

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

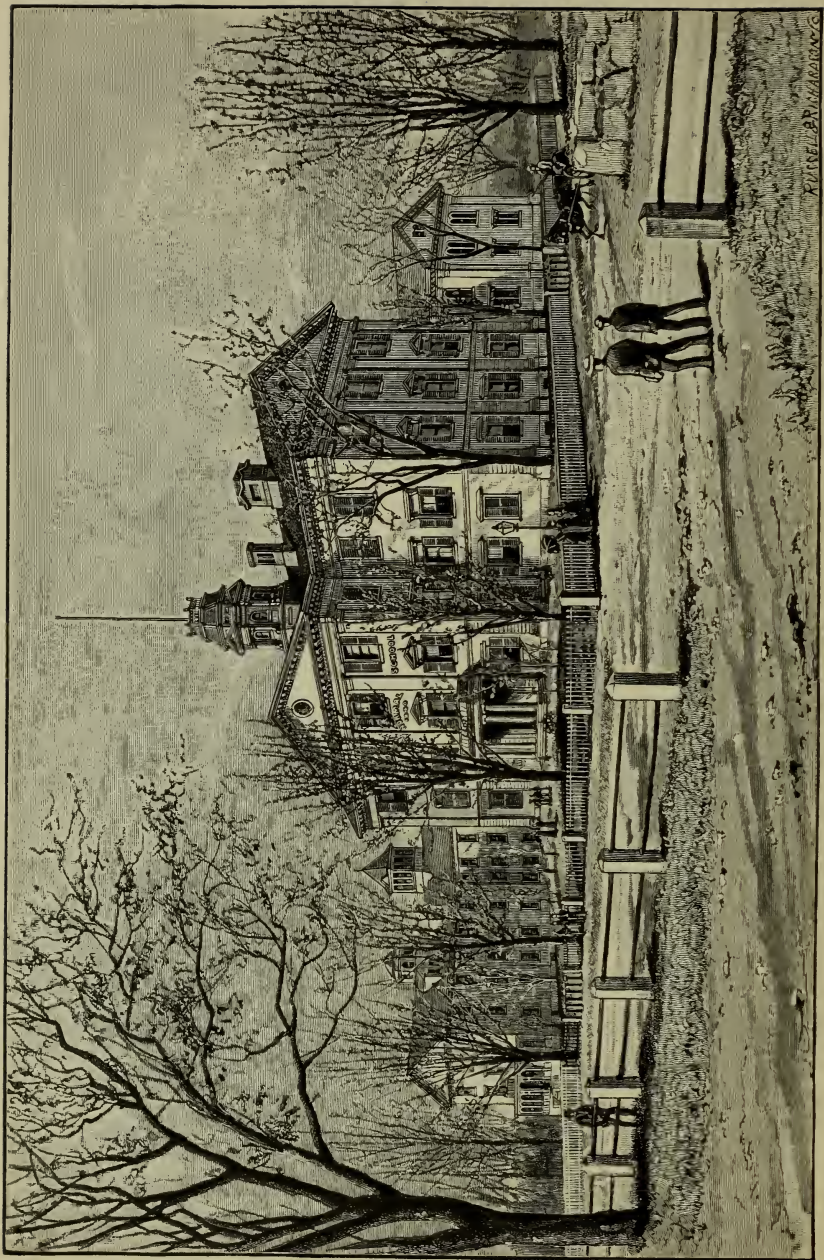
AT BRIDGEWATER, MASS.

Catalogue and Circular.

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR, ENDING JULY 1, 1885.



BOSTON :
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.
1885.



ROUSE B. WARDEN

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

AT BRIDGEWATER, MASS.

Catalogue and Circular.

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR, ENDING JULY 1, 1885.



BOSTON :
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.
1885.

STUDENTS.

TERM 104. SEPTEMBER 3, 1884.

POST-GRADUATES.

Hall, Susie Eva,	<i>Dennis.</i>
Keith, Adelaïde Allen,	<i>Cambridge.</i>
Manley, Ellen,	<i>Brockton.</i>

SPECIAL COURSE.

Webber, Edmund David,	(Acadia College)	<i>Sackville, N. S.</i>
---------------------------------	----------------------------	-------------------------

FOUR-YEARS' COURSE.

Spring, George Frederick,	<i>Wellesley,</i>	Entered Feb., 1881.
Emerson, Philip,	<i>Reading,</i>	“ Sept., “
Kendall, Frank Winsor,	<i>Brookline, N. H.,</i>	“ “ “
Taylor, Frank Turner,	<i>New Bedford,</i>	“ “ “
Easton, Susie,	<i>Knox, N. Y.,</i>	“ “ “
Gifford, Annie Kittredge,	<i>Provincetown,</i>	“ “ “
Noyes, Sarah Dean,	<i>East Bridgewater,</i>	“ “ “
Pierce, Dora,	<i>Middleborough,</i>	“ “ “
Adams, Charles Eugene,	<i>Derry, N. H.,</i>	“ Feb., 1882.
Moran, John Joseph, Jr.,	<i>South Boston,</i>	“ “ “
Atkinson, Fred Washington,	<i>Reading,</i>	“ Sept., “
Atkinson, Edward Lincoln,	<i>Reading,</i>	“ “ “
Owens, John Griffith,	<i>Quincy,</i>	“ “ “
Peirce, Mary Ware,	<i>North Attleborough,</i>	“ “ “
Whitten, Fannie Belle,	<i>South Boston,</i>	“ “ “
Daniels, Ernest Darwin,	<i>Franklin,</i>	“ “ “
Emerson, Mary Alice,	<i>Reading,</i>	“ “ “

Boylston, Joseph,	Marshfield,	Entered Feb., 1883.
Gurney, Edward Burnham, .	East Bridgewater,	“ “ “
Long, William Joseph, . .	North Attleborough,	“ “ “
Stover, Charles Albert, . .	East Cambridge,	“ “ “
Dow, Annie Marion,	Cambridgeport,	“ Sept., “
Edson, Nellie Maria,	Elm'w'd, E. B'dgewater,	“ “ “
Fisher, Emma Curtis,	Norwood,	“ “ “
Hutchinson, Harriet Eliza, .	New Bedford,	“ “ “
Vaughn, May Helen,	Abington,	“ “ “
Whitford, Winnifred Gage, .	Waltham,	“ “ “
Andrews, Harry Newell, . . .	Essex,	“ Feb., 1884.
Pierce, Mattie Angelia, . . .	Stoughton,	“ “ “
Washburn, Ellen Reed,	Middleborough,	“ “ “
Whitman, Mabel Parks,	Newton,	“ “ “
Ballou, Murray Hosea,	Stoughton,	“ Sept., “
Lincoln, Arthur Abishai, . . .	North Raynham,	“ “ “
May, William Bradford,	East Stoughton,	“ “ “
Smith, Preston,	Bridgewater,	“ “ “
Wheeler, Cuvier Gage,	Rockland,	“ “ “
Adams, Cornelia Jones,	Castine, Me.,	“ “ “
Blake, Elsie May,	Wakefield, N. H.,	“ “ “
Crowell, Joann Olivia,	Dennis,	“ “ “
Hayden, Isaline Rousville, . . .	East Braintree,	“ “ “
Noyes, Louise Marie,	Keene, N. H.,	“ “ “
Robbins, Corrie Tilden,	New Bedford,	“ “ “
Sawyer, Anna Wellington,	Bridgewater,	“ “ “
Sawyer, Edith Adelaide,	Bridgewater,	“ “ “

TWO-YEARS' COURSE.

