

CALENDAR, 1904-1905.

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FALL TERM.

Examination Day } Wednesday, September 21, 1904.
Registration Day }

Fall Term opens, Thursday, September 22, 1904.

Fall Term closes, Friday, December 16, 1904.

Thanksgiving Recess, Thursday, November 24, to Monday, November 28.

Holiday Vacation begins, Saturday, December 17, 1904.

Holiday Vacation ends, Monday, January 2, 1905.

WINTER TERM.

Winter Term opens, Tuesday, January 3, 1905.

Winter Term closes, Friday, March 24, 1905.

Spring Vacation ends, Monday, April 3, 1905.

SPRING TERM.

Spring Term opens, Tuesday, April 4, 1905.

Spring Term closes, Thursday, June 22, 1905.

SUMMER SESSION.

Summer School opens, Tuesday, June 27, 1905.

Summer School closes, Friday, August 4, 1905.

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STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT SAN JOSE.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

This school was established by legislative enactment May 2, 1862, and opened for the reception of students in San Francisco, July 21, 1862. By subsequent legislation it was removed to San José and opened June 14, 1871.

The Board of Trustees, comprising the Governor of the State, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and five persons appointed by the Governor, have control of the general interests of the school. The course of study is under the specific direction of the Joint Normal Board, which is composed of the Presidents of the several State Normal Schools and the chairman and two other members of each Normal School Board, the Superintendent of Public Instruction acting as secretary.

The school is maintained by the State, each Legislature determining the amount to be appropriated for its support for the succeeding biennial period.

Its Graduates, up to June 30, 1904, number 3561.

LOCATION.

San José, the site of this school, lies in the beautiful Santa Clara valley, on the coast division of the Southern Pacific Railroad. It has connection with San Francisco by three lines of railroad. Another line connects it with points in a southeasterly direction. The healthful and equable climate of the locality makes it a most favorable place for a school.

BUILDINGS.

The buildings, of which there are two, one for the normal and one for the training department, are located near the center of the city, on grounds spacious enough to afford room for athletic sports, educational gardens, and also attractive landscape gardens. The main building will accommodate about eight hundred students. It contains offices, faculty rooms, library, museum, auditorium, physical, chemical, physiological, zoölogical, and botanical laboratories, rooms for drawing, clay-modeling,

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ADMISSION.

Students are admitted to this Normal School upon the following credentials:

1. Any one who is a graduate of a High School;
2. Any one holding a Teacher's Certificate;
3. Any one holding credentials showing the equivalent of a High School training;
4. Any one who is able to pass an examination in the subjects required for graduation from an accredited High School of California in any one course.

All graduates of accredited High Schools who are recommended in 15 points to the State University, or Stanford University, will be placed upon a two years' course of 72 hours. Those High School graduates who are not fully recommended, or who come from High Schools not fully accredited, will be required to make up entrance conditions in addition to the two years' course.

Individuals with other than High School credentials will be placed upon such courses as their previous preparation and their work in this institution warrant.

High School graduates fully recommended from accredited High Schools, who have done excellent work in the Normal School, will be given recommendations for Advanced Standing of one year at the State University or Stanford University.

Students recommended for Advanced Standing will be placed on a two years' course at the University of Wisconsin.

REGISTRATION.

Students are regularly admitted only at the beginning of the terms.

All persons seeking admission to the school are expected to be present on the days set apart for registration.

Examinations for admission will begin at nine o'clock on the days indicated therefor by the Calendar.

The name of every student should appear in full on the various records of the school.

EXPENSES.

Tuition in all departments of this school is free.

Laboratory fees are about \$5 a year.

The cost of text-books is about \$10 a year. Necessary stationery for class work is furnished free.

An incidental fee of \$1 is charged all students upon first registering, and \$2 for diploma in graduating.

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Board and rooms can be obtained at from \$15 to \$20 a month; in clubs, for considerably less. Rooms for light housekeeping can be rented at reasonable rates.

BOARDING.

The Board of Trustees has adopted the following regulations, which the Faculty is required to see fully observed:

All students attending any department of the school, who do not board and room with their parents or legal guardians, and who are not under the immediate charge of parents or such guardians, shall be considered as boarders, and shall be subject to the following rules:

Students must consult the President or Preceptress before selecting boarding-places. This applies to all, whether they have been in the school before or are new students.

