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STATE NORMAL SCHOOL TERRE HATE INDIANA.

Bruden & Burford lith Indianapolis.

INDIANA

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

FOURTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

OF THE

OFFICERS AND STUDENTS,

AND

PROGRAMME

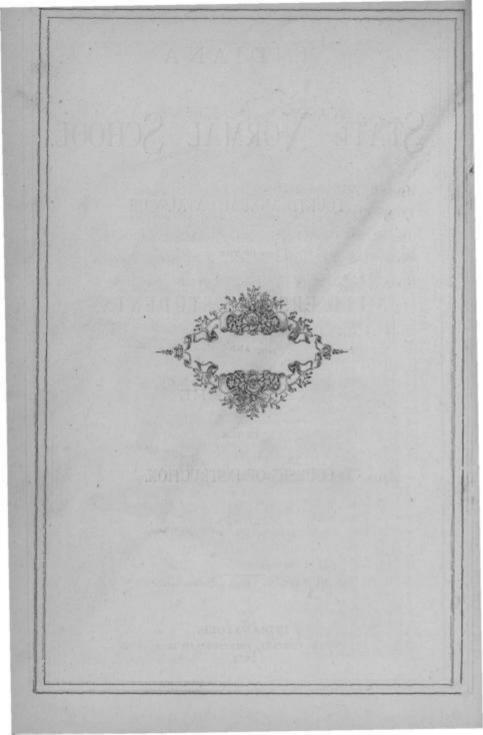
OF THE

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

1873-74.

INDIANAPOLIS:

JOURNAL COMPANY, PRINTERS AND BINDERS-1874.



BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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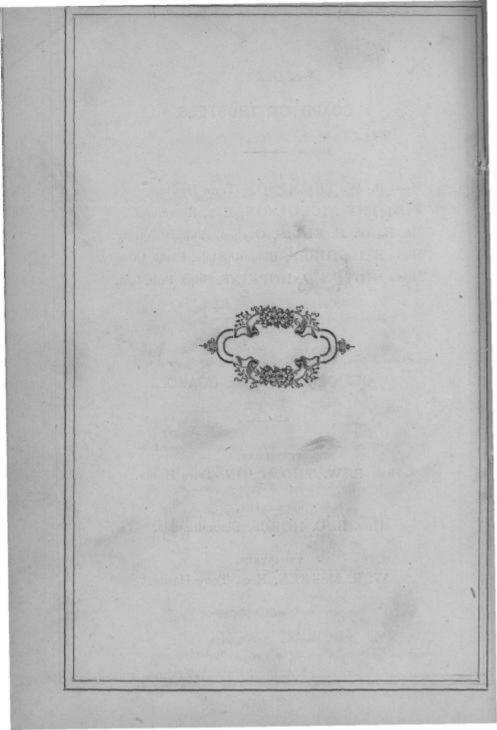
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Instructor in Orthoepy and Reading.

MARY A. BRUCE,

Instructor in Composition and English Grammar.

WILLIS C. DEWEY,

Assistant Instructor in Composition and English Grammar.

JOSIAH T. SCOVELL,

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CYRUS W. HODGIN,

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ROSA KING,

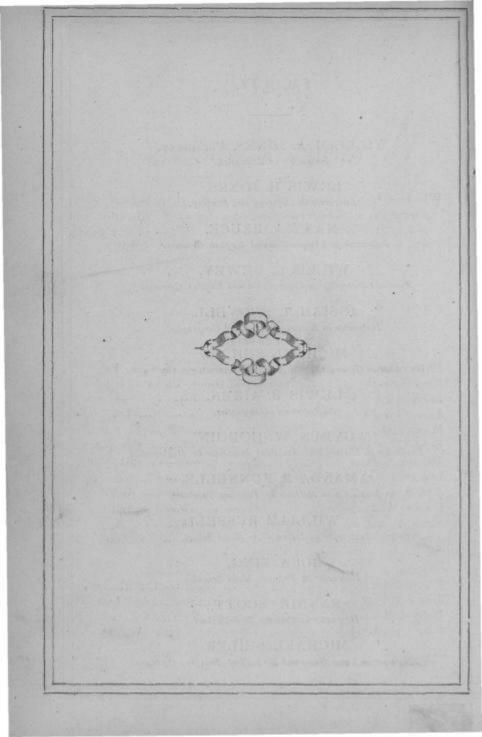
Instructor in Primary Model School.

FANNIE SCOTT.

Instructor in Primary Model School.

MICHAEL SEILER,

Instructor in Vocal Music and Methods of Teaching the Same.



NAMES OF STUDENTS

Who have been in attendance at the Indiana State Normal School during the scholastic year beginning September 9th, 1873, and ending June 30th, 1874. No name is inserted of any person who has not been in actual attendance at least one month.

SENIOR CLASS,

SECTION A.*

Mattie Bennett	Terre Haute, Vigo Co., Ind.
Alice Crandell	
Mattie Curl	Rockville, Parke Co., Ind.
James French	New Harmony, Posey Co., Ind.
	Terre Haute, Vigo Co., Ind.
	Plymouth, Marshall Co., Ind.
Thomas S. Price	Eaton, Crawford Co , Ill.
Lawrence W. Stewart	Petersburg. Pike Co , Ind
Amy S. Wales	Cannelton, Perry Co., Ind
Ruama W. Wales	
	Frankfort, Clinton Co., Ind.
John Williamson	
	SECTION B.

Emma Bain	Charleston, Coles Co., III.
James Conroy	Terre Haute, Vigo Co., Ind.
Rudolph B. Davis	Terre Haute, Vigo Co., Ind.
John Donaldson	Eminence, Morgan Co., Ind.

[&]quot;Graduated from the Elementary Course, June 30, 1874.

Franklin N, Harter,	Delphi, Carroll Co., Ind.
Amos P. Hinshaw	
Mary E, Lybrook	Richmond, Wayne Co., Ind.
Robert Mickelberry	St. Mary's, Vigo Co., Ind.
Matilda Nagle	Rockville, Parke Co., Ind.
John J. Padrick	Valley Mills, Marion Co., Ind.
Margaret L. Schofield	Richmond, Wayne Co., Ind.
Andrew Sheets	Terre Haute, Vigo Co., Ind.
Israel E. Youngblood	Booneville, Warrick Co., Ind.

