAL THEORY.

#### History of Education.

It is believed that the best results are obtained from the intensive critical study of a few of the foremost educators, rather than from a more superficial view of the whole field of educational history. This course confines itself, therefore, to the study of the modern reformers: Comenius, Rousseau, Pestalozzi, Froebel, Spencer and Herbart.

#### Psychology.

The course in psychology covers a period of a year and a half, beginning with the Junior B class. The work comprises the main facts and laws of mental life, with their arrangement in a comprehensive system, and their pedagogical bearing.

## Pedagogy.

The course in pedagogy covers a period of one half-year.

The work is a study of educational theory based upon

psychic and social demands. It comprises: the aim of education; educational agencies; physical conditions of the school and hygiene of the school-room; theories of the curriculum; school management; the principles and art of teaching; the teacher.

#### School Organization and Management.

The theory and practice of organizing and managing schools is presented both in the course in pedagogy and in connection with the pupil's work in the observation and training schools.

#### Principles and Art of Teaching.

This course attempts in the simplest and most direct way to introduce pupils to the art of teaching under the guidance of a few fundamental principles. Especial study is given to such topics as the selection and arrangement of materials of instruction; apperception and its function in teaching; the presentation of new material; the use of charts, maps, methods and devices; the summing up of the results of instruction; the five general types of teaching; and the art of questioning.

(2) A STUDY OF THE SUBJECT-MATTER OF THE ELEMENT-ARY SCHOOL CURRICULUM, WITH METHOD.

#### Geography and Geology.

Facts and causal relations discovered in the study of home surroundings prepare for the study of distant and unseen natural features, resources, industries, commerce, modes of communication, and unfamiliar peoples.

The development of a few nations is considered, with its dependence upon race, climate and general geographic conditions.

During the Junior year, method of teaching geography is studied and much field work is done.

Geological agencies now operative are first studied; the forces producing changes, past or present, and the laws of their operation, are considered; then the successive ages, with their most marked characteristics, are studied; and the structure and development of the earth and its adaptation to the support of life are traced. This is followed by some practical work in physiography.

### History and Civics.

The students in the Senior class are assumed to be ready to study methods for teaching history and civics in any of the elementary schools. They face the problems of the best ways to teach in the primary grades the myths of the Greeks and Romans, Norsemen and Indians; the daily life and industries of primitive people, and the lives of great men whose anniversaries our nation celebrates; to teach in the grammar grades the history of the United States and of England, showing pupils the industrial and political growth of our country, adding to the study of our present civil government a simple history of the growth of our political institutions.

These students in the method classes have practical work in learning to find books in a library and to handle them intelligently so as to secure information quickly and thoroughly on a given subject; in visiting a session of the State Legislature in order to give life to their ideas about parliamentary bodies; in using not only descriptions of Congress at work, but the Congressional Daily Record also, so as to understand somewhat how our national congress undertakes to put the solution of our political and economic problems into the form of legislation; in examining and criticising textbooks for the history-work in various grades; in becoming familiar with such of the original sources of history as have been reprinted and made available for use of pupils and teachers; in deciding what contemporary accounts of historical events can give to children more vivid impressions than they could gain from any secondary accounts in text-books; in learning to adapt topical outlines of the history of epochs and events which they have used in their study as prospective teachers, to the scale and simplicity of their work with children.

## Biology.

The subjects of this department are physiology, biology, botany, zoölogy and nature-study. The aim of the department is to prepare teachers of nature-study; to teach them to see, to understand, to interpret; to give them a broad acquaintance and a real interest in nature.

## Course I.—Physiology.

The object of the course in physiology is to acquaint the student with the life processes of the human body, and with this as a basis to give attention to the study of hygiene. As far as possible the work is objective. The knowledge of gross anatomy is



SENIOR CLASS ON A FIELD TRIP.

gained through dissection of the frog or the pigeon and parts of larger animals obtained from the market; also by a study of the skeleton, the manikin and models of separate organs such as the heart and brain. The microscopic structure of tissues and organs is gained from permanently-prepared sections.

Students are required to perform illustrative experiments at home and in the laboratory, and to keep note-books containing records of all experiments, and drawings of all dissections. The laboratory work is supplemented by class-room discussions and collateral reading.

Beginning with cells and tissues, the study continues to the functions of the various systems of organs and to the discussion of the important aspects of hygiene. A study of the effects of alcoholics and narcotics on the digestive, circulatory and nervous systems is made a part of the course.