SENIOR CLASS.

*French, Robert Carver,	Newport, R. I.
Lillis, John William,	Natick.
*Nickerson, Winfield Scott,	Cotuit, Barnstable.
*Sheehan, John Joseph,	South Boston.
*Burt, Jessamine,	Bridgewater.
Canavan, Ellen Agnes,	Bridgewater.
Dodge, Ella Clarke,	Fall River.
Foster, Emeline Crosby,	Brewster.
Howard, Lizzie Philena,	Bridgewater.
King, Frances Eddy,	Franklin.
*Leonard, Eliza Cook,	Brockton.
Lillis, Annie,	Natick.

* Intermediate course.

*Merrill, Abbie Robinson,	<i>Turner Centre, Me.</i>
Miner, Julia Wilson,	<i>Orange, N. J.</i>
Stephenson, Mary Agnes,	<i>Bridgewater.</i>
Williams, Lula Louisa,	<i>Milton.</i>

SUB-SENIOR CLASS.

Callahan, Corydon Howard,	<i>West Bridgewater.</i>
Kingman, Howard Greenleaf,	<i>Elmwood, E. Bridgewater.</i>
Loud, Frederick Ellsworth,	<i>South Weymouth.</i>
Arey, Lillian Forest,	<i>West Barnstable.</i>
Austin, Winnie,	<i>Taunton.</i>
Baxter, Orissa Marian,	<i>East Milton.</i>
Brassill, Mary Elizabeth,	<i>South Weymouth.</i>
Bryant, Sarah Helen,	<i>Kingston.</i>
Copeland, Mary Augusta,	<i>Bridgewater.</i>
Crocker, Martha Anne,	<i>Bridgewater.</i>
Curtis, Fannie Frost,	<i>Stoneham.</i>
Denyven, Christina Robertson,	<i>Cambridgeport.</i>
Dixon, Sarah Ann.	<i>Barnstable.</i>
Downey, Margaret,	<i>Braintree.</i>
Dugey, Fanny May,	<i>Braintree.</i>
Foster, Harriet May,	<i>Reading.</i>
Holden, Grace Moorar,	<i>Reading.</i>
Houghton, Fannie Marcella,	<i>West Acton.</i>
Keohan, Mary Ellen,	<i>Weymouth.</i>
Lewis, Hattie Bancroft,	<i>Reading.</i>
Lilley, Sarah Minerva,	<i>Charlton.</i>
Livingstone, Mary Agnes Graham,	<i>Middleborough.</i>
*May, Alice Edith,	<i>East Stoughton.</i>
Morgan, Marion Helen,	<i>West Harwich.</i>
Palmer, Jennie Frances,	<i>East Stoughton.</i>
Parker, Carrie Frances,	<i>Quincy.</i>
Robinson, Clara Florilla,	<i>Plymouth.</i>
Simmons, Lillian Frances,	<i>Bridgewater.</i>
Sylvester, Martha Wright,	<i>Hanover.</i>
Walker, Susie Holbrook,	<i>Abington.</i>
Waterman, Sarah Shaw,	<i>Woburn.</i>
Winslow, Alice Victoria,	<i>Lakeville.</i>

EX-JUNIOR CLASS.

*Haines, Charles Conant,	<i>Newmarket, N. H.</i>
Clarke, Laurie Etta,	<i>Reading.</i>
Colbert, Josephine Bertha,	<i>South Braintree.</i>

* Intermediate course.

Cushing, Lucia Anna,	South Abington.
Ellis, Carrie Clarke,	Mattapoisett.
*Emerson, Elnora Augusta,	Reading.
*Field, Mary Harris,	Taunton.
*Halliday, Katharine,	Calais, Me.
Keene, Annie Nichols,	Cohasset.
Keith, Annie Maria,	Bridgewater.
Kilbrith, Ella Frances,	Bryantville, Pembroke.
Merritt, Julia Ella,	Marshfield, Vt.
O'Rourke, Susan Alice Clare,	South Braintree.
Packard, Ella Maude,	Milton.
Snow, Susie Whitney,	South Braintree.
Walker, Susie Everett,	Steep Brook, Freetown.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Bridgham, Edgar Cary,	Columbia, Me.
Fitzgerald, Michael Edward,	Rockland.
Howe, Harry Atwood,	East Bridgewater.
*Newton, William Morrison,	Provincetown.
Palmer, Aaron Blake,	Wakefield, N. H.
Wilson, Harry Edward,	Clarence, N. S.
Wormley, James Augustus,	Washington, D. C.
Allen, Louise,	East Bridgewater.
Andrews, Sara Arvilla,	Bridgewater.
Beattie, Grace Deal,	Westport.
Bennett, Jennie,	Middleborough.
Brettun, Harriet Maria,	Norton.
Caldwell, Emma May,	Somerville.
Chace, Mary,	New Bedford.
Connell, Agnes Louise,	Rockland.
Cram, Edith Gilbert,	Hampton Falls, N. H.
Dean, Gertrude Frances,	Taunton.
Draper, Emma Drury,	Wayland.
Field, Maude Davis,	Quincy.
Ford, Louise Messina,	Pembroke.
Gale, Susie May,	Onset, Wareham.
Goodwin, Gertrude,	Boston.
Gould, Carrie May,	Washington, N. H.
Griswold, Flora Lucelia,	Brandon, Vt.
Gurney, Ella Le Forriest,	South Hanson.
Harvey, Mary Jennette,	Brookline.
June, Elizabeth Caroline,	Brandon, Vt.
Kelley, Katie Josephine,	Holbrook.

* Intermediate course.

Lindsay, Nellie Sanford,	<i>Bulwer, Province Quebec.</i>
Long, Gertrude Alena,	<i>Cambridgeport.</i>
Luther, Grace Gurney,	<i>South Hanson.</i>
Mackenzie, Mary Elizabeth,	<i>Taunton.</i>
Morris, Mary Ann,	<i>Sandwich.</i>
Nightingale, Irene Sophia,	<i>Enfield.</i>
Parker, Mary Mabel,	<i>Nashua, N. H.</i>
Patterson, Mary Elizabeth,	<i>Brookline.</i>
Piper, Ada Frances,	<i>Wakefield, N. H.</i>
Price, Minnie,	<i>Laconia, N. H.</i>
Prouty, Maria Evelyn,	<i>Rockland.</i>
Ryan, Alice,	<i>Hingham.</i>
Taylor, Martha Elizabeth,	<i>Centre Marshfield.</i>
Tolman, Clara Augusta,	<i>Randolph.</i>
Wadsworth, Louise Grey,	<i>Duxbury.</i>
Wentworth, Addie Eliza,	<i>Wakefield, N. H.</i>
Woods, Helen Augusta,	<i>Ayer.</i>
Wordell, Eva Merritta,	<i>Fall River.</i>
Wormley, Julia Christina,	<i>Washington, D. C.</i>
Stetson, Ruth Hinckley,	<i>South Yarmouth.</i>

SUMMARY.