Students must board at places indorsed by the President and Preceptress.

Young men and young women will not be allowed to board in the same house. This rule shall apply equally when the house is occupied by two or more families.

Permission must in every case be obtained from the Preceptress when students desire to board in families where boarders are taken who are not connected with the school. It is not expected that permission will be asked which conflicts with the preceding regulations.

Brothers and sisters will be allowed to board in the same house, provided no other boarders are received into the house.

Students must consult the Preceptress before changing boarding-places.

ADVICE TO STUDENTS.

Preserve your health. To do this it is important that you have pleasant social environments, sufficient and suitable food, sunlight, exercise in the open air, and a proper amount of sleep.

If you are obliged to spend any considerable portion of your time for self-support, do not attempt to complete the course in the prescribed time.

Consult freely the President, the Preceptress, your Class Teacher, or any other member of the Faculty, on matters in which you desire advice or need assistance or sympathy.

If your parents or guardians change residence while you are attending the school, notify the Preceptress at once.

Do not neglect the training of your higher nature. It is essential to the fulfillment of your duties as a teacher.

Subordinate every other interest to your preparation for teaching.

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EMPLOYMENT FOR GRADUATES.

The Faculty do not expect to be able to furnish employment as teachers to students on graduation, but they often have opportunities of recommending them to good positions, which they cheerfully do, thereby rendering a service mutually helpful to them and to school officers desiring to employ competent teachers.

The President, on the request of school officers, will take pleasure in furnishing them, as far as possible, accurate information in regard to the qualifications of students and graduates of this school. He will also, when requested, put them in communication with teachers seeking employment.

TO TEACHERS.

Teachers who wish to take advantage of such professional training as this school offers, and who do not find it convenient to become regular students, are cordially invited to take such work as may seem desirable to them under the advice and direction of the Faculty. They will be permitted to enter classes at any time.

VISIT TO LICK OBSERVATORY.

A special invitation to visit the Lick Observatory one night each year, is kindly extended to the senior class by the director, Dr. Wm. W. Campbell.

CLASS MEMORIALS.

It has been a pleasant custom for classes, at the time of their graduation, to leave some memorial. Thus, on the walls and about the buildings are many pieces of art, valuable to the school and indicative of the grateful remembrance of its students.

LIBRARIES.

The Normal School Library is one of the best equipped for its purpose in the State. Students also have access to the San José Carnegie Library, located on the Normal School Campus, and to the library of the County Superintendent of Schools of Santa Clara County.

COURSE OF STUDY.

In 1915-16 it is noted that the 60 hrs a graduate earns are worth 48 in transfer to the State U.

	JUNIOR A.	HOURS.	SENIOR A.	HOURS.
Psychology	3		Teaching	3
*Drawing	3		Arithmetic and Methods	3
Reading and Literature	3		Nature Study	3
			U. S. History Methods	3
JUNIOR B.				
Psychology and History of Education	3		Teaching	3
*Drawing	3		Arithmetic and Methods	3
Reading and Literature	3		Geography and Methods	3
JUNIOR C.				
Pedagogy	3		Teaching	3
Drawing Methods	3		School Management and Pedagogy	3
Primary Methods	3		*Physical Geography	3
Grammar Methods	3			
SENIOR B.				
Psychology and History of Education	3		Teaching	3
*Drawing	3		Arithmetic and Methods	3
Reading and Literature	3		Geography and Methods	3
SENIOR C.				
Pedagogy	3		Teaching	3
Drawing Methods	3		School Management and Pedagogy	3
Primary Methods	3		*Physical Geography	3
Grammar Methods	3			

Twelve hours, or four subjects, five times a week for twelve weeks constitutes a term's work.

All are required to take Music and Physical Culture.

The course of study also includes High School subjects for those graduates who are not fully recommended.

Observation work in the Training School and assistant teaching are required in the Junior year.

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OPTIONAL COURSES.

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| Economic History. | Advanced Algebra. |
| Advanced U. S. History. | Solid Geometry. |
| Commercial Geography. | Use of Public School Libraries. |
| Literatures in the Grades. | Trigonometry. |
| Shakespeare. | Advanced Drawing. |
| Composition (Short Stories). | Advanced Music. |
| Chaucer. | Advanced Education. |
| Poetry of 18th Century. | Manual Training. |
| Physical Geography. | School Hygiene. |
| Elements of Agriculture. | |

*Required if not taken in High School.