## Course II.—Elementary Biology.

The course in general biology is planned primarily as an introduction to a new department of science, and secondarily as a preparation for the nature-study subjects which follow. It consists of a laboratory study of cells and protoplasm and of selected plants and animals. The plant forms are protococcus, desmids, diatoms, spirogyra, vaucheria, mucor, marchantia, mosses and ferns; the animals studied are the amæba, paramecium, hydra, earthworm, starfish, clam and lobster. Each is considered with reference to its anatomy, physiology, adaptation to environment, and relationships.

In addition to the laboratory work, the course consists of class-room discussions, collateral reading, and field work. Note-books of original laboratory work are required. Much illustrative museum material is used.

Course III.—Botany and Zoölogy as a Preparation for Teaching Nature-study.

A study, in their seasons and in their natural relations, of all the forms, plant and animal, which can be used to advantage in grade work. The course, therefore, gives much laboratory study of living material and much field work. Practice is given in stocking and keeping aquaria. Forty of our native birds are studied in the field. Seeds, bulbs and buds; fishes, amphibia and reptiles; insects and their development through the larva to the adult; flowers and the relations of flowers to insects; trees, ferns, etc., form subjects of study.

Course IV.—Theory and Practice of Teaching Nature-study in Elementary Schools.

This course includes a discussion of the value and aims of nature-study and its relation to other subjects in a school curriculum; live material and its care; the preparation of a teacher for nature-study work; the principles underlying a well-planned lesson or series of lessons; the method of teaching nature-study; the method of conducting field-excursions. Many lessons and series of lessons are planned and given. A course of nature-study for grade schools is outlined. Observation of nature-study lessons in the grades is a part of the course.



THE BOTANY LABORATORY.

### Physical Science.

The work in physics and chemistry consists of experiments performed by the students, under the supervision of the teacher, with the preparation of a laboratory notebook. From the laboratory experiences the student is led to deduce the laws of physics and to observe the phenomena of chemistry. By means of lectures general principles are stated, and the attention called to the applications of these principles to common affairs. Frequent recourse is made to the projecting lantern for illustrated lectures.

### Mathematics.

- Arithmetic.—The aim of this work is a comprehensive review of principles and processes in order that the student may gain skill in computation; a broader, clearer and more accurate knowledge of the subject; and power to analyze conditions.
- Arithmetic Method.—A study is made of the principles underlying the teaching of the subject in primary and grammar grades. The subject is analyzed with the purpose of discovering what parts are best adapted to the ends in view. The work is outlined for all grades, and plans for the more difficult lessons are worked out in detail.

### Mineralogy.

The class periods are devoted to the study of the most common minerals, and the knowledge gained is reproduced in the form of teaching exercises by the students. Each student is expected to analyze fifty minerals. Minererals are collected by the students, and excursions are made to places of mineralogical interest.

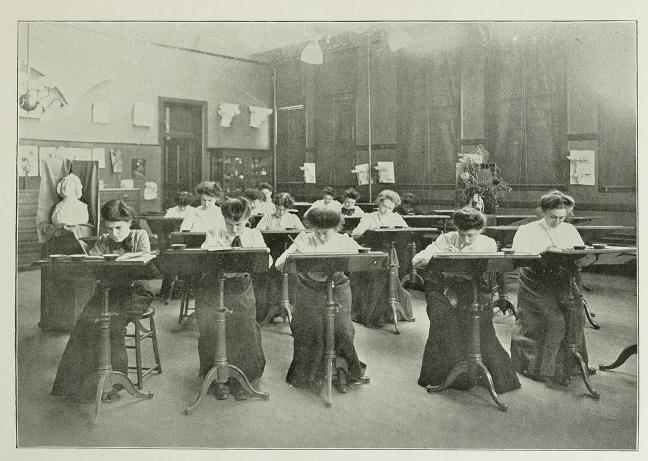
### English Literature.

Attention is given to some of the longer English poems and prose works, which may be studied with profit and pleasure by those pupils who have completed the elementary course. Among the forms of literature receiving attention are: the essay, the ballad, the sonnet, the ode, the drama and the short story. Literature for children is discussed, and courses in reading adapted to children of different ages and of different opportunities are worked out.

English.—The course in English has two aims: to develop that power in speech and writing which is essential to every teacher, and to present the methods of teaching English.

The course in story-telling treats it both as a science and as an art. The principles of composition and the elements of the short story are learned by a critical study of the masters of the short story and by reading works on the theory of composition. The application of these principles, particularly in the reproduction of myths and folk-stories and in writing stories for children, runs parallel with the scientific study. This course, while used as a basis for improving the spoken and written English of the students, serves as a foundation for the story-telling in English Method.

The course in English Method includes a discussion of the aims, content and method of language, grammar and composition in the elementary schools; the preparation



THE DRAWING ROOM.

of lesson plans; courses in reading, one which is designed to give familiarity with material for language work, particularly the myth and poetry, and a second intended to form an introduction to the pedagogical literature of the subject; practice in story-telling and teaching.