Post-Graduates,	3
Special Course,	1
Four-Years' Course,	44
Intermediate Course,	12
Senior Class,	10
Sub-Senior Class,	31
Ex-Junior Class,	12
Junior Class,	47
Number of gentlemen, 36; ladies, 124,	160

Term 105. February 11, 1885.

POST-GRADUATES.

Lillis, John William, *Natick.*

SPECIAL COURSE.

Webber, Edmund David, . . . (Acadia College) . . . *Sackville, N. S.*

FOUR-YEARS' COURSE.

Emerson, Philip,	<i>Reading,</i>	Entered Sept., 1881.
Kendall, Frank Winsor,	<i>Brookline, N. H.,</i>	“ “ “
Taylor, Frank Turner,	<i>New Bedford,</i>	“ “ “
Easton, Susie,	<i>Knox, N. Y.,</i>	“ “ “
Gifford, Annie Kittredge,	<i>Provincetown,</i>	“ “ “
Noyes, Sarah Dean,	<i>East Bridgewater,</i>	“ “ “
Pierce, Dora,	<i>Middleborough,</i>	“ “ “
Adams, Charles Eugene,	<i>Derry, N. H.,</i>	“ Feb., 1882.
Moran, John Joseph, Jr.,	<i>South Boston,</i>	“ “ “
Atkinson, Edward Lincoln,	<i>Reading,</i>	“ Sept., “
Atkinson, Fred Washington,	<i>Reading,</i>	“ “ “
Owens, John Griffith,	<i>Quincy,</i>	“ “ “
Peirce, Mary Ware,	<i>North Attleborough,</i>	“ “ “
Whitten, Fannie Belle,	<i>South Boston,</i>	“ “ “
Daniels, Ernest Darwin,	<i>Franklin,</i>	“ “ “
Emerson, Mary Alice,	<i>Reading,</i>	“ “ “
Boylston, Joseph,	<i>Duxbury,</i>	“ Feb., 1883.
Gurney, Edward Burnham,	<i>East Bridgewater,</i>	“ “ “
Long, William Joseph,	<i>North Attleborough,</i>	“ “ “
Stover, Charles Albert,	<i>East Cambridge,</i>	“ “ “
Dow, Annie Marion,	<i>Cambridgeport,</i>	“ Sept., “
Edson, Nellie Maria,	<i>Elmwood, E. B'dgewater,</i>	“ “ “
Fisher, Emma Curtis,	<i>Norwood,</i>	“ “ “
Hutchinson, Harriet Eliza,	<i>New Bedford,</i>	“ “ “
Parker, Annie Bell,	<i>Bourne,</i>	“ “ “

Whitford, Winnifred Gage, .	Waltham,	Entered Sept., 1883.
Andrews, Harry Newell, .	Essex,	" Feb., 1884.
Washburn, Ellen Reed, .	Middleborough, .	" " "
Whitman, Mabel Parks, .	Newton,	" " "
Ballou, Murray Hosea, .	Stoughton, . . .	" Sept., "
Lincoln, Arthur Abishai, .	North Raynham, .	" " "
Smith, Preston,	Bridgewater, . . .	" " "
Adams, Cornelia Jones, .	Castine, Me., . .	" " "
Blake, Elsie May,	Wakefield, N. H.,	" " "
Crowell, Joann Olivia, .	Dennis,	" " "
Hayden, Isaline Rousville, .	East Braintree, .	" " "
Noyes, Louise Marie, . .	Keene, N. H., . .	" " "
Robbins, Corrie Tilden, .	New Bedford, . .	" " "
Sawyer, Annie Wellington, .	Bridgewater, . . .	" " "
Sawyer, Edith Adelaide, .	Bridgewater, . . .	" " "
Jackson, Melzar Homer, .	East Boston, . . .	" Feb., 1885.
Smith, George Austin, . .	Eastham,	" " "
Wetherbee, Charles Gosche,	East Marshfield, .	" " "
Adams, Alice Pettee, . .	Jaffrey, N. H., . .	" " "
McLellan, Elizabeth Beals, .	Quincy,	" " "

TWO-YEARS' COURSE.

SENIOR CLASS.

*French, Robert Carver,	Newport, R. I.
*Sheehan, John Joseph,	South Boston.
Arey, Lillian Forest,	West Barnstable.
Austin, Winnie,	Taunton.
Baxter, Orissa Marian,	East Milton.
Brassill, Mary Elizabeth,	South Weymouth.
Bryant, Sarah Helen,	Kingston.
Crocker, Martha Anne,	Bridgewater.
Curtis, Fannie Frost,	Stoneham.
Denyven, Christina Robertson,	Cambridgeport.
Dixon, Sarah Ann,	Barnstable.
Downey, Margaret,	Braintree.
Foster, Harriet May,	Reading.
Holden, Grace Mooar,	Reading.
Keohan, Mary Ellen,	Weymouth.
Lilley, Sarah Minerva,	Charlton.
Livingstone, Mary Agnes Graham,	Middleborough.
*May, Alice Edith,	East Stoughton.
Palmer, Jennie Frances,	East Stoughton.

* Intermediate course.

Parker, Carrie Frances,	Quincy.
Robinson, Clara Florilla,	Plymouth.
Simmons, Lillian Frances,	Bridgewater.
Sylvester, Martha Wright,	Hanover.
Walker, Susie Holbrook,	South Weymouth.
Waterman, Sarah Shaw,	Woburn.
Winslow, Alice Victoria,	Lakeville.

SUB-SENIOR CLASS.

Callahan, Corydon Howard,	West Bridgewater.
Clarke, Laurie Etta,	Reading.
Colbert, Josephine Bertha,	South Braintree.
Copeland, Mary Augusta,	Bridgewater.
Cushing, Lucia Anna,	South Abington.
Dugey, Fanny May,	Braintree.
Ellis, Carrie Clarke,	Mattapoisett.
*Emerson, Elnora Augusta,	Reading.
*Field, Mary Harris,	Taunton.
*Halliday, Katharine,	Calais, Me.
Keene, Annie Nichols,	Cohasset.
Keith, Annie Maria,	Bridgewater.
Kilbrith, Ella Frances,	Bryantville, Pembroke.
Lewis, Hattie Bancroft,	Reading.
Merritt, Julia Ella,	Marshfield, Vt.
O'Rourke, Susan Alice Clare,	South Braintree.
Packard, Ella Maude,	Milton.
Snow, Susie Whitney,	South Braintree.
Walker, Susie Everett,	Steep Brook, Freetown.