JUNIOR CLASS.

SECTION A.

Robert H. Archey	.Conn's Creek, Shelby Co., Ind
	.Crawfordsville, Montg'y Co., Ind.
Nancy J. Bowman	
Leander D. Boyd	
Wm. T. E. Burford	
Jane Chase	
Maria DePew	.Terre Haute, Vigo Co , Ind.
Arrie M. Freeland	
Adelaide F, Hall	
Frances Harris	
	Greenwood, Johnson Co., Ind.
	.Hazle Dell, Cumberland Co., Ill.
George A. Ramsey	
Homer Taylor	Yankeetown, Warrick Co. Ind.
	Yankeetown, Warrick Co., Ind.
Sarah J. Watson	Terre Haute, Vigo Co., Ind.
	. East Enterprise, Switzer'd Co., Ind
Virginia K. Allan	
Donley Anderson	Marshall, Clarke Co., Ill.
Lydia M Ashley	Evansville, Vanderburg Co., Ind.
Lorenzo D. Barnes	Greensburg, Decatur Co., Ind.
	Jeffersonville, Clarke Co., Ind.
Evalene Caven	

William M. Coffield Greenfield, Hancock Co., Ind.	
Lou A. ConnerFreeport, Shelby Co., Ind.	
Ann E. DaleTipton, Tipton Co., Ind.	
Calvin ElyBrooklyn, Morgan Co., Ind.	
Fred. L. ForbesWarsaw, Kosciusko Co., Ind.	
James P. Fouch	
Roy B. Glenn Elizaville, Boone Co., Ind.	
Oscar GriggsBrooklyn, Morgan Co., Ind.	
John N. Harmon Elwood, Madison Co., Ind.	
Martin B. HookBooneville, Warrick Co., Ind.	
Zilpha C. HoytSaline City, Clay Co., Ind.	
Charles W. Joab Terre Haute, Vigo Co., Ind.	
Elizabeth S, JohnsonAlto, Howard Co., Ind.	
Rosalie KendallTerre Haute, Vigo Co., Ind.	
Rosanna P. Lindsay North Vernon, Jennings Co, Ind.	1
William H. Mace Lexington, Scott Co., Ind.	
Alfred H. MealWaldron, Shelby Co., Ind.	
Flora C. MitchellCrawfordsville, Montg'y Co., Ind.	1
Frances M. Overman, Bryantsville, Lawrence Co., Ind	la .
Alice R. PalmerFranklin, Johnson Co., Ind.	
John W. ParisFranklin, Johnson Co., Ind.	
Jonathan PerigoBooneville, Warrick Co., Ind.	
Alice PfaffIndianapolis, Marion Co., Ind.	
Lavinia J. PlattCrawfordsville, Montg'y Co., Inc	d.
Mary R. ReedTerre Haute, Vigo Co., Ind.	
Charles S. SchofieldIndianapolis, Marion Co., Ind.	
Jennie L. SchofieldIndianapolis, Marion Co., Ind.	
R. A. SmithGreenfield, Hancock Co., Ind.	
William P. SmithGreenfield, Hancock Co., Ind.	
Margaret E. StevensonTerre Haute, Vigo Co., Ind.	
William R. WeaverCraig, Switzerland Co., Ind.	
Annie WellsLiber, Jay Co., Ind.	
SECTION R	

SECTION B.

Sarah L. BartlettMelrose, Clarke Co., Ill.
William H. BassIndianapolis, Marion Co , Ind.
Katharine R. BaurTerre Haute, Vigo Co., Ind.
William H. Beecher Evansville, Vanderburg Co., Ind-

Sarah D. Blinn	Terre Haute, Vigo Co., Ind. Eagletown, Hamilton Co., Ind.
Joseph A. Boyer	
Preston A. Bryant	
	Evansville, Vanderburg Co., Ind.
	Centre Square, Switzerl'd Co., Ind.
William R. Clore	Bargersville, Johnson Co., Ind.
Helen C. Davidson	Princeton, Gibson Co., Ind.
VSarah E. Denny	
	Terre Haute, Vigo Co., Ind.
	Guilford, Dearborn Co , Ind.
Edward G. Fisher	
Henry F. Frazier	New Paris, Elkhart Co., Ind.
Julia C. Gorham	Terre Haute, Vigo Co., Ind.
William R. Harrington	Summit Grove, Vermil'n Co., Ind.
Mary E. Hill	Lafayette, Tippecanoe Co., Ind.
Nancy A. Johnson	
	Danville, Hendricks Co., Ind.
Augusta Judd	
William H Malott	Heltonville, Lawrence Co, Ind.
Martha J, McGinnis	Terre Haute, Vigo Co , Ind.
Arthur L. McLane	
Benjamin F. Myers	Augusta Station, Marion Co., Ind.
Minnie Neukom,	Terre Haute, Vigo Co., Ind.
	Clark's Prairie, Daviess, Co., Ind.
Thomas B. Robertson	
Mary Simpson	
Martin Stiles	Marion, Grant Co., Ind.
Sarah A. St. John	Terre Haute, Vigo Co., Ind.
	Summit Grove, Vermil'n Co , Ind.
Joseph Studebaker	
	North Madison, Jefferson Co., Ind.
	Terre Haute, Vigo Co., Ind.
	Terre Haute, Vigo Co., Ind.
V. T. Wiley.	
William B. Woods	
William D. Woods	Trizavine, Done Co., Inc.

SECTION L.