### Reading.

Different methods of teaching children to read are discussed.

Students are trained to teach by analytic methods, with a judicious use of phonetics. Books on the pedagogy of reading are reviewed by the students, and reading-books are judged as to content, style and adaptation to grades.

### Oral Reading.

The work in oral reading includes tone work for training in flexibility of voice, and practice in reading orally with correct emphasis, inflection and expression.

### Drawing.

- As a knowledge of drawing is required of every teacher, it is the aim to give students a knowledge of fundamental principles; to emphasize the industrial and æsthetic value of the subject; and to develop the appreciation, creative ability and individuality of the students.
- Drawing is studied under these five topics: nature drawing, color, pictorial, structural and decorative drawing.
- An outline, graded and adapted to the primary and grammar grades, is planned, and instruction in method of presentation given.

Special instruction and practice in blackboard illustration is given to all students.

### Gymnastics.

The work in this department is carried on according to the principles of the Swedish system.

The object of the course is two-fold: first, to give students a knowledge of gymnastic theory and practice; second, to apply this knowledge in the actual teaching of children.

During the first year the work consists of drills to train muscular sense and self-control, in order to gain facility in execution of exercises.

During the second year the work comprises the study of the theory of gymnastics, including first a knowledge of the relations between the successive exercises in this system; second, actual practice in teaching children.

### Domestic Science.

The aim of this course is to give a knowledge of those subjects most closely connected with the nutrition and care of the human body. For this purpose the course combines theoretical and practical work in the following subjects:

Cookery, including dietetics, marketing and serving;

Home sanitation; School hygiene;

Sewing.

### Music.

The entire school meets each week in chorus for practice in singing at sight and for enjoying the works of the masters of music.

An additional hour of each week of the Junior year is given to instructing students how to teach music in the public schools

### (3) Observation of Model Teaching.

The observation school meets the need of a preliminary course in observation and practice. Its eight rooms are in the charge of teachers selected for their skill and ability.

### Observation.—Junior A.

Students are assigned in groups to the kindergarten and the several rooms. Each group passes successively from grade to grade, so making the entire circuit. Observations are systematically directed and interpreted, until observers are familiar with methods, material and devices used, and are fairly intelligent as to what may be expected of children at different stages in their school career.

# (4) PRACTICE IN TEACHING UNDER EXPERT SUPERVISION.

# I. Practice in the Observation School.—Senior B.

Students are allowed to specialize, to some extent, in their practice work, according to their tastes or aptitude for primary, intermediate or grammar classes. Daily individual criticisms and group discussions insure progress from one recitation to another in the development of subjects.

# II. Practice in the Training School.—Senior A.

The training school system has been described on page 13. Students of Senior A are appointed to the training schools

for a term of twenty weeks. Here every student is responsible for the teaching and management of an entire school, subject to the ordinary conditions of town or city. The work of every school is directed by a critic teacher, while the whole scheme is under the personal supervision of the principal of the Normal School.

#### B. THE KINDERGARTEN TRAINING COURSE.

### I. Requirements of Admission.

Candidates for this course must have the same qualifications as those for the regular course, except that the age for admission must be eighteen years. (See page 18.) They are admitted on probation, and may be dropped if they are found to lack the qualifications of a good kindergartner.

### II. Dates of Admission.

Candidates are admitted to this course in September only.

### III. Examinations.

Candidates for this course are not required to take the classifications examination mentioned on page 19, but must satisfy the kindergarten supervisor that they can play the piano and sing correctly. This test is made in September, on the date of the classification examinations.

# IV. Outline of the Kindergarten Training Course.

This course requires two years for its completion, and includes observation and practice in the first primary grade.

Instruction in all technical subjects of the kindergarten is



THE KINDERGARTEN.

given by the kindergarten supervisor. The general academic and professional subjects are given by the special teachers of the Normal department.

A model kindergarten is maintained to demonstrate the practical application of the Froebelian methods and principles.

Freobelian Philosophy.

Die Mutter und Kose-Lieder. The Education of Man.

Froebelian Gifts and Occupations.

The first five gifts, and the occupations of sewing, weaving, paper-folding and cutting, and clay-modeling, card-board modeling, raffia, work with wood, work in sand-bed, and free-cutting.

Child Nature.

Buelow's "Child and Child Nature."

Stories, Games and Songs.

Selection of stories for kindergarten use, analysis of the same and practice in relating them. Writing of original stories. Classification of children's games, and practice in playing them. Physical and rhythmic exercises. Practice in teaching and singing kindergarten songs.

Program Work.

The making of original programs.

General Work.

Written themes throughout the course. Methods of con-

ducting mothers' meetings. Games and rhythmic exercises.