EX-JUNIOR CLASS.

Bridgham, Edgar Cary,	Columbia, Me.
Fitzgerald, Michael Edward,	Rockland.
Howe, Harry Atwood,	East Bridgewater.
*Newton, William Morrison,	Provincetown.
Palmer, Aaron Blake,	Wakefield, N. H.
Wilson, Harry Edward,	Clarence, N. S.
Wormley, James Augustus,	Washington, D. C.
Allen, Louise,	East Bridgewater.
Andrews, Sara Arvilla,	Bridgewater.
Beattie, Grace Deal,	Westport.
Bennett, Jennie,	Middleborough.
Brettun, Harriet Maria,	Norton.
Caldwell, Emma May,	Somerville.

* Intermediate course.

Chace, Mary,	<i>New Bedford.</i>
Connell, Agnes Louise,	<i>Rockland.</i>
Cram, Edith Gilbert,	<i>Hampton Falls, N. H.</i>
Dean, Gertrude Frances,	<i>Taunton.</i>
Doherty, Helen,	<i>Scituate.</i>
Draper, Emma Drury,	<i>Wayland.</i>
Fahy, Sarah Jane,	<i>East Cambridge.</i>
Field, Maude Davis,	<i>Quincy.</i>
Ford, Louise Messina,	<i>Pembroke.</i>
Gale, Susie May,	<i>Onset, Wareham.</i>
Goodwin, Gertrude,	<i>Boston.</i>
Gould, Carrie May,	<i>Washington, N. H.</i>
Gurney, Ella Le Forriest,	<i>South Hanson.</i>
Harvey, Mary Jennette,	<i>Brookline.</i>
Kelley, Katie Josephine,	<i>Holbrook.</i>
Lindsay, Nellie Sanford,	<i>Bulwer, Province Quebec.</i>
Long, Gertrude Alena,	<i>Cambridgeport.</i>
Luther, Grace Gurney,	<i>South Hanson.</i>
Mackenzie, Mary Elizabeth,	<i>Taunton.</i>
Morris, Mary Ann,	<i>Sandwich.</i>
Nightingale, Irene Sophia,	<i>Enfield.</i>
Parker, Mary Mabel,	<i>Nashua, N. H.</i>
Patterson, Mary Elizabeth,	<i>Brookline.</i>
Piper, Ada Frances,	<i>Wakefield, N. H.</i>
Price, Minnie,	<i>Laconia, N. H.</i>
Prouty, Maria Evelyn,	<i>Rockland.</i>
Ryan, Alice,	<i>Hingham.</i>
Taylor, Martha Elizabeth,	<i>Centre Marshfield.</i>
Tolman, Clara Augusta,	<i>Randolph.</i>
Wadsworth, Louise Grey,	<i>Bridgewater.</i>
Wentworth, Addie Eliza,	<i>Wakefield, N. H.</i>
Wilson, Jennie Cora,	<i>East Norton.</i>
Woods, Helen Augusta,	<i>Ayer.</i>
Wordell, Eva Merritta,	<i>Fall River.</i>
Wormley, Julia Christina,	<i>Washington, D. C.</i>
*Wright, Ella May,	<i>Newport, R. I.</i>

JUNIOR CLASS.

May, William Bradford,	<i>Stoughton.</i>
McManus, Edward Louis,	<i>Natick.</i>
Nightingale, John Samuel,	<i>Fall River.</i>
Pollard, Thomas Benjamin,	<i>North Andover.</i>
Whitney, Arthur Nelson,	<i>South Milford.</i>

* Intermediate course.

Brown, Almira Elizabeth,	<i>East Marshfield.</i>
Burke, Elizabeth Jane,	<i>South Weymouth.</i>
Cannon, Olivia Purrington,	<i>Mattapoisett.</i>
Cobb, Susan Persis,	<i>Abington.</i>
Hamblin, Grace Darling,	<i>Hjannis Port.</i>
Hare, Frances Harriet,	<i>Cambridge.</i>
Johnson, Susie Catherine,	<i>Natick.</i>
Lapham, Emily Anna,	<i>East Marshfield.</i>
Littlefield, Nettie Ella,	<i>East Somerville.</i>
Lovejoy, Helen Josephine,	<i>Bridgewater.</i>
Morse, Hattie Alice,	<i>North Attleborough.</i>
DeNormandie, Sarah Yardley,	<i>Kingston.</i>
O'Brien, Katherine Agnes,	<i>Plymouth.</i>
Osborne, Mary Lavinia,	<i>Middleborough.</i>
Pease, Laura Mayberry,	<i>Edgartown.</i>
Pierce, Nellie Florence,	<i>Sagamore, Plymouth.</i>
Pierce, Carrie P.,	<i>Gloucester.</i>
Richardson, Harriet Sophia,	<i>Middleborough.</i>
Stone, Mary Anna,	<i>South Easton.</i>
Stuart, Flora May,	<i>Ayer.</i>
Tilton, Cordelia Warren,	<i>Chilmark.</i>
Wadsworth, Frances Harlow,	<i>Bridgewater.</i>
Wilson, Annie May,	<i>East Norton.</i>

SUMMARY.

Post-Graduates,	1
Special Course,	1
Four-Years' Course,	45
Intermediate Course,	8
Senior Class,	23
Sub-Senior Class,	16
Ex-Junior Class,	47
Junior Class,	28

Number of gentlemen, 37; ladies, 132, 169

Number for the year: gentlemen, 43; ladies, 153; total, 196.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

BRIDGEWATER, MASS.

This institution was established by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, with the liberal co-operation of the town of Bridgewater and its citizens, for the education of teachers for the public schools of the State. It is under the charge of the State Board of Education, and of a Special Board of Visitors.

The school was one of the first three State Normal schools on this continent, and began its career when Normal schools were regarded as an experiment and had to demonstrate their right to exist. It offers excellent advantages to young men and young women who desire to make thorough preparation for teaching in either the Common or High schools of the State.

The first class of twenty-eight students, seven of whom were gentlemen, was received Sept. 9, 1840. During the period extending from that time to the present, 3,073 students have been members of the school: 979 gentlemen, and 2,094 ladies; 1,846 of whom—614 gentlemen and 1,232 ladies—have received certificates or diplomas upon the honorable completion of the prescribed course of study. Seventy students—44 gentlemen and 26 ladies—have graduated from the four-years' course, which was established in 1870.

Nearly 90 per cent. of all who have been members of the school have taught. The graduates are 60 per cent. of the entire number who have been admitted to the school. Ninety-eight per cent. of all the graduates of the last twenty-five years have been teachers.

Something of the quality of the work done by the graduates may be inferred from the fact that three of the graduates are now

agents of the Board of Education in this State, and two others formerly held the same office. Eighteen of the graduates have become principals, and fifty-three others assistant teachers in Normal schools. In Boston, the superintendent of schools, two of the supervisors, twelve of the masters and ten of the sub-masters of the grammar schools, and a large number of assistants distributed through all the grades, are graduates of this school.