Joseph T. Drinkwater	Tobinsport, Perry Co., Ind.
John M. Flora	Flora's Station, Carroll Co., Ind.
Margaret A. Gartrell	Terre Haute, Vigo Co., Ind.
Rebecca S. Graham	Washington, Daviess Co., Ind.
Ida E. Held	Williamsport, Warren Co., Ind.
Adelpha Inks	Terre Haute, Vigo Co , Ind.
Lida Johnson	
Maria A Tohnson	
Maria A. Johnson	Centre Point Clay Co. Ind.
Amoraia I Tingo	Centre Point, Clay Co., Ind. Kokomo, Howard Co., Ind.
Manual I. Lango	Kokomo, Howard Co., Ind. Elizaville, Boone Co., Ind.
Mary J. Love	The Heat Wine Co Ind.
Sarah E. Milliron	Terre Haute, Vigo Co., Ind.
Angie H. Parker	Greenfield, Hancock Co., Ind.
Ora Risinger	Carlisle, Sullivan Co., Ind.
	Westchester, Jay Co., Ind.
	Terre Haute, Vigo Co., Ind.
	Owensville, Gibson Co., Ind.
	Terre Haute, Vigo Co., Ind.
Ella B. Tallmadge	Williamsport, Warren Co., Ind.
	Booneville, Warrick Co., Ind.
Naney A H White	Terre Haute, Vigo Co., Ind:
Armilda Voung	Parkersburg, Montg'y Co., Ind.
Armirea Toung	at actioning, moning y co., and
P	PARTICIAL LT

William A. Archer	Rei, Ripley Co., Ind.
	.Perrysville, Vermillion Co., Ind
Lucretia A. Baker	
Charlotte Ball	
Lydia Barnum	
James C. Black	
Benjamin F. Boyer	. Powers, JayCo., Ind.
Lafayette M. Bradley	Eaton, Preble Co., Ohio.

Morgan Caraway Sugar Creek, Hancock Co., Ind.

Clara Clayton
Francis RobeySunny Side, Marion Co., Ind. Sarah SheelySummit Grove, Vermil'n Co., Ind.
Mary A. Smith
Alonzo G. Stanley Deming, Hamilton Co., Ind.

William S. Stewart	Yorktown, Delaware Co., Ind.
Margaret M. Tingley	
Sarah K. Trousdale	
Jesse C. Trueblood	
Anna L. Unthank	
Ruth C. Wainright	Cincinnati, Ohio.
SECTIO	
Elizabeth E, Ash	
Isaac W. Beckes	Vincennes, Knox Co., Ind.
James Caldwell	Bellair, Crawford Co, Ill.
Nancy Caldwell	Bellair, Crawford Co., Ill.
William A. Canada	Perrysville, Vermillion Co , Ind
Agnes Carey	Delphi, Carroll Co., Ind.
Joanna Carroll	Crawfordsville, Mont'y Co., Ind.
James N. Crabb	Williamsport, Warren Co., Ind.
Florence A. Denny	
Henrietta G. Dillman	
Mellie S. Elmore	
H. R. Fiseus	
Osear G. Fry	
Jennie B. Hall	
Waldo M. Halliday	
Leoma Hanna	Oaklandon, Marion Co., Ind.
Carrie S. Harrison	Ladoga, Montgomery Co., Ind.
Samuel M. Harvey	
Emeline Hedrick	
Silas J. Hoffman	
Benjamin V. Hubbard	
Virginia F. Johantgen	
Napoleon B. Kiblinger	
James A. Laughlin	
Alice J. Lawrence	
Theodore Layne	
Rose Luark	
Clara E. Miller	
Lucy M. Montgomery	
Annie Moore	
Belle Moore	
The production of the same of	Chambridge atomy Co., Ind.

Ernest Neal	
Jennie Patten	Marshall, Clarke Co , Ill.
Mattie Pattison	Lexington, Scott Co., Ind.
	Bloomingdale, Parke Co., Ind.
Bell Powers	
H. S. Quick	Columbus, Bartholomew Co , Ind.
Anna Rankin	Terre Haute, Vigo Co., Ind
William Ryan	Williamsport, Warren Co., Ind.
	Philadelphia, Hancock Co., Ind.
Adolphus Sefton	
Nancy J. Shelton	. Hartford City, Blackford Co., Ind.
	.Springfield, Lawrence Co., Ind.
Mara C. Siler	
D. Alden Spangler	.Utica, Clarke Co., Ind.
Ella Stanley	Mier, Grant Co., Ind.
Marietta Steele	.Boston, Wayne Co, Ind.
Mary Stubblefield	
John W Swartz	.Cloverdale, Putnam Co., Ind.
Jessie Taylor	
Nancy S. Thompson	
Ella Tilford	
Lizzie B. Van Nada	
Martin L. Van Nada	
Barbara A. Webster	Libertyville, Vigo Co , Ind.
Laura M. Wiles	
John O. Wilkes	
Henry Wysong	
Lawrence Zeitler	.South Bend, St. Joseph Co., Ind.
SECT	ION IV.
Lottie Ackles	.Indianapolis. Marion Co., Ind.
Ada Alexander	
Esther E, Alexander	
Anna P. Anderson	.Terre Haute, Vigo Co., Ind.
Elias Anderson	
Carl Brake	
Lewis C. Cline	
Malinda J. Coleman	Butlersville, Jennings Co , Ind.
Laura Conner	Terre Haute, Vigo Co., Ind.

Charles E. Die	kerson	Clermont, MarionCo , Ind.	
		. Marshall, Clark Co., Ill.	
		.Pimento, Vigo Co., Ind.	
Melvina Ewart		.Burnett, Vigo Co., Ind.	
		Stony Point, Jefferson Co , Ind.	
		Stony Point, Jefferson Cc , Ind.	
Samuel S. Haz	zard	.Groves, Fayette Co., Ind.	
		.Alamo, Montgomery Co., Ind.	
		.Barbersville Jefferson Co., Ind.	
		New Washington, Clarke Co., Ind.	
		.Groves, Fayette Co., Ind.	
		Bellmore, Parke Co., Ind.	
		.Terre Haute, Vigo Co., Ind.	
		.Bringhurst, Carroll Co., Ind.	
		Pierceton, Kosciusko Co., Ind.	
		Terre Haute, Vigo Co., Ind.	
		.Dupont, Jefferson Co., Ind.	
		Dupont, Jefferson Co., Ind.	
		.Marion, Grant Co., Ind.	
Rosella A MeN	eil	Terre Haute, Vigo Co., Ind.	
Alice Michaels		Stockwell, Tippecanoe Co., Ind.	
		Logansport, Cass Co., Ind.	
		Morgantown, Morgan Co., Ind.	
		Prairieton, Vigo Co , Ind.	
		.Greenfield, Hancock Co., Ind.	
		Denver, Miami Co., Ind	
		Indianapolis, Marion Co., Ind.	
		Terre Haute, Vigo Co., Ind.	
		Bloomington, Monroe Co., Ind.	
		Lancaster, Jefferson Co., Ind	
		Evansville, Vanderburg Co., Ind.	
		South Bend, St. Joseph Co, Ind.	
Saron Unery		Terre Haute, Vigo Co, Ind.	
Mattis F Ward		.Indianapolis, Marion Co., Ind.	
Sarah E Willi	ome	Princeton, Gibson Co., Ind.	
		.Scotland. Greene Co., Ind.	
		.Lena, Clay Co., Ind.	
		.Greencastle, Putnam Co., Ind.	
Barton & Wri	All la	.Greencastie, Putham Co., Ind.	
Barton S Wrig	ght	.Greencastle, Putn	am Co., Ind.