### Drawing.

Special course adapted to needs of kindergartners, including black-board drawing.

### Observation.

Observation in model kindergarten and in city kindergartens one morning each week.

### Practice.

Assisting in the city kindergartens throughout the year.

Psychology, Pedagogy, History of Education, Nature Study.

Same as in regular course.

### Mothers' Club.

A mothers' club in connection with the kindergarten meets twice a month. One meeting each month is devoted to a lecture and demonstration of cooking, by the teacher of domestic science; and one to a business meeting, followed by an informal talk on some subject related to child-training, given by one of the kindergartners.



GRAMMAR BOYS IN THE CARPENTER SHOP.

### II.

### THE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

This is essentially a high-school course, designed to afford those who have not good high-school facilities in their own towns a general education and to prepare them to enter the Normal Department.

### I. Requirements of Admission.

- (1) Age.—Young women must be sixteen years old; young men, seventeen.
- (2) Moral Character.—A written testimonial of moral character is required of all candidates.
- (3) Health.—Candidates must present a physician's certificate stating that they are in good health and free from any physical defect that would unfit them for service as teachers.
- (4) Scholarship.—Candidates are examined in reading, English grammar and composition [including spelling and penmanship], United States history, arithmetic and geography. These examinations, although held on the same date as the classification examinations, are more elementary and do not admit to the Normal Department.

# II. Classification in this Department.

When admitted, students are classified according to their ability to go forward with the work. Those who have accomplished in other schools the equivalent of any part of this course should present the evidence of the

amount and quality of such work, that they may be assigned such advanced standing as they are prepared to maintain.

A certificate is given to those who complete this course in a satisfactory manner.

### III. Outline of the Preparatory Course.

- First Year.—English Language and Grammar. Literature.
  Ancient History. Botany. Geometry (concrete).
  Latin. Gymnastics. Music. Algebra.
- Second Year.—Mediæval History. English History. Literature. Latin. Algebra. Geometry (demonstrative). Physics. Drawing. Gymnastics. Music.
- Third Year.—United States History. Geography. Arithmetic. Rhetoric. Chemistry. Latin. Drawing. Domestic Science. Gymnastics. Music. English Grammar. Physiology. Literature. Oral Reading.

# IV. Admission to the Normal Department.

On the completion of this course, pupils are admitted to the Normal Department by passing the classification examinations, provided they possess the natural qualifications of the successful teacher, specified on page 16.

#### SPECIAL STUDENTS.

Special students are admitted at the beginning of any term to classes already organized, provided that they satisfy the principal of their qualifications for entering these classes. Candidates may be required to pass examinations. In estimating qualifications, special favor is shown to teachers of

experience. Special students receive no diploma or certificate.

### DISCIPLINE.

Whoever aspires to the responsible office of teacher should habitually practice self-control. This doctrine furnishes the key to the disciplinary policy of this school. Pupils are treated with confidence, and, to a large extent, the government of the school is left in their hands. Almost no rules are made, but it is the constant effort to create such an atmosphere that adherence to the best ideals shall be easy and natural.

Regular attendance, good behavior, and loyalty to the best interests of the school are necessary to successful work and are expected of all.

### GENERAL INFORMATION.

#### BOARD.

The school maintains no dormitory, but those who wish to board in the city will be aided in securing accommodations. Board usually costs from \$3.50 to \$5.00 per week. Students should consult the principal before engaging board, as they will be permitted to board only in places approved by him. Wholesome lunches at cost may be obtained every school-day at the lunch-rooms.

#### TUITION AND TEXT-BOOKS.

Tuition and text-books are free to all who on admission sign the following agreement:

"I hereby agree, if admitted to the Rhode Island Normal School, to teach in the public schools of Rhode Island, at least one year, after having attended the school, or within three years after leaving the school to pay tuition at the rate of \$60 per annum, unless excused by the Board of Trustees."

#### MILEAGE.

In order to equalize the advantages of the school as nearly as possible, a mileage appropriation of four thousand dollars is distributed among those students who reside in the state at a distance of five miles or more from the school. 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 one hundred dollars per year.

#### NON-RESIDENT STUDENTS.

Students not residing in Rhode Island are required at the time of their admission to sign a pledge to teach within the State two years. They receive no mileage and no allowance for car-fares in going to and from training schools.

#### LECTURES.

Since the issue of the latest catalogue, Prof. Thomas Crosby, Jr., of Brown University, has read the following plays before the school and the public:

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.,,
.,,
.,,
.,,

#### EMPLOYMENT OF GRADUATES.

The demand for professionally trained teachers is increasing, and, both for the good of the schools and for their own advantage, all who intend to teach in Rhode Island are urged to prepare themselves in the Rhode Island Normal School.