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DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic and Methods.

The students who come to the Normal from the High School, as a rule,

have not studied Arithmetic since leaving the grammar grades. They

therefore need to study the subject from the standpoint of one who has

a knowledge of Algebra and Elementary Geometry and who is able to

comprehend the underlying principles. Methods are best learned

through the study of the subject under a skillful teacher, and are useful

only to the teacher who understands the subject. Hence, the course

embraces a study of the subject-matter of Arithmetic, a brief course in

Concrete Geometry preparatory to teaching mensuration, and the dis-

cussion of methods.

In teaching Arithmetic the aim should be to make of the pupils skillful

reckoners, to train in the application of processes to concrete problems,

and to increase the power to think.

The teaching should appeal to the understanding of the pupil. A

careful study of the various subdivisions of Arithmetic shows this to be

not only possible but also practicable. The topic may be presented to the

class in such a way that the average pupil may by his own effort get at

the reason, and the slow one may comprehend it later. The teacher

should strive to lead the child to discover a principle for himself,

failing in this he should state it plainly.

Our ordinary methods of performing arithmetical operations are

abbreviations of fuller work. If the full work is given first the pupil

will need no explanation of the usual methods. The new should always

be introduced in connection with the old. The thing or the idea should

be given first, then the name; the pupil will then be able to furnish the

definition. Good form and logical statement of work greatly facilitate

clearness of understanding.

It is more difficult to determine what operations to perform in solving a given problem than it is to learn how to perform the operation. Hence systematic effort should be made to cultivate the reasoning power. Problems of a given type should be grouped together, and arranged in progressive logical order.

Arithmetic need not be a grind or a repetition on a dead level, but may and should be made a source of continual pleasure and increasing power.

Elementary Arithmetic and Methods. 3 hours.

This is largely a methods course. It is assumed that the students are familiar with the processes involved. Stress is laid on method and form. The following topics are discussed: Teaching and fixing the combinations; the fundamental processes as applied to large numbers; factors, divisors, and multiples; common and decimal fractions; denominators; percentages and its applications.

Effort is made to lead the pupil to see, to understand, and to apply.



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In this course emphasis is placed on the work, method and form being incidental. It includes: (1) A brief course in Concrete Geometry, and its application to mensuration, square root, plotting and surveying; (2) A discussion of Literal Arithmetic; (3) Advanced work in Percent-ages, and its applications; (4) Ratio and Proportion; (5) The solution of difficult problems, and a discussion of types.

Advanced Algebra. 6 hours (Elective).

This course consists of the following:
 I. Reviews: (a) Factoring, Factor Theorem, Remainder Theorem, Solution of Equations by Factoring; (b) Theory of Exponents and Radicals; (c) Quadratic Equations of one unknown, and of two or more unknowns.
 2. Demonstration of principles and rules.
 3. Ratio and Proportion, Variation, Progressions, Inequalities, Variables and Limits, Logarithms, and Undetermined Coefficients.

Solid Geometry. 8 hours (Elective).

This course is a study of straight lines and planes, polyhedrons, cylinder, cone, and sphere. The student is required to form clear conceptions of the various figures to master the proposition, and to be able to apply the principles in concrete examples.

Trigonometry. 3 hours (Elective).

In Trigonometry the student is required to study the functions of any angle, of the sum and the difference of two angles, of multiple and half angles; to use natural and logarithmic functions; to solve plane triangles; and to measure height, distance, and area. The functions are studied as ratios, and are afterward graphically represented in order to aid in the recognition of their signs and limiting values. The best forms are followed, and the formulas are so arranged and studied that the student will be able to recall them readily.

DEPARTMENT OF DRAWING AND ART.

The aim in this department is to give the student power to draw from sight, memory, or imagination those things which will add to the interest of his work in the school-room; to give him an insight into the principles of education as applied to art; and to add to his esthetic culture.

The work may be considered under these heads:

I. *Practice*.—The training of hand and eye and memory in actual *doing* in the various mediums—pencil, ink, water-colors, crayon, clay, etc.