SUMMARY.

Number of ladies	161 143
Total number in Normal School	304
Grand total	425

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

ELEMENTARY COURSE.

First Term-(15 weeks.)

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Use of Dictionary, embracing: (a) Webster's Notation; (b)
 Drill on the Elementary Sounds of the Language; (c) Orthography;
 (d) Meaning and use of Prefixes and Suffixes; (e) Etymological Analysis of Words.

2. Exercises in Thinking, and in Expressing what is Thought.

GEOGRAPHY.

(a) Geometrical Forms; (b) Astronomy; (c) Mathematical Geography; (d) Use of the Globe and Map; (e) Problems in Latitude and Longitude.

ARITHMETIC.

(a) Fundamental Ideas and Principles of the Subject, and the order of their Dependence; (b) Practice in the Art. Special attention to forms for the solution of Problems, and to Accuracy and Rapidity.

MIND.

Elements of Mental Science.

PENMANSHIP.

BEHAVIOR,

Second Term-(11 weeks.)

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

1. (a) Continuation of (1) in First Term; (b) Reading.

(a) Continuation of (2) in First Term;
 (b) the Judgment—its Elements;
 (c) Origin and Marks of each Part of Speech.

GEOGRAPHY.

(a) Heat;
 (b) The Nebular Theory;
 (c) Geological History of the Earth;
 (d) General Physical Geography, embracing:—(1) Land,
 (2) Water,
 (3) Air, and their relations to each other.

ARITHMETIC.

Continued. (See Syllabus.)

ELEMENTS OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

ELEMENTS OF ETHICAL SCIENCE.

BEHAVIOR.

Third Term-(13 weeks.)

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

 (a) Continuation of (1) in First Term; (b) Analysis and Reading of selected pieces.

2. (a) Continuation of (2) in First Term; (b) the Phrase and the Clause; (c) the Noun and the Pronoun, their Classification, Inflection, etc.

GEOGRAPHY.

Study of North America, embracing: (a) Situation, Boundaries, Area; (b) Mapping—(1) Coast Line, (2) Mountains, (3) Inland Waters; (c) Climate—(1) Temperature, (2) Winds, (3) Rain-fall; (d) Productions—(1) Mineral, (2) Vegetable, (3) Animal; (e) Political Divisions—(1) Situation, (2) Surface, (3) Climate, (4) Productions, (5) Population, (6) Races, (7) Religion, (8) Government, etc.

ARITHMETIC.

Continued. (See Syllabus.)

ELEMENTS OF BOTANY,

ELEMENTS OF ETHICAL SCIENCE.

BEHAVIOR.

Fourth Term—(15 weeks.)

ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

1. Continuation of (1), (b) Third Term of First Year.

(a) Continuation of (2) in First Term of First Year;
 (b) the Adjective and the Verb, their Classification, Inflection, etc.;
 (c) other Classes of Words.

GEOGRAPHY.

Study of Europe and Asia, following the plan pursued in studying North America.

ARITHMETIC.

Finished.

ELEMENTS OF ZOOLOGY.

ELEMENTS OF ETHICAL SCIENCE.

BEHAVIOR.

Fifth Term-(11 weeks.)

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

- 1. Occasional Reading of Selected Pieces; Study of English Literature.
- 2. (a) Continuation of (2) in First Term of First Year; (b) Grammatical Properties of Style.

UNITED STATES HISTORY.

ELEMENTS OF ALGEBRA.

ELEMENTS OF PSYCHOLOGY.

ELEMENTS OF PHYSIOLOGY.

BEHAVIOR.

Sixth Term-(13 weeks.)

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

- Occasional Reading of Selected Pieces; Study of English Literature.
 - 2. Practice in the Investigation and Treatment of Themes.

UNITED STATES HISTORY.

ELEMENTS OF ALGEBRA.

ELEMENTS OF PSYCHOLOGY.

ELEMENTS OF PHYSIOLOGY.

Seventh Term.

Examination of the Studies of the Course with a view of determining,

First, What to teach, and Second, How to teach it.

Observation in the Model Schools, and Practice in Teaching, under Criticism,

ADVANCED COURSE.

The object of this Course is to qualify fully those who shall graduate from the Elementary Course for teaching in the most responsible positions in the Public High Schools of the State.

First Term (15 weeks.)—Higher Algebra, General History, Chemistry, Latin.

Second Term (11 weeks)—Algebra completed and Geometry begun; General History, Physics, Latin.

Third Term (13 weeks.)—Geometry, General History, Latin. A more extended study of Botany and Zoölogy. Special attention to the practical utility of these sciences, and to the geographical distribution of animals and plants.

FOURTH TERM (15 weeks.)—Geometry completed, Trigonometry and its applications. Elements of Mineralogy and of Geology. Special attention to the distribution and uses of specific Minerals. Latin and German.

FIFTH TERM (11 weeks.)—Astronomy, Latin, German. A more extended study of English Literature than that in the Elementary Course.

Sixth Term (13 weeks.)—Conception of the State; its end or purpose. Conception of the school; its origin in the necessity of the State; its end or purpose; its essential requisites that it may attain this end. Application of the principles of Mental Science to the determination of methods of teaching the different subjects during the different periods of mental development. Latin and German continued. The study of Greek may be substituted for that of German.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

Of these there are three; the Eclectic, the Philomathean, and the Debating Club. Each Society is well organized, well conducted, and holds weekly meetings. Each is an important auxiliary to the course of general culture in the Institution. The object of each is to train its members in thinking, in speaking, and in writing.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils, if females, must be sixteen years of age; if males, eighteen. They must possess good moral character and average intellectual abilities. If residents of Indiana, they must promise to teach, if practicable, in the common schools of the State a period equal to twice that spent as pupils in the Normal School. They

must pass a fair examination in Reading, Spelling, Geography, and in Arithmetic through Percentage. They must write a legible hand, and be able to analyze and parse simple sentences.