Graduates of this school easily find employment. During the past few years the demand has been greater than the supply.

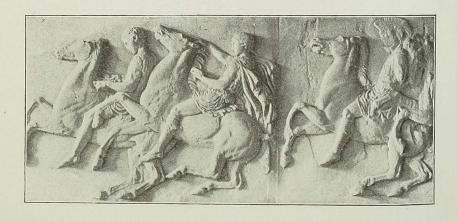
School superintendents and members of school committees are cordially invited to visit the school and to consult with the principal when about to select teachers for their schools. Under the system of training connected with this school, one-half of each Senior class may be seen at work at any time.

#### CATALOGUES AND INFORMATION.

Catalogues may be obtained from the principal at the school or from the Commissioner of Public Schools, Room 118, State House, Providence.

Application should be made in person or by letter, before the opening of the term, to either of the above. Those applying by letter should give: a. The name in full. b. The post-office address. c. Age. d. Place of previous education. c. Number of terms taught, if any.

Requests for specimen examination papers, catalogues or information may be addressed to the principal, P. O. Box 871, Providence, R. I.





PRIMARY CHILDREN ON A FIELD TRIP.

# REGISTRATION OF STUDENTS.

### THE NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

# Senior A Class.

### Completed Course January 29, 1904.

NAME.	P. O. Address.
Barber, Phebe Alice	Exeter, R. I.
Barry, Julia Etta	John Street, East Providence, R. I.
Boas, Bella	4 Oak Street, Providence, R. I.
Campbell, Florence Margaret	Warren, R. I.
Carlin, Mary Augusta	158 Aborn Street, Providence, R. I.
Carpenter, Ethel Lousie	. 105 Chapin Avenue, Providence, R. I.
Clarke, Catherine Louise	81 Pine Street, Pawtucket, R. I.
Clavin, Clotilda Josephine	Harrisville, R. I.
Donnelly, Teresa Angeline	644 Douglas Avenue, Providence, R. I.
Durfee, Ethel Florence	
Fee, Rosella	
Flagg, Carolyne Davis	166 Harrison Street, Providence, R. I.
Gannon, Eleanor Marie	.649 Harris Avenue, Providence, R. I.
Hayden, Alice Sarah	Pascoag, R. I.
Hines, Elizabeth Verronica	Valley Falls, R. I.
Holland, Mary Theresa	16 Albro Street, Providence, R. I.
Irons, Emma Annette	
James, Sarah Lila	Kenyon, R. I.
Jarvis, Lillian Opal256 Wash	nington Street, North Attleboro, Mass.
Kelley, Gertrude Louise	.92 Morton Avenue, Woonsocket, R. I.
Kilkenny, Geraldine Marie	1356 Broad Street, Providence, R. I.
Killian, Anna Mary	66 Wayne Street, Providence, R. I.
Little, Ada	5 Ocean Street, Providence, R. I.

McCarthy, Frances Mary
McVay, Mary Lucilla
Miner, Adelaide Louise
Morrison, Elizabeth ClaireMalbone Road, Newport, R. I. Nestor, Katharine Vincentia55 Broad Street, Westerly, R. I. O'Brien, Mary Ellen92 Olney Street, Providence, R. I. Perkins, Jessie Garfield233 Messer Street, Providence, R. I. Shippee, Lydia Ann
Nestor, Katharine Vincentia
O'Brien, Mary Ellen
Perkins, Jessie Garfield
Shippee, Lydia Ann
Stanhope, Mary Elizabeth360 Broadway, Newport, R. I. Taber, Eleaet ElonaWest Kingston, R. I.
Taber, Eleaet Elona
Trescott, Annie May Attleboro, Mass.
Tully, Marguerite53 Smith Street, North Attleboro, Mass.
Wallace, Mabel Marsh449 Plainfield Street, Providence, R. I.

# Senior A Class.

### Completes Course July 1, 1904.

Brindle, Helena May105 Alverson Avenue, Providence, R. I.
Clifford, Mary Ellen31 Grape Street, Providence, R. I.
Cram, Mabel Evelyn 7 Park Street, Pawtucket, R. I.
Crofwell, Agnes Katharine28 Joslin Street, Providence, R. I.
Durfee, Mary ElizabethSeapowet Avenue, Tiverton, R. I.
Eddy, Emma Allen297 Spring Street, Newport, R. I.
Follett, Mildred Gardner
Galvin, Loretta Margaret
Giblin, Rose Anna 295 Fountain Street, Pawtucket, R. I.
Gifford, Honora Rowena 14 Bliss Road, Newport, R. I.
Gleason, Winifred Ellen116 Congdon Street, Providence, R. I.
Grady, Elizabeth Irene II Milk Street, Providence, R. I.
Hedburg, Lillie Laura Elizabeth21 Gibbs Avenue, Newport, R. I.
Hoxsie, Ruth Emma
Hunt, Lillie Amelia 1651 Cranston Street, Knightsville, R. I.
Lunden, Olga Johanna83 Preston Street, Providence, R. I.
Mitchell, Emily Annabel
Moe, Agnes MarianGreenwood Avenue, Rumford, R. I.
Moore, Clara
, and the second

