

Teacher Training at the University of Virginia, July and August 1880

A Normal Institute was held at the University of Virginia during the summer of 1880. The Jeffersonian Republican in its issues from week to week gave some very interesting accounts of this teacher-training institute. I will discuss this summer school for teachers more fully at a later time. I imagine that the scholarly Dr. A. Robt. McKee enjoyed this great educational event in Virginia.

To Miss Winnie Allen, Archivist, the Library of the University of Texas, I express my thanks for sending me a photostat of the following interesting article that appeared in the Charlottesville (Virginia) Chronicle August 13, 1880, page 3, column 4.

[Reported for the Chronicle.]

THE NORMAL INSTITUTE.

This Institute continues to be very interesting, and the lectures in the forenoons and afternoons are not only attended by its members, but by ladies and gentlemen from the University and Charlottesville. Indeed, the interest seems to grow as the close approaches.

On Monday last, from 10 to 11 A. M., Dr. Ruffner lectured on geology. These lectures were continued on Tuesday at the same hour and there will be another on Monday next at the same hour, the subject being the topography of Virginia.

Professor Newell lectured on Monday, from 11 A. M. to 12 M., on the organization of county schools; on Tuesday, at the same hour, he lectured on object teaching, and on Thursday on English grammar. Today he lectures on the same subject.

Professor Dunnington lectured Monday, at 5 P. M., on analytical chemistry.

Professor Price, on Tuesday at 5 P. M., lectured on the study of language. This lecture ought to be published in some convenient form for distribution. What was said is worth being known to all. To-day he continues the lecture, his subject being how to teach English.

Professor McGilvray lectured yesterday, from 10 to 11 A. M., on discipline. To-day, at the same hour, on school management.

Professor Smith lectured Wednesday afternoon, at 5 P. M., on atmos-

phere, and yesterday, at the same hour this lecture was continued.

Wednesday Gen. John Eaton, U. S. Commissioner of Education, delivered a very fine address, at 10 A. M., on "Education and Statecraft." His exposition of Jefferson's plan of advancing education in Virginia in his time was extremely interesting, while his tribute to that remarkable man, Dr. Barnas Sears, was a deservedly high compliment to his fidelity and industry.

It becomes more and more evident, as the school advances in its work, that the teachers are deeply interested in its proceedings, are proud of their profession and, what is equal to all this, think about the qualifications they must possess, and the best system of imparting the knowledge it is their privilege to teach. That this is not a mere assertion, we have the following fact. This question was asked by one of the repeaters or under teachers: What are the essential qualifications for those who wish to acquire the art of teaching? There were a number of excellent answers returned, among which were the following: 1. Good common sense. 2. Good manners. 3. Ability to impart knowledge. 4. Taet. 5. Power to control self and others. 6. Love for the profession. 7. Christian character. These answers, which were made by a lady, show that she understood her profession. All honor to such.

All seem to regard the school as a success, at least all who thoroughly understand it.

In this connection we quote from the Warrenton **True Index** a paragraph or two, for which "Viator," a correspondent of that paper, is responsible. The letter is dated Danville, Va., July 24, 1880, and the writer of it seems to have gotten his information, such as it was, during a stay of a day and night. "At the University he found (he said) the Normal School in full blast with an attendance of 450 females and 50 male teachers, rather out of the proportion spoken of in the Scriptures — 'and the time shall be when seven women shall cling to one man.'" Let us compare this child of "Viator's" imagination with the facts as they are. From the books of the secretary of the Institute, Mr. J. L. Hamilton, we gather that the whole number on the roll, July 24, (the date