EXPENSES.

Tuition is free.

Board, including fuel and lights, can be obtained in good families at \$4 to \$5 per week, according to the quality of the accommodations desired.

By renting rooms and boarding themselves, students reduce their expenses for boarding to less than \$2.50 per week. Some even as low as \$1.50.

There are several clubs for self-boarding.

REMARKS.

- A careful study of the contents of this catalogue will enable the majority of persons to gain the information they need in reference to the State Normal School.
 - Any one coming as a student, and unacquainted in the city, can report himself at the Normal Building at any seasonable hour, when some one will be found to give needed information in regard to boarding.
 - No student will be admitted to the Normal School who does not intend, in good faith, to qualify himself or herself to teach in the public schools of the State.
 - 4. The first two days of the fall and spring terms will be devoted exclusively to the examination and classification of applicants for admission. Students who have been previously admitted will be in attendance on the morning of the third day (Friday) of these two terms.
 - It is important that every student expecting to attend the Normal School should be present the first day of the term, that all may be examined at once and classed.

Those who enter a few days after the beginning of a term, take, in their examination, the time of teachers which should be given to instruction.

Besides, those who are tardy at entering, find it difficult to "make up" lost lessons.

- 6. Students are admitted, and new classes formed at the beginning of each term; but, in future, no student will, as a rule, be admitted to a new class thus formed, who shall not present himself for examination within two weeks from the beginning of a term.
- Every student admitted to the Institution will be required to give satisfactory evidence of good moral character, and of fair intellectual abilities.

The personal appearance and the conduct of the individual, together with a letter from some responsible citizen of known integrity, to whom the bearer is personally known, will be taken as evidence in reference to character.

- 8. After reasonable trial, if a student shows lack of ability, or of application, or of moral character to achieve fair success as a student and teacher, he or she will be kindly advised to withdraw from the school and seek some other occupation.
 - 9. Students are admitted for one term.
- 10. For the benefit of those teachers who can attend the Normal School but one term, and whose maturity of mind and scholarship qualify them to receive it, a special course of study and of instruction in methods of Teaching, and in the principles of organizing, classifying, and managing schools, will be planned at the beginning of each fall and each spring term. This course will be such as shall meet the wants of the classes entering at the time.
- Those desiring other information respecting the Normal School, than that contained in this Catalogue, are requested to write to the President.
- 12. No adequate idea of either the matter or the method of instruction in this institution can be conveyed on paper.
- Students should bring with them whatever standard textbooks they have upon the subjects pursued, for the purpose of reference.

The Syllabuses commencing on the next page are printed for the purpose of conveying some idea of the subject matter of instruction, and of the order of it.

SYLLABUSES.

ORTHOEPY AND READING.

- I. Voice viewed as a means of making known to others our thoughts, emotions, and volitions.
 - 1. Breathing.
 - 2. Vocalization.
 - 3. Articulation.
 - 4. Organic relation of elementary sounds.
 - 5. Phonic analysis of words.
 - 6. Webster's Notation.
 - II. Elements of voice.
 - 1. Pitch.
 - (a) Trasitions.
 - (b) Inflections.
 - 2. Force.
 - 3. Quality.
 - 4. Time.
 - 5. Emphasis.
 - III. Interpretation of recorded thought.
- IV. Natural relations between thought and its oral expression, giving rise to—
 - V. Delivery.

OUTLINE OF COURSE IN GEOGRAPHY.

ELEMENTARY COURSE.

I. MATHEMATICAL AND ASTRONOMICAL GEOGRAPHY.

- 1. Definition of the Geometrical terms used.
- 2. Study of the Solar System.
- 3. Form of the Earth. Proofs of Form. Size.
- 4. Motions.
 - (a) Rotation.

Proof.

Direction.

Time.

Effects.

(b) Revolution.

Direction.

Time.

Effects.

Zones,

- 5. Inclination of Axis. Effects, \(\) Seasons, etc
- 6. Problems with Globe and Map.

In Latitude.

In Longitude.

II. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. Study of the Earth as a whole.

Lessons on Heat.

The Nebular Theory.

Geological History of the Earth.

- 2. Study of the parts of the Earth.
 - (a) Surface.

Land.

Natural Divisions.

Contour, and Forms of Relief.

Water.

Natural Divisions.

Contour and Surface.

(b) Atmosphere.

Composition.

Weight and Pressure.

 Study of Land, Water, and Air in their relations to each other under the influence of Heat,

Winds.

Waves, Tides, and Currents.

Dew, Clouds, Rain, and Snow.

Climate; what is it, how modified.

Productions.

Mineral, Vegetable, Animal, Nature. Distribution. Use.

4. Inhabitants.

Numbers.

Races.

Language.

Religion.

Modes of living.

Industries.

Government.

5. Study of the Grand Divisions.

Position.

Boundaries.

Area.

Surface.

Drainage.

Mineral productions.

Climate.

Soil.

Vegetable productions.

Animal productions.

Population.

III. GEOGRAPHY OF POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

Position.

Boundaries.

Area.

Surface,
Drainage,
Mineral productions.
Climate.
Soil.
Vegetable productions.
Animal productions.
Population.

Race. Religion.

Industries.

Government.

- IV. 1. Comparison and Contrast of Political Divisions.
 - 2. Comparison and Contrast of Grand Divisions.
 - Relation of Grand Divisions to the General Progress of Civilization.

UNITED STATES HISTORY.

- The continent of North America; its physical features; its vegetable and animal life contrasted with those of the Old World; its human inhabitants and their civilization.
- II. Conditions of the leading countries of Europe at the close of the 15th century. Ideas of Geography at that time.
- III. Origin of English, Spanish, and French claims to territory in the New World, and principles involved.
 - IV. Colonization-
 - 1. By the French,
 - 2. By the Spanish.