Name. P. O. Adress.
Moran, Mary Columba118 Tockwotton Street, Providence, R. I.
Mulligan, Mary Josephine24 Linton Street, Providence, R. I.
O'Brien, Elizabeth Theresa614 Front Street, Woonsocket, R. I.
Paine, Nellie Drowne
Rogers, Bessie Irene171 Reservoir Avenue, Providence, R. I.
Ross, Edith GertrudeRumford, R. I.
Taylor, Nellie330 Friendship Street, Providence, R. I.
Tennant, Charlotte Catharine East Greenwich, R. I.
White, Helen Mildred
Whitford, Mabel HurdPerryville, R. I.
Wood, Annie Thornton
Wright, Grace BradfordBristol, R. I.

# Kindergarten Senior Class.

### Completes Course July 1, 1904.

Allen, Cordelia Lewin	46 Vernon	Street, I	Pawtucket,	R.	I.
Mackie, Mary		Avenue,	Newport,	R.	I.

# Senior B Class.

Anthony, Elizabeth PalmerMiddletown, R. I.
Barbour, Helen Cora2728 Pawtucket Avenue, East Providence, R. I.
Bransfield, Jennie May62 Cross Street, Westerly, R. I.
Carroll, Alice Barbara
Cole, Martha Kathleen81 Potter Avenue, Providence, R. I.
*Crane, Lillian Eliza94 Glenham Street, Providence, R. I.
Day, Olivia Marie Cecilia42 State Street, Providence, R. I.
Easterbrooks, Alice May
Edgecomb, Anna Carolyn14 George Street, Pawtucket, R. I.
Flynn, Nellie Irene22 Rocket Street, Westerly, R. I.
Gile, Beatrice
Hayden, Eva Belle148 Norwood Avenue, Edgewood, R. I.
Lee, Annie Easton359 Spring Street, Newport, R. I.
Legate, Alice Mabel140 Brownell Street, Providence, R. I.

<sup>\*</sup> In City Training Schools.

NAME. P. O. Address.
Loftus, Bessie Agnes 1377 Chalkstone Avenue, Providence, R, I.
McAlonan, Mary Jane Georgiana81 Lawn Street, Providence, R. I.
McKenna, Theresa VeronicaRiverpoint, R. I.
Murray, Mary HelenaAshaway, R. I.
O'Hara, Hannah Teresa31 Corinth Street, Providence, R. I.
Osborne, Nettie Gertrude199 Second Avenue, Woonsocket, R. I.
Parker, Ellen Jane25 Mowry Street, Providence, R. I.
Ploettner, Viola UlrikaSeekonk, Mass.
Robblee, Stella Hannah71 Regent Street, Providence, R. I.
Schutz, Helene638 Broad Street, Providence, R. I.
Snow, Edith Maria
Thurber, Beulah EvelynSeekonk, Mass.
T / A CI

### Junior A Class.

Aldrich, Cordelia MariaSmithfield, R. I.
Aylsworth, Leila Everett Street, Newport, R. I.
Bacheller, Nellie Hathaway40 Vernon Avenue, Newport, R. I.
Bingham, Margaret Ashton, R. I.
Brennan, Anna TeresaPeacedale, R. I.
Cosgrove, Mary Alice 178 Woodward Avenue, East Providence, R. I.
Cowen, Geneva GaleWickford, R. I.
Dennegan, Mary Agnes
Donovan, Alice Maud Mary209 Spring Street, Newport, R. I.
Fulton, Annie Isabel
Hennessey, Jennie Elizabeth Cecilia, 116 Warren Ave., East Prov., R. I.
Holmquist, Ellen Otelia10 Alphonso Street, Providence, R. I.
Leach, Bessie Eleanor
Luther, Carrie GarfieldNorth Scituate, R. I.
Maloney, Margaret Elizabeth71 Bernon Street, Providence, R. I.
McManus, Mary ElizabethCoventry, R. I.
Mowry, Ethel162 Academy Avenue, Providence, R. I.
Mowry, Grace AnnieSlatersville, R. I.
Murray, Ellen Mary47 Linwood Avenue, Providence, R. I.
Orpin, Bertha Jane
Perry, Nellie Violet123 Elmwood Avenue, Providence, R. I.
Roche, Marion deSales

NAME.	P	O. Address,
Salois, Mary Elizabeth	29 Grant Street, Pro	vidence, R. I.
Smith, Eleanor Beverly	89 Kenyon Street, Pro	vidence, R. I.
Thornton, Louise Estelle	F	oxboro, Mass.
Tiernan, Mary Winifred 126	East George Street, Pro	ovidence, R. I.
Toolin, Alice Cecilia		Cowesett, R. I.
Walsh, Mary Taft	. 6 Cromwell Street, Pro	ovidence, R. I.
Whaley, Clara Pullen		akefield, R. I.
Young, Florence Edith	South	Scituate, R. I.