Bridgewater, one of the pleasantest and most healthful towns in Massachusetts, with nearly 4,000 inhabitants, is on the Old Colony Railroad, twenty-seven miles south of Boston.

The buildings consist of the main school building, which is in the form of a cross, 64 by 90 feet, and three stories in height; the laboratory in the rear of the main building, 32 by 64 feet, two stories in height above the basement; and Normal Hall, which has accommodations for one hundred and forty boarders. They have a beautiful location in the central part of the village, and look out upon attractive surroundings.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.

Young men must be seventeen years of age, and young women sixteen years. *Candidates must present, on the day of examination, a satisfactory certificate of good intellectual ability and high moral character*, must have good health, must promise to observe faithfully the regulations of the school during their connection with it; must declare their intention to complete the course of studies, and to teach afterwards in the public schools of Massachusetts;* and must pass a satisfactory examination in reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, geography, the history of the United States, and English grammar. Especial attention should be given to these requirements.

The examination for admission takes place on Wednesday the first day of each term, beginning at eight o'clock A. M.

* Persons intending to teach in other States are admitted by paying fifteen dollars a term for tuition.

Persons who propose to apply for admission, are requested to notify the Principal of their intention as early as possible.

SCHOOL YEAR AND TERMS.

The school year, beginning with the first Wednesday in September, is divided into two terms of twenty weeks each, with a recess of one week near the middle of each term, with daily sessions of not less than five days each week.

A new class is admitted at the beginning of each term, and a class is graduated at the close of each term.

DESIGN OF THE SCHOOL, AND COURSES OF STUDIES.

The Board of Education, by a vote passed May 6, 1880, stated the design of the school, and prescribed the course of studies in the Normal schools of the State as follows:—

“The design of the normal school is strictly professional; that is, to prepare, in the best possible manner, the students for the work of organizing, governing, and teaching the public schools of the Commonwealth.

“To this end there must be the most thorough knowledge of the branches of learning to be taught in the schools, of the best method of teaching those branches, and of right mental training.

“The Two Years’ Course includes the following studies:—

“Geometry, Arithmetic, Algebra, Book-keeping.

“Physics, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Botany, Zoölogy, Physiology, Geography, Geology, Astronomy.

“Reading, Orthography, Etymology, Grammar, Rhetoric, Literature, Composition.

“Penmanship, Drawing, Vocal Music, Gymnastics, Military Drill.

“Psychology, Science and Art of Education, School Organization, History of Education.

History, Civil Polity of Massachusetts and of United States, and School Laws of Massachusetts.

“The Four Years Course, in addition to the studies named above, includes:—

“Advanced Algebra and Geometry, Trigonometry and Surveying.

“Advanced Physics, Chemistry, and Botany.

“General History, Drawing, English Literature.

Latin and French required; Greek and German as the principal and visitors of the school shall decide.

“Intermediate Course.—Students may add to the two years’ course such advanced studies for one, two, or three terms as the regular order of exercises will permit. Graduates from the shorter course may complete the four years’ course by two additional years’ work.

“The Special Course for graduates of college includes the course in Psychology, Science and Art of Education, School Organization, History of Education, and School Laws of Massachusetts, with such elective studies as the regular order of exercises will allow.

“New classes in the study of the languages are formed only at the beginning of the fall term.

“The order in which these studies are to be taken is decided by the principal of each school, with the approval of the Board of Visitors.”

Distribution of studies in the two years’ course :—

FIRST TERM,—JUNIOR CLASS.

GEOMETRY, 5.*—The definition and division of geometry. The teaching of forms for the properties, relations, and classification of lines, angles, surfaces, and volumes. Teaching the demonstration of propositions concerning lines and angles, triangles, quadrilaterals, ratios and proportion, the relations of rectilinear figures, and circles. The application of this knowledge in problems, and in original demonstrations.

ELEMENTARY PHYSICS, 5.—Properties of matter; molecular forces; heat; gravitation; light; sound; electricity; machines and motors. The subject is taught by experiments. Each student prepares the apparatus, performs the experiments in the laboratory, observes, records his observations and inferences, makes the applications, and teaches.

ELEMENTARY CHEMISTRY, 5.—The descriptive study of the most important elements and their compounds. The chemistry of common life: Combustion, decay, fermentation, respiration, foods, dyeing, bleaching, poisons, metals with their uses. The subject is taught by experiments with simple apparatus. Each student prepares the apparatus, performs the experiments in the laboratory, observes, records his observations and inferences, makes the applications, and teaches.

ELEMENTARY MINERALOGY, 4 (for the half term).—Lessons to show what a mineral is. Differences in minerals. Application of the knowledge in distinguishing minerals from one another. Teaching the qualities, varieties, and uses of the different minerals. The students work in the laboratory, where each one is furnished with the needed appliances and with specimens of each of the minerals studied. Each student observes, records his observation, teaches, and makes collections of the minerals.

ELEMENTARY LANGUAGE, 4 (for the half term).—The formation and

* The figure after the name of the study indicates the number of lessons a week in that study.

expression of ideas and thoughts from objects and pictures, narrative and descriptive expression, elementary composition, letter-writing, the use of grammatical forms, and punctuation.

DRAWING, 2. — Taught as a means of acquiring the power to draw and to teach drawing. The expression of ideas of form acquired by the study of the forms of bodies, and the combinations of these forms. Freehand, geometrical drawing, and design, the work done on paper and at the blackboard. Teaching exercises.

VOCAL MUSIC, 4. — Training the voice and ear in singing. Teaching to sing at sight in all the keys. Method of teaching. Practice in chorus singing, each term of the course.

SECOND TERM, — EX-JUNIOR CLASS.

ARITHMETIC, 4. *Elementary Course.* — Teaching the numbers to one thousand, with the expression, the operations upon, and the relations of, the numbers. Teaching is done with objects prepared by the students. The work is laid out in detail for each year of the primary and intermediate grades. *Scientific Course.* — Definition and division of arithmetic. The system of numbers; the expression, operations upon, and relations of, numbers. Teaching the principles, definitions, and rules of arithmetic.

ALGEBRA, 5. — Definition and division of algebra. Notation; numerical processes; use of processes in equations, simple and quadratic.

GEOGRAPHY, 5. *Preliminary Course.* — Lessons on position, the atmosphere, and forms of water. Geographical objects, — bodies of land, bodies of water, projections of land and water, climate, soil, productions, people, map symbols. *Elementary Course.* — The earth as a whole, — form, rotation, land and water divisions, chief features of land and water, climate. A continent as a whole, — position, relative size, form, relief, drainage, climate, productions, people, countries, places of special interest. Study of a country, of a particular section, by the same general method. *Scientific Course.* — Definition and division of geography; the earth as a sphere; distribution of light and heat; comparison of parts of the earth's surface; the sea; the atmosphere; life of the continents; the study of each continent. Preparation of apparatus for the teaching by the students in both courses.