3. By the English.

Motives of the different nations in colonization,

Motives of the English corporations and of individuals in their efforts at colonization,

Comparison and contrast of the ancient English charters.

Settlements made under these charters and institutions established.

V. Wars of the Colonies—their causes and effectssub-topics.

> Population of the Colonies at the beginning of the Revolution.

Nationalities and races represented,

Territory occupied and claimed by the English.

Territory occupied and claimed by the Spanish.

Condition of-

Agriculture.

Commerce.

Manufactures.

Education.

Religion.

Manners and customs.

Trial by jury; its origin and idea.

"The civil power no control over the religious opinions of men."

Freedom of speech and of the press.

VI. The Revolution—its causes, campaigns, and results.

The Declaration of Independence an exponent of the political ideas that had been formed in the minds of the colonists.

The confederation—its defects.

VII. The Constitution-some of its principles.

The Administrations from 1789 to 1861.

Important events in each.

The history of political parties.

Population, distribution of.

Nationalities and races represented.

Agriculture, manufactures, commerce, mining, inventions, popular education, religion.

VIII. The Civil War-its leading facts.

IX. Principles of our Government best understood in the light of their history.

Importance to the citizen of a knowledge of the history of our Government,

Idea of a Nation.

ARITHMETIC.

I. NOTATION: ITS DERIVATION AND DEFINITION.

Different methods of Notation considered.

The terms: Scale, Order, and Period, defined and applied.

Numeration and Reading numbers distinguished and defined.

II. ADDITION.

The classes Concrete and Abstract considered, and the terms Sum, Addition, Axiom, and Principle, discussed and defined.

Exercise in addition, to secure accuracy and rapidity.

III. MULTIPLICATION.

Discussion of, and definitions determined for, Constant Addition, Multiplication, Multiplicand, Multiplier, Product, Multiple, Factor, Power, and Root.

Application.

IV. SUBTRACTION.

Discussion of, and definitions determined for, Subtraction, Minuend, Subtrahend, Remainder, and Difference.

Application.

V. DIVISION.

Discussion of, and definitions determined for, Division, Dividend [Multiple], Divisor, Quotient, and Remainder.

Application.

VI. MEASURES OF NUMBERS.

Factoring.

Properties of Numbers.

Greatest Common Divisor.

VII. MULTIPLES, OR MEASURED NUMBERS.

Least Common Multiple.

VIII FRACTIONS.

Terms and classes considered.

Common Fractions.

Decimal Fractions.

IX. COMPOUND NUMBERS.

Measures of Duration , Extension, and Degree discussed and classified.

Exercise in Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, and Reductions under each measure.

X. RATIO AND PROPORTION.

Terms, Kinds, and Classes considered.

Exercise upon problems involving Partitive, Simple, Compound, and Medial Proportions. XI. PERCENTAGE AND ITS APPLICATIONS,

Without time as a varying element. With time as a varying element.

XIL EQUATION OF PAYMENTS, AND PARTNERSHIP,

XIII. POWERS AND ROOTS, AND THEIR APPLICATION.

XIV. REVIEW AND METHODS.

An investigation of the nature of Arithmetic—of the necessary principles which form its basis and give it rank as a science, and of its utility, not only as an instrument in the acquisition of knowledge, but as a means of securing mental discipline.

The relation which the parts of the subject sustain to one another; also, the relation which the different faculties of the mind sustain to these parts determined, and methods for teaching deduced therefrom.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION

FOR THE

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT OF THE MODEL SCHOOL.

The course of instruction for the Primary Department embraces a period of four years, and includes the following subjects:

1. Language Studies:

Reading

Spelling, Phonic and Orthographic.

Composition Exercises, Oral and Written,

Printing and Writing.

Mathematical Studies:

Number.

Size.

Form.

Drawing.

3. Courses of Lessons on:

Color.

Common Objects.

Human Body.

Animals.

Place, preparatory to Geography.

Geography:

Lessons on City and State; Map-drawing,

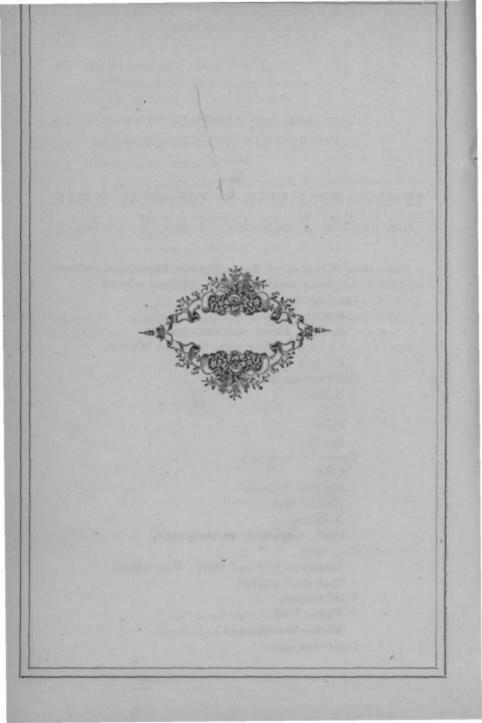
Text Book studied.

Vocal Culture: 5.

Phonie Drill.

Music—Rudiments of.

6. Light Gymnastics.



COURSE OF INSTRUCTION

FOR THE

Intermediate Department of the Model School.

The course of instruction for the Intermediate Department embraces a period of four years, and includes the following subjects:

1. Language Studies:

Reading.

Spelling, Phonic and Orthographic.

Definitions.

Composition.

Writing.

2. Mathematical Studies:

Arithmetic.

Elementary Geometry.

Drawing.

 Course of lessons preparatory to the study of Natural Sciences:

Botany.

Zoölogy.

Physiology.

Physics—Simple Experiments.

Chemistry-Simple Experiments.

Mineralogy.

- 4. Geography.
- 5. History.
- 6. Familiar talks about the Mind and the Principles of Morals.
 - 7. Vocal Culture:
 Music—Study of Rudiments.
 Rhetorical Drill.
 - 8. Gymnastics.

THE OBJECT

AND FIELD OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL DEFINED.

THE OBJECT OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

AN ACT to create a State Normal School, and declaring an emergency.
(Approved, December 20, 1865.)