# Kindergarten Junior Class.

Allen Man Banton (a.t. Amerill Charact Dec. 11 D. I.
Allen, May Barton
Angell, Grace CarolineTouissett, Mass.
Atwell, Edna Lawrence
Bates, Emma Irene 46 Mary Avenue, East Providence, R. I.
Carpenter, Mary Amanda774 Broadway, East Providence, R. I.
Chase, Alice Stevens113 Prospect Hill Street, Newport, R. I.
Church, Annie Louise87 North Water Street, Warren, R. I.
Clough, Grace LyndaSlatersville, R. I.
Cobb, Mary Child 129 Lexington Avenue, Providence, R. I.
Cullen, Elizabeth Magdalen119 Spring Street, Pawtucket, R. I.
Easton, Mary Annie Louise145 Wesleyan Avenue, Providence, R. I.
Fairbanks, Rachel Marion418 Broad Street, Central Falls, R. I.
Goff, Flora May
Gooding, Grace Louise 144 Central Street, Central Falls, R. I.
Hayes, (Mrs.) Eliza Place13 Parkis Avenue, Providence, R. I.
Heyworth, Marguerite Monroe Wesleyan Avenue, Providence, R. I.
Huntsman, Edith Antoinette, 37 South Angell Street, Providence, R. I.
Makin, Jessie Viola 90 Prospect Street, Pawtucket, R. I.
Murphy, Sara Mae Ashaway, R. I.
Reid, Jennie
*Ross, Catharine Nisbet14 Rhode Island Avenue, Providence, R. I.
Sampson, Mildred Louise 134 Broadway, Newport, R. I.
Smith, Beulah Worth 25 Lenox Avenue, Providence, R. I.
Smythe, Elizabeth Mildred15 Humboldt Avenue, Providence, R. I.

<sup>\*</sup> Withdrawn from school during the past year.

Name. P. O. Address.
Stafford, Charlotte Leavitt....2 Humboldt Avenue, Providence, R. I.
Whittaker, Bernice Elizabeth.......78 Earle Street, Pawtucket, R. I.
Wiswall, Marion Constance...50 Lexington Avenue, Providence, R. I.

### Junior B Class.

Aldred, Lillian HiltonAshton, R. I.
Appleby, Mabel EvelynMansfield, Mass.
Bannon, Zita May 25 Summer Street, Central Falls, R. I.
Barry, Ursula Marie 60 East Manning Street, Providence, R. I.
Bell, Hattie MayHillsgrove, R. I.
Black, Mary Ann
Burlingame, Ada Maria
Carney, Sara Jane Spring Street, Westerly, R. I.
Carroll, Sara AgnesBlackstone, Mass.
Chase, Jessie Cheever10 Mowry Avenue, East Providence, R. I.
Cole, Ethel CordeliaGreenwood, R. I.
Collins, Anna ElizabethAshton, R. I.
Comstock, Mary CanfieldBedlow Avenue, Newport, R. I.
*Cooper, Alice Imelda49 Landor Street, Providence, R. I.
Corcoran, Mary Ellen
Coutanche, Catherine Grace91 Sheldon Street, Providence, R. I.
Cox, Theresa Emma40 Sterry Street, Pawtucket, R. I.
Creamer, Ellen Mary482 Madison Street, Fall River, Mass.
Crumley, Laura Jeanette
Davis, Gertrude Louise 25 Battey Street, Providence, R. I.
Dean, Charlotte May Augusta88 John Street, Providence, R. I.
Eldredge, Muriel Rosetta
Fitz-Simon, Mary AngelaLonsdale, R. I.
Frost, Grace Laura
Gannon, Harriet Loretta156 Wood Street, Providence, R. I.
Garity, Rose Cecilia49 Lyon Street, Fall River, Mass.
Gorman, Mary Anna 48 Hope Street, Providence, R. I.
Hawes, Irene Barrington River Road, East Providence, R. I.
Hayes, Alma LillisBlock Island, R. I.
Howe, Laura Faye 18 Draper Avenue, Mansfield, Mass.