BOTANY, 4 (for the half term). *Elementary Course.* — Parts of the plant. History of plant-life. Differences in the parts of plants. Habits of plants. Uses of particular plants. Special subjects, — forest trees, grains, woods. Teaching done with the plants; no use of books. *Secondary Course.* — Study of the plant with the book for analysis, and each student collects and mounts specimens.

VOCAL CULTURE AND READING, 4 (for the half term). — Development

of voice by physical and vocal exercises. Articulation. Quality of voice. Modulation. Gesture. Reading. Method of teaching.

GRAMMAR, 5. *Elementary Course*. — The sentence and its parts. Plurals of nouns. Agreement of subject and verb. Possessive case of nouns. Personal pronouns. Number and gender of personal pronouns. Relative pronouns. Case forms of pronouns. Comparison of adjectives. Pronominal adjectives. The article. Principal parts of verb. Subjunctive mode. Right use of tense forms. Use of shall and will. Adverbs. Prepositions. Arrangement of parts of the sentence. Kinds of sentences. In all these, exercises for the use of these grammatical forms. *Secondary Course*. — Definition of grammar. The proposition and its parts. Classes of words in a proposition, or parts of speech. Kinds and parts of propositions. Parts of speech separately studied. Study of different propositions.

DRAWING, 2. — The work of the first term continued.

THIRD TERM, — SUB-SENIOR CLASS.

ARITHMETIC, 4. — Applications of arithmetic. Commercial papers. Mensuration. The preparation of apparatus for teaching is made by the students.

ZOOLOGY, 4 (for the half term). *Elementary Course*. — Lessons on the parts of the animal; differences in the parts of animals; differences in the habits of animals; the resemblances and grouping of animals; the uses of particular animals; the internal parts of animals. *Secondary Course*. — Dissection of typical animals in the laboratory by each student, aided by work at the microscopic tables. Comparative study of the systems of the different animal types. Classification of animals from a large collection of marine and land life. Study of some special class of animals, with collections and analysis.

Each student works in the laboratory, dissects, studies the specimens from the cabinets, makes collections, and teaches.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE, 4. — Teaching the structure of the human body, its different systems, their functions, the conditions of health. The subject is taught by the aid of a human skeleton, a life-size manikin; specimens of the internal organs, the dissection of specimens from the lower animals, and the microscopic examination of the various tissues of the body. The action of the different fluids of the body is shown by experiments.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT, 4. — History of the English and American people from the earliest times for the purpose of tracing the development of the institutions of popular government. Courses of study in history for the different grades are prepared, together with maps and charts.

Elementary lessons on the facts and principles of civil government.

The Constitutional government of Massachusetts and the United States. Teaching exercises and discussions.

VOCAL CULTURE AND READING, 3. — Continued.

RHETORIC, 4. *Elementary Course*. — Definitions; perception; memory and imagination; taste; the novel, wonderful and picturesque; beauty and sublimity; wit, humor and ridicule; figures of words. *Scientific Course*. — Definition and province of rhetoric; figures of rhetoric; style, kinds of style, qualities of style, and rules for forming style. Method of teaching composition-writing. Writing compositions.

DRAWING, 4. — The previous work continued with perspective, model and design.

FOURTH TERM, — SENIOR CLASS.

BOOK-KEEPING, 4 (for the half term). — Exchange of property; mercantile papers; accounts, four forms, embracing single and double entry.

GEOLOGY, 4 (for the half term). — Definition. Structure of the earth, — laboratory exercises and field work. Agencies producing changes in the crust of the earth, — teaching exercises from observed phenomena. Theories of the structure of the earth. History of the North American continent, and local geology.

Each student has his place at the laboratory tables, analyzes rocks and fossils and prepares maps and diagrams illustrating all parts of the subject.

ASTRONOMY, 3. — Phenomena of the heavenly bodies: their form, size, location, motions, effects of their motions and the causes of the phenomena.

VOCAL CULTURE AND READING, 4. — Continued.

ENGLISH LITERATURE, 3. — Historical study of the English language. Poetry, — ballads, ancient and modern; Idyls of the King; Paradise Lost; Deserted Village. Prose, — Essays of Bacon, Addison, Lamb, Macaulay. In all, characteristics of thought and diction, with biography of authors and collateral reading.

EDUCATION, 11. *Psychology*. — Definition and division of psychology. The intellect, — reason, the presentative, representative and reflective powers. The sensibilities, — the appetites, instinct, desires, affections. The will and the moral nature. The subject is taught from the facts of the student's consciousness. The end sought is the knowledge of the different powers of the mind, the order of their development, the conditions and products of their activity, and the ability to use this knowledge in the education of children.

Science and Art of Teaching. — Principles of education, as derived from study of psychology. The art of teaching, — definitions; knowledge of the mind, the pupil, the subject; selection and arrangement of subject-matter; methods of teaching; teacher's preparation; language, voice and

manner of the teacher; means of making the teaching impressive; object and method of criticism. Course of study arranged for the primary, intermediate and higher grades; method of teaching the topics in the primary course and practice with children.

School Organization. — What it is to organize a school. Advantages of a good organization. Opening of the school. Classification of the school. Distribution of studies. Arrangement of the exercises. Provisions relating to order.

School Government. — Definition of government and what government implies in the governor and in the subject. School government; definition, the teacher's right to govern, and the end of school government. The motives to be used in school government, and the method of their application.

History of Education. *School Laws of Massachusetts.*

THE RANGE OF STUDIES IN THE FOUR-YEARS COURSE.

All the work of the two-years' course, with the following subjects added:

MATHEMATICS. — *Algebra.* — Quadratics, Progressions, Series. Theory of Equations.

Geometry. — Planes, volumes, plane loci, and conic sections. Making the objects for demonstrations, representing on a plane surface. Original demonstrations.

Trigonometry. — Plane and spherical, surveying.

SCIENCES. *Physics.* — Acoustics, Optics, Magnetism and Electricity, with laboratory practice by each pupil. Preparation of apparatus and practice in teaching throughout the course.

CHEMISTRY. — Qualitative analysis, — liquid compounds in preparation for the analysis of water; solid compounds in preparation for analysis of minerals and soils. Organic Chemistry, — descriptive study and classification of the carbon compounds, with simple analysis; daily laboratory practice by each pupil. Chemical Philosophy. Quantitative Analysis for special students. Preparation of chemicals and apparatus, and practice in teaching during the whole course.

Mineralogy. — Examination and analysis of groups of minerals, e. g., elements, sulphides, sulphates, silicates, etc.; analysis by use of determinative tables; classification of minerals.

Botany. — General study. Plant structure, — the vegetable cell and its products, micro-chemical examination; tissues and tissue systems, how these tissues are combined in plants. Daily microscopical study of illustrative slides and of sections prepared by pupils. Plant-life, — composition of plants, sources of food materials, mode of obtaining them, processes within the plant, experimental study of conditions which affect plant-life.

Morphology of parts of the plant, — generalized forms and the modifications which they undergo.

Special Study. Classification of plants. Study of types in each division of plant kingdom, differences in mode of reproduction, in manner of growth, in structure.