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That there shall be established and maintained, as hereinafter provided, a State Normal School, the object of which shall be the preparation of teachers for teaching in the common schools of Indiana.—School Law of Indiana.

THE FIELD OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL,

The following matter, taken from the President's reports to the Superintendent of Public Instruction for 1870 and 1872, will answer many questions which arise in the minds of those who desire more specific information concerning the Normal School than is to be found elsewhere in this Catalogue:

It is a favorite idea with some educators, that the time will come when other Schools than the Normal, will give the scholastic education needed, and the Normal School will confine itself to instruction and training in the theory and practice of teaching. It may be doubted whether that time will ever come, and for the following reasons:

The sciences required to be taught in the Schools are evolved from a few concepts and principles; the science of Arithmetic may be learned by beginning with its rules and their applications, and going backward to the principles on which its rules are based, or, it may be created by the mind, by first attaining its principal concepts and principles, and from these determining what its rules and their applications must be. The latter may be called the logical, and the former the chronological order. The teacher, to teach with the best success, needs to understand the mode of attaining the science by both processes. The child, having attained a few concepts of number, begins arithmetical processes under the guidance of rules, or of a teacher who develops rules, entering as deeply into their meaning as his maturity of mind and mental vigor will permit. If the teacher has a logical knowledge of the subject, i. e., if he has attained the concepts, principles and laws of the science, and the order of their dependence, he will gradually lead the pupil back of rules and processes, to form in his own mind the concepts, and to perceive the principles by which rules and processes are determined. This position the pupil may attain, if he has the maturity and vigor of mind, and if he pursues the subject long enough.

Again: out of the little portion of the earth's surface one has seen, and by the aid of pictorial representations, and verbal descriptions, the imagination constructs a conception of the globe, with its surface elevations, their positions, forms and relations. In like manner he gains a knowledge of the animals and plants peculiar to the different zones, the minerals and their distribution, and the occupations of men. The conceptions of the globe thus formed by any number of persons will not be precisely alike, nor will any one conception agree, except in general outline, with the external reality; hence the importance to the teacher of understanding whence the material comes that his mind uses in forming its idea of the globe, and of his collecting and using that material to correct and perfect his knowledge thereof. I think, if the teacher has not in his own mind a rational conception of the globe, and knows not the means and processes by which such a conception can be attained, he will lead his pupils to form an idea of it no more definite than his own. His teaching will be diffuse, if not pointless, when it should be coherent and pointed.

In these remarks I have indicated the kind of knowledge of the

subject the teacher should have, and why. Is it practicable for the Common Schools of different grades, and for the higher Schools to give this education in the legal branches? The average age of our High School scholars is about sixteen years. Suppose it to be eighteen. For the past two or four years, the students have been studying the "higher branches." If they have made use of the common branches, they have used them only as tools. They have not stopped to make their tools, nor to ask how they are made, nor what made them. Their knowledge of those branches was acquired under fourteen or sixteen years of age; a time at which their minds were too immature to attain that knowledge of the subjects needed by the teacher.

The student entering the High School begins an "ambitious curriculum." He is immature in body and in mind; the course of study embraces many subjects; each subject receives attention a limited time; and he is fitted to enter no deeper into the present studies than he did into those of the lower course. When he graduates, his mind, in relation to the common branches, is in the state in which it was when he entered the High School, with this difference: that all, save the conceptions and principles which were thoroughly apprehended, have faded out of sight. He may have more maturity, more information, more culture. He ought to have. If he proposes to himself the profession of teaching, he needs to use his augmented power in gaining a broader and deeper knowledge of the things which he is to teach.

If we go to the higher Schools, the case is the same. A knowledge of the higher branches can not be made a substitute by the teacher for a knowledge of the common branches.

I have assumed, in the above remarks, that the instruction in the different grades of Schools is all that it should be—adapted to the mental development of the pupil—and conducted by professional teachers. On this assumption, it appears that an important part of Normal school work is instruction in the eight branches. But when it is remembered that most of the instruction in the Common Schools is given by those who have had no special preparation for teaching, whose highest claim to the teacher's office is some practical knowledge of the things taught, much more is it necessary to instruct the pupils of such teacher thoroughly in the legal branches when they enter the Normal School.

The opinion still largely prevails, that a fair practical knowledge of the legal branches, is a sufficient qualification to teach. But it is not enough for the teacher to know, even thoroughly, the things he is to teach; he must know something of the faculties and powers of that nature which he is to teach; a higher knowledge, perhaps, and one which is more strictly professional.

All science is the product of mind. The teacher should know the faculties of mind chiefly exercised in learning a given science. Each faculty may contribute its products. It is of importance that these products be distinguished from each other; that their relations be known, and that the order in which the different faculties can give their products be known. This knowledge attained, the teacher can determine the order in which, and the method by which, the parts of a subject should be presented.

There are transition periods in the growth of a mind. "Human nature is the same in all ages of the world; but not at all ages of the individual." There is a time when sense perception, a time when memory and imagination, and a time when abstraction and reason are the leading forms of mental action. The teacher needs to recognize these periods, so as to adapt his instruction to the state of the child's development. All this has reference to the intellect, and to intellectual education.

The teacher has to do with the moral nature of the child. There are motives which can be presented to a pupil's mind that will lead him to form a character morally courageous, self-reliant, patient, truthful, kind, considerate, benevolent. There are other motives which can be presented, that will lead to the formation of a character proud, selfish, unamiable, deceitful, arrogant. Character is more than scholarship. That teacher's work which develops the latter at the expense of the former, is a sad failure.

From these statements and explanations it will be seen that the field of the Normal School is a distinct one; that its field is occupied by no other school; that it is the rival of no other school; that its specific function is an important one in the School System of the State.

OUTLINE OF THE "IDEA."

First—Students enter by examination, and are classed according to ability and attainments.

Second—Students are led to a thorough understanding of the subjects which they are to teach—i, e., if they have the capacity and energy to master them; if they have not, after a fair trial, they are kindly notified that it will be better to try some other occupation.

Third-Study of the mind.

- (a) Classification of its faculties.
- (b) Their relation of dependence.
- (c) Their products.
- (d) The law and order of mental development.

Fourth-Education.