<sup>\*</sup> Withdrawn from school during the past year.

Name. P. O. Address.
Lanphear, Louie Maud
Latham, Annie Celinda117 Clay Street, Central Falls, R. I.
Lennon, Elizabeth Lillian 96 Pond Street, Pawtucket, R. I.
Martin, Inez Lillian62 Conant Street, Pawtucket, R. I.
McGovern, Theresa MaryBlackstone, Mass.
McLaren, Bertha Frances172 Broadway, Providence, R. I.
McMahon, Mary MonicaBerkeley, R. I.
Miller, Hope Frances
Morrison, Genevieve FrancesMalbone Avenue, Newport, R. I.
Parks, Edith Jennette70 Washington Street, Central Falls, R. I,
Schiller, Edna Valerie53 Tremont Street, Central Falls, R. I.
Shea, Mary Monica
Tierney, May JosephineAuburn, R. I.
Taylor, Mabel Lydia
Tyrrell, Elizabeth Grace 88 Carpenter Street, Pawtucket, R. I.
Vaughn, Bertha Greene
Walsh, Teresa CatherineBlackstone, Mass.
Welsh, Alice Mary33 Wood Street, Warren, R. I.
Junior C Class.
Albrecht, Luna FlorenceNorth Scituate, R. I.
*Armington, Sophie Lorena, 62 Charles Field Street, Providence, R. I.
Brown, Grace Winsor Barrington, R. I
Congdon, Eva May 153 Second Street, East Providence, R. I.
Dennis, Emily MaySeekonk, Mass.
Dodge, Hazel May Block Island, R. I.
Fitzsimmons, Katherine Harriet, 120 Metcalf Street, Providence, R. I.
Gilmore, Margaret Lauretta3 Narragansett Avenue, Westerly, R. I.
Hughes, Jennie Agnes231 Pleasant Street, Providence, R. I.
*Jenckes, Helen Stanley
Law, Clara Alice
*McElroy, Nellie Madeline71 South Bend Street, Pawtucket, R. I.
McGinty, Catharine Agnes353 North Main Street, Pawtucket, R. I.
Mercer, Ruby Elizabeth AnnieNorth Scituate, R. I.
Smith, Clara Gertrude

<sup>\*</sup> Withdrawn from school during the yast year.

NAME.	P. O. Address.
*Smith, Mabel Louise	Barrington, R. I.
Webb, Clara Elizabeth	Pettaconsett, R. I,
Whipple, Bertha Mae	Woonsocket, R. I.
Whiting, Edna May	Barrington, R. I.

<sup>\*</sup> Withdrawn from school during the past year.

# THE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

### Third Year Class.

Third Year Class.				
Name.	P, O. Address.			
Anthony, Jennie Louise	Portsmouth, R. I.			
*Gardiner, Ida Louisa	256 Hope Street, Bristol, R. I.			
Jillson, Lillian Alpha				
Kingsley, Gertrude May	Harris, R. I.			
Martin, Helen Agatha	Woonsocket, R. I.			
Nason, Edna Eldred	Nasonville, R, I.			
Second Ye	ar Class.			
Andrews, Elsie Viola	Rice City, R. I.			
Chappell, Grace Miriam				
Greene, Ruth				
Hall, Helen				
Mason, Edith Ray				
*Reed, Marion Carpenter				
Smith, Mary Frances				
Stone, Emily Trowbridge				
Tinkham, Sarah Eva				
First Yea	r Class.			
Card, Edith Hannah	Matunuck R I			
Gray, Alice Clara				
Johnson, Ruth Chace				
Jordan, Carrie Idella				
Luther, Elizabeth Gardner				
McNiff, Gertrude Isabella				
Perry, Clara Irene				
Place, Edith Wood.				
Potter, Harriet Dorothy 277 Fr	rendship Street, Providence, R. I.			

<sup>\*</sup> Withdrawn from school during the past year.

Name.  Quinn, Catharin Veronica	.Davisville, R. I.
Whittaker, Florence Louise	Renoboth, Mass.
*Alden, Bessie Mabel	owen's Hill, R. I. Providence, R. I. Pawtucket, R. I. Providence, R. I. t, Taunton, Mass. Providence, R. I. Providence, R. I. Providence, R. I. Providence, R. I. Providence, R. INiantic, R. I.
SUMMARY.	
Senior A Class, Completed Course January 29, 1904. Senior A Class Completes Course July 1, 1904. Kindergarten Senior Class. Senior B Class. Junior A Class. Kindergarten Junior Class. Junior B Class. Junior C Class. Third Year Class. Second Year Class. First Year Class.	
Specials  Total	

<sup>\*</sup> Withdrawn from the school during the past year.

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