LANGUAGES. — English Literature. Studied historically. Beginning with the age of Chaucer, division into periods. The prominent authors of each period. The life of the author, with the history of the period in which he lived so far as to show his position as a man. The works which best illustrate the author. The class of literature most prominent in each period.

Latin. — The object in this study is to acquire the ability to understand, read and teach the language. The authors read are Cæsar, Cicero, Virgil, Horace, and others if the students are prepared for them. Method of teaching. Practice in teaching. Pupils who come well prepared can extend their study of the subject.

Greek is studied in a similar way.

French and German. — The object in the study of each is to understand, speak and teach the language. Methods of teaching and study, — with a child as a vernacular, — by hearing and understanding, speaking, reading, and writing the language; with a person as a second language, — reading, hearing and understanding, speaking and writing.

GENERAL HISTORY. — The development of the Aryan People, — the Greeks, Romans, and Teutonic People to the present time. Questions for discussion during the whole course; preparation of outlines, comparative maps and tables of time; practice in conducting discussions.

DRAWING. — Light and Shade, Freehand, Applied Design, with Color. Building construction, or machine drawing.

VOCAL CULTURE AND READING continued.

PREPARATION OF TOPICS for teaching various subjects; and PAPERS on educational topics.

LABORATORIES, ART-ROOM AND LIBRARY.

The institution has seven laboratories, furnished with the approved modern appliances for teaching how to teach and study the physical and natural sciences.

PHYSICAL LABORATORIES. — In the department of Physics there are two laboratories, with a room adjoining for the instructor. One is arranged with accommodations for sixty students to work at the tables, with a dark room for measuring candle power of lights, one for photography, and one for spectroscopy work. The other is arranged with a laboratory table for teaching and with apparatus for projection, for the illustration of various subjects.

CHEMICAL LABORATORIES. — The department of Chemistry has two

laboratories, with a room adjoining for the instructor. One, for the elementary course, is arranged with accommodations for sixty students to work at the tables, and with a teacher's chemical table and blackboard, with seats for the class, thus combining the laboratory and class-room. The other, for the advanced analytical work, qualitative and quantitative, is arranged with accommodations for twenty students to work at the tables, and with side tables for special work. These laboratories are provided with hoods for the manipulation of noxious gases, and are thoroughly ventilated.

MINERALOGICAL AND GEOLOGICAL LABORATORY. — This room is arranged for thirty students to work at the tables at one time. It is provided with a case of drawers, one for each student, each containing a collection of minerals for the student to use at the table. The tables are furnished for physical and chemical tests and blow-pipe work. In an adjoining room are cabinets of typical specimens, arranged for the study of comparative and systematic mineralogy. Another similar cabinet, of classified specimens, is provided for the study of Geology.

BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY. — This laboratory is arranged for the study of botany, zoölogy, and physiology, and includes three rooms. One is arranged for thirty-two students to work at the tables, each having his place for dissection and microscopic work. The second, adjoining the first, contains classified collections of typical specimens of the animal and vegetable kingdoms, tables with reference books, and stands for microscopic work. The third is the laboratory for the instructors.

The collections in all the departments are arranged and labelled for constant use by the students. The aim is to make the collections complete for this section of the State.

The students are examined by specially assigned laboratory work, or by the analysis of collections made by them.

INDUSTRIAL LABORATORY. — In this laboratory the students are taught to use tools in making sets of apparatus for use in the different studies of the course, which will enable them to secure inexpensive apparatus for their own schools. It is furnished with nine carpenter's benches and sets of tools, and a turning lathe with a circular saw and jig-saw attachment. Each student has a course of lessons in this laboratory.

THE ART-ROOM is fitted up with the best kind of furniture and instruments, with a large number of fine examples of casts, models, and flat copies, affording excellent facilities for teaching in the various departments of drawing.

LIBRARY. — The school has a valuable library of books for reference, with a card catalogue arranged for direct use in the studies of the course. Each laboratory is supplied with reference books for special subjects.

PRINCIPLES AND METHOD OF THE SCHOOL.

PRINCIPLES.—The ultimate object of the Normal School is to make the Normal student, as far as possible, an educator.

Teachers have the organization, the teaching and training of the schools committed to their hands. They direct and control the activities of the children while they are forming habits and laying the foundations of character. The teacher should be able to train the child to the right use of all his powers.

The first distinctive principle of Normal School work is that the Normal student is to be a teacher. He is to look at the acquisition of knowledge, the teaching, the training, all the exercises of the school, his own spirit, purpose, manners, and conduct from the standpoint of the teacher. The acquisition of knowledge in this spirit is as much a part of professional work as the teaching is.

The second distinctive principle is that the teacher is to be educated for his work. His mind is not only to be furnished with the knowledge of subjects and methods, but trained to comprehend and apply the principles of education.

The aim of the school is to lead the student to acquire a thorough knowledge of the principles and the method of education, of the objects and subjects to be taught, and such facility in the application of these principles and this knowledge as will enable him to organize and control his own school and to educate his pupils.

The principles of education are derived from the study of the mind and body. The method of teaching and training is determined by these principles. The teacher, as an educator, must know the powers of the mind, the order of their development, the objects upon which they are employed, how they are called into right exertion, and the products of their activity; and he must know the pupil as an individual.

The mind is developed by the right exertion of all its powers. Presenting the proper object of thought to the mind with the use of the best motives occasions right activity and knowledge. By the repeated right exertion of the mental powers in the acquisition and use of knowledge there is a building up within which causes the development and growth of the man.

There must be the selection of the proper objects and subjects for study and the arrangement of what is to be taught in the natural and logical order. Ideas must be acquired from the object of thought, and be correctly expressed, orally and in writing.

There must be the constant use of such motives as will secure right moral action.

A course of studies is the means for that teaching and training which occasions the activity that causes the development of the mind. The course needed for this purpose is a series of objects and subjects for study arranged according to the order of mental development. It includes studies for training the perceptive faculties, the memory, and imagination, in the acquisition and expression of distinct ideas of individual objects, as the basis of the studies for training the reflective power in the acquisition and expression of general ideas and truths, and knowledge systematically arranged.

THE METHOD.—In each study the whole subject is analyzed into its divisions and sub-divisions, arranged topically in logical order, and presented in outline, thus showing what is to be taught and the order in which the parts of the subject are to be considered.

In the common school studies the outline is divided into the *elementary course*, in which the work is laid out in detail for each year of the primary and intermediate grades, and the *secondary course* extending on through the grammar grades.

The students are led through the analytic and synthetic study of

each subject with special reference to teaching. Daily reviews of preceding lessons are made to fix the facts in the mind by repetition, and to connect with the lesson of the day. Each main division of a subject is reviewed, to teach the relation of the parts. The subject, as a whole, is reviewed before leaving it, to teach all the parts in their relations.

The students are taught how to acquire the knowledge of the object or subject by teaching them how to study the lesson at the time it is assigned, and then requiring them to *present* to the class the results of their study, with criticism by the class and the teacher. After the presenting, the teacher thoroughly questions the class on all the important points of the lesson.

The students are taught the method of teaching a class the subject by being taught parts of the subject, and, after they have studied the lesson, examining them upon their knowledge of the method by having them teach the class the same thing. When they have acquired the idea of the method by this imitative teaching, a part of the subject is assigned to the student without being previously taught, and he is required to study the subject, prepare the apparatus and illustrations, and teach the class, with criticisms from the class and teacher. The students are also required to drill the class in the application of what has been taught, to examine them on what they have studied, and to do all the kinds of class work.

While studying and teaching the subjects in the elementary course the students visit the School of Observation and observe the teaching of these subjects to children by a model teacher.

In this way the students learn to teach and train by teaching and training under intelligent and sympathetic supervision. The presenting and teaching by the students secures the most thorough preparation of the lesson; for the student must know the subject, the logical arrangement of it, and how to present and teach it, or

fail. It gives the student command of himself, makes him self-reliant, develops his individuality.

All the class exercises, from the beginning of the course, are conducted upon the principles and by the method that has been indicated. The school is a Normal training school in all its course.

After the students have been trained in this way, to teach philosophically, in as full a measure as the time will allow, they come in the last term of the course to the study of educational psychology, and there learn the philosophy of their work by finding in the study of the mind the principles which underlie the method they have learned to use; they also observe their application with pupils in the "school of observation," and have some practice in teaching classes from this school.

Text-books are freely used for reference in the preparation of lessons. The committing of text-books to memory is avoided, the students being trained to depend upon objects of thought rather than upon words.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the school is made as simple as possible. Students are expected to govern themselves; to do, without compulsion, what is required; and to refrain voluntarily from all improprieties of conduct. Those who are unwilling to conform cheerfully to the known wishes of the principal and his assistants, are presumed to be unfit to become teachers.

It is not deemed necessary to awaken a feeling of emulation in order to induce the students to perform their duties faithfully. Faithful attention to duty is encouraged for its own sake, and not for the purpose of obtaining certain marks of credit.

EXAMINATION, GRADUATION, EMPLOYMENT.

Examinations are made in each study, and the result in each must be satisfactory to enable the student to advance to the studies next in order.

The diplomas are given only to those students who have satisfactorily passed the examinations in all the studies of the prescribed course. Certificates are given, in addition to the two years' diploma, to those who take the intermediate course, and to college graduates who take a special course.

Graduates, from either course, are in quick demand to fill good positions in the public schools, especially those who have taught before coming to the school, and those graduating from the longer course.

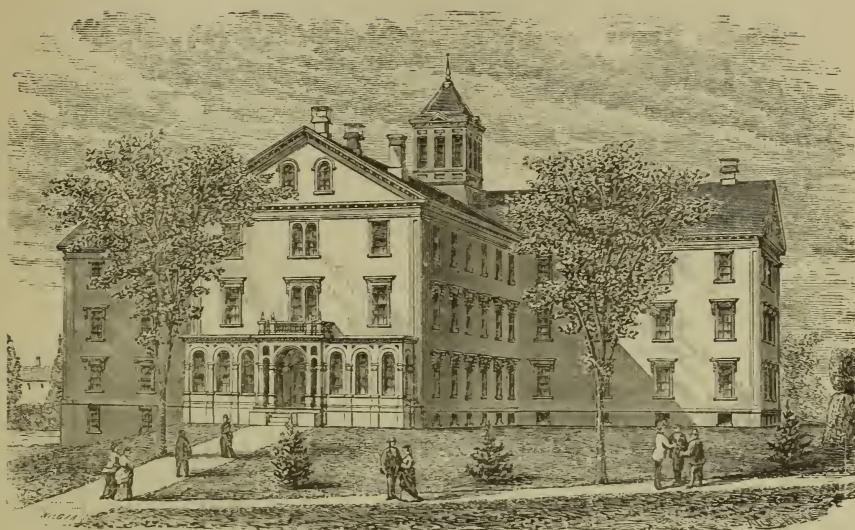
EXPENSES AND PECUNIARY AID, ETC.

Tuition is free to all who comply with the condition of teaching in the schools of Massachusetts, wherever they may have previously resided. Pupils who fail to comply with this condition are to pay a reasonable sum for tuition. A fee of two dollars is paid by each pupil, at the beginning of each term, for incidental expenses.

Books. — Text-books in nearly all the studies are furnished to students without charge.

For the assistance of those students who are unable to meet the expenses of the course of instruction in the school, the State makes an annual appropriation, which is distributed at the close of each term among pupils from Massachusetts who merit and need the aid, in sums varying according to the distance of their residence from Bridgewater, but not exceeding in any case one dollar and a half a week. This aid is not furnished during the first term of attendance. It is expected that those who do not complete the prescribed course of study, and those who do not teach in the public schools of Massachusetts, will refund any amount they have received from the bounty of the State. Applications for this aid are to be made to the principal in writing.

Students living on the line of the railroad, and wishing to board at home, can obtain tickets for the term at reduced rates. This arrangement should be made only in case of necessity.



NORMAL HALL.

The State has erected upon the school premises a very pleasant and commodious boarding-hall, which will accommodate all the students who desire board. Two students occupy one room. Each room has two closets, is carpeted, supplied with furniture, including mattress and pillows, heated by steam, lighted by gas, and thoroughly ventilated. One wing of the hall is occupied by the gentlemen.

The hall is under the charge of the principal, who resides in the house and boards with the students. No pains are spared to make the hall in every respect a home for the students. It has a beautiful location, and every room is pleasant. The reading-room is supplied with newspapers, periodicals, and some of the best new books, for the daily use of the students.

The hall was built and furnished by the State. The boarders are to pay the current expenses, which include board, fuel, light, washing, and the expense of keeping the hall and its furniture in good condition. The aim is to make these expenses not more than eighty dollars a term for gentlemen, and for ladies not more than seventy-five dollars a term.

PAYMENTS.

Forty dollars for each gentleman, and thirty-seven and a half dollars for each lady, at the beginning of the term; and the same amount for each at the middle of the term. The object of this payment in advance is to secure the purchase of supplies at wholesale cash prices, thereby saving to each boarder much more than the interest of the money advanced.

FURNITURE.

Each boarder is required to bring bedding, towels, napkins and napkin ring, and clothes-bags. Each occupant will want, ordinarily, four pillow-cases, three sheets, two blankets or their equivalent, and one coverlet for a double bed. It is required that every article which goes to the laundry be distinctly and indelibly marked with the owner's name.

CALENDAR.

Summer graduation, Wednesday, July 1, 1885.

SCHOOL YEAR, 1885-6.

Entrance examination,	Wednesday, Sept. 2.
Fall term begins,	Thursday, Sept. 3.
Recess,	Thanksgiving week.
Winter graduation,	Wednesday, Jan. 20.
Entrance examination,	Wednesday, Feb. 10.
Spring term begins,	Thursday, Feb. 11.
Spring recess,	April 17 to 27.
Summer graduation,	Wednesday, June 30.