- (a) Its nature.
- (b) Kinds; (1) physical; (2) intellectual; (3) moral;(4) æsthetic.
- (c) Methods by which each kind is secured.

Fifth—Examination of School studies, with a view of determining what parts of each subject are products of the different faculties, and from this stand-point determining the order of presenting the different subjects, and the methods of presentation at different stages of mental development. Also, the relative value of the different subjects as matter of useful information, and as means of discipline.

Sixth-The " Idea" of the School.

- (a) Its origin.
- (b) Its necessity.
- (c) Its true ends.
- (d) Its proper organization to meet these ends.
- (e) Its relation to the progress of civilization.

Seventh-Observation and Practice in Model Schools by the Students,

- (a) Observation till the student can accurately report and interpret the meaning of each exercise.
- (b) Practice in teaching under criticism until the student can plan and conduct recitations and manage classes efficiently.

The management of the Institution conforms to the intent of the law by which it was created.

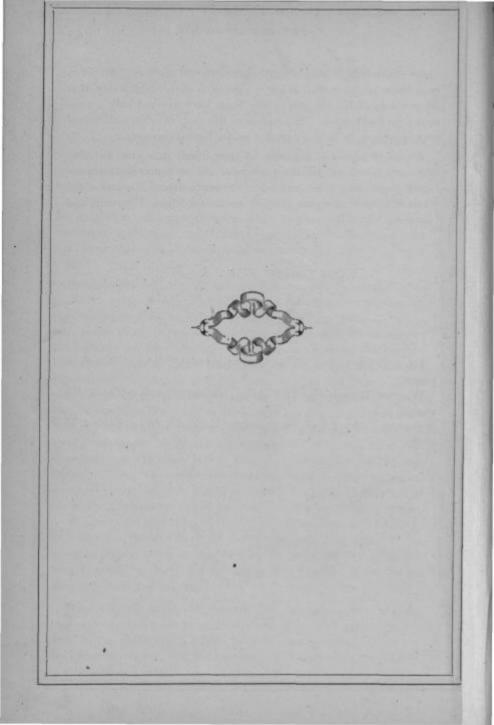
FACTS SHOWN BY STATISTICS.

First—The majority of persons who enter a Normal School are between twenty and thirty years of age, and have, therefore, considerable maturity of mind, and are somewhat fixed in their habits—have some stability of character. This, with another fact, that the pupil must have good health as one of the legal qualifications for admission, indicates that the students are capable of close and continued application under proper regulations. They are at an age when they are supposed to have some well-defined purpose in view.

Second-The majority of our students are wholly dependent on their own previous industry and economy for the means of supporting themselves while attending the school. If the expense of tuition were added to the expenses which they now sustain, the number of their class-the self-sustaining-would be smaller. If the Legislature would make a special appropriation for paying the necessary expenses of this class of students in traveling to and from the Normal School, or for providing boarding halls at which board could be furnished at a low price, or for purchasing the needed text-books -if any one or all of these expenses could be defrayed in part by a special appropriation of the Legislature-it would not be a misappropriation. It would largely increase the attendance of the class named. Those who, under adverse circumstances, show energy of character enough to save means by which to pay their expenses at the Normal School for one or two terms, and who, by their attendance, show an aspiration to better fit themselves for teaching, and who are quite willing to pledge themselves to teach in the common schools twice as long as they are members of the Normal School, would certainly not be unworthy recipients of the State's encouragement and assistance.

Third—Nearly seventy-three per cent. of our students have received only such education as our common schools give; and sixty-eight per cent, of the whole number have held licenses to teach. These two facts forcibly suggest that the common schools themselves are furnishing the State with a large majority of its 12,000 teachers. Statistics in addition to those cited might be given to show conclusively that the majority of the teachers of the State have received only a common school education. In relation to this fact, the Normal School may be seen to be both a practical and a logical necessity.

Fourth—Classed on the basis of occupation, it is observed that fifty-seven per cent. of the parents of the students are farmers; eighteen per cent. are mechanics. Seventy-five per cent. of the whole number of students come from the two classes—farmers and mechanics.

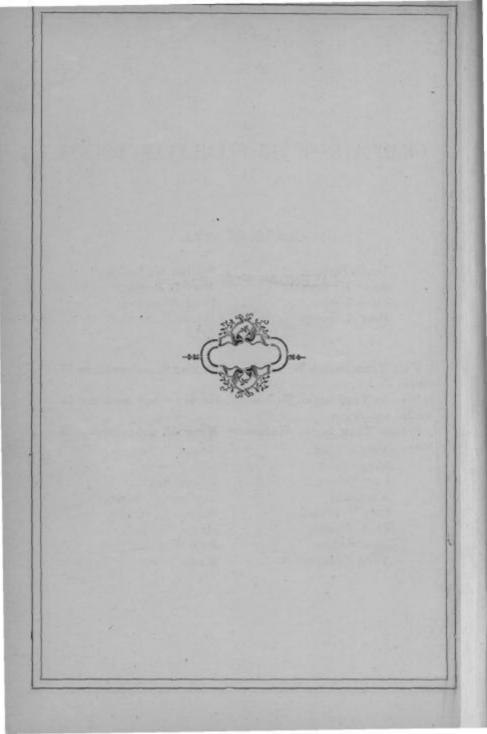


CALENDAR FOR 1874-75.

Fall Term begins Wednesday, September 9, and continues 15 weeks.

Winter Term begins Wednesday, January 6, and continues 11 weeks.

Spring Term begins Wednesday, March 31, and continues 13 weeks.



GRADUATES OF THE ELEMENTARY COURSE.

CLASS OF 1872.

Louise Barbour, Susan W. Barbour, Lessie Harrah, Mary A. Oakey, William W. Parsons, Mary B. Powner, Howard Sandison, Fannie E. Scott,

Hattie Scott.

CLASS OF 1873.

Mary O. Andrews, Fannie Bain, Mary L. Clark, Maggie Cox, Lucy Delano, Ada Glick, Lucy V. Gosney, Fannie Hewitt, Alice Hodgin, Albert T. Jaquith. Anna Matthews,
E. B. Milam,
Samuel S. Parr,
Lida Powers,
Michael Seiler,
Charlotte J. Stimson,
William L. Welsh,
Mattie Woodard,
Reba Woodard,
Minnie Young.