of Viator's letter) was 465; of this number 160 were males and 305 were females. This proves the above statement from "Viator" to be incorrect. "Viator" has gotten things mixed in the beginning; let us see if he extricates himself. He continues: "The design is to teach teachers, who again become pupils subject to the rules and discipline suited to the primary schools, composed of children of all ages. Of course the whole proceeding is farcical, of which the teacher or pupils are becoming wearied and disgusted — singing being the principal employment, as is the case in most of public schools in the Northern cities, a practice which they wish to introduce here. Calisthenics is also a feature, but the impression made upon me, and confirmed by the opinions and expressions of many with whom I conversed, among the citizens and teacher students, is that it is but a big singing school. Many, after trying it for two weeks, are becoming wearied and will leave for home, which some have already done." The fact is that nobody who knows anything of the school regards it as farcical—it may seem so to those who have private schools. That the teachers are not becoming wearied and disgusted is shown by the fact that those who came here to stay but one month have signified to the secretary their intention of remaining till the conclusion of the school, because they are very deeply interested in its proceedings. Again, singing is not the principal employment, as can be seen by the report given above of the lectures. Four hours per day are given to subjects which have no connection with music. The Institute does not design introducing singing into the public schools. As to the statement that many were becoming disgusted and leaving after two weeks' trial, we have to respond with the following facts from the secretary's books. Five have withdrawn—and we know of two who were called away on account of sickness and death in their homes. Fifteen have entered since July 24—so that there are to-day ten more on the roll than there were when "Viator" stumbled around here with his wit wool-gathering. This statement of facts as they are in offset to facts as they are not, is due to those managing this school. It is a grand success.

THE MCGUFFEY READER

Volume VI

Edition 1936

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CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA

HISTORICAL SUPPLEMENT TO MCGUFFEY READER



A HISTORY OF TEXTBOOK SELECTION AND USE
IN VIRGINIA WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE
TO THE SCHOOLS OF CHARLOTTESVILLE

By

JAMES G. JOHNSON
Superintendent of Schools

THE MICHIE COMPANY, PRINTERS
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

ADOPTIONS OF 1871-1873

The way individuals proceed in any new enterprise always arouses the attention of those who are studying great social movements. Textbook selection for the newly-established public free school system was a move that sooner or later was to become and continue to be a live topic.

The photographic reproduction of page 195 of the annual report of the superintendent of public instruction for the year 1871 shows the main facts about the adoptions made that year but some further details may be of interest.

The dictionaries by Webster were Primary, Common School, Academic, High School and Counting House and those by Worcester were Primary, Elementary, Comprehensive and Academic.

The readers by McGuffey were Primer, First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth and those by Holmes were Primer, First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and (later Sixth).

The arithmetics by Davies were Primary, Intellectual, Elements of Written and Practical and those by Venable were Primary or First Lessons in Numbers, Elementary, Mental and Practical.

The grammars by Bullions were School Grammar, Practical Grammar, and Exercises in Analysis, Parsing and Composition and those by Harvey were Elementary Grammar and English Grammar.

The geographies by Guyot were Introduction to the Study of Geography, Elementary Geography for Primary Classes, Intermediate Geography (The Earth and Its Inhabitants) and Common School Geography and those by Maury were First Lesson in Geography, The World We Live In (Intermediate) and Manual of Geography.

A tabulation of the number of counties and cities adopting each book or series showed the following results:

Holmes's Speller, 82, McGuffey's Speller, 19.

Holmes's Readers, 79, McGuffey's Readers, 22.

Davies's Arithmetics, 30, Venable's Arithmetics, 71.

Bullions's Grammars, 63, Harvey's Grammars, 34.

Maury's Geographies, 92, Guyot's Geographies, 12.

No reports seem to have been made on the dictionaries.

The other books and supplies were single list adoptions by the Board of Education and had to be used in all localities.

TEXT BOOKS, ETC.

The Board of Education, between the 8th day of February and the 5th day of June, 1871, adopted the following text books and other articles for the use of the public schools of the State, allowing the local school authorities to decide which of the two series of Spellers, Readers, Arithmetics, Grammars, Geographies and Dictionaries should be used in the schools of their respective counties:—

Spellers—Holmes's and McGuffey's.

Arithmetics—Davies' and Venable's.

Geographies—Guyot's and Maury's.

History of United States—Holmes's.

Wall Maps—Guyot's.

Numerical Frames—Bancroft's.

Numerical Charts—Walton and Cogswell's.

Readers—Holmes's and McGuffey's.

Grammars—Bullions's and Harvey's.

Writing Books—Spencerian system.

Dictionaries—Webster's and Worcester's.

Terrestrial Globes—Schedler's.

Numerical Tables—Walton's.

School and Family Charts—Willson and Calkins's.

The Board also recommended for the use of the schools the slates offered by Geo. L. Bidgood, of Richmond, and the chalk crayons offered by J. A. Bancroft & Co., of Philadelphia.

Below will be found the result of the action of the school authorities with regard to the adoption of text books for the schools of their counties:—

Bath, Brunswick, Buchanan, Cumberland, Elizabeth City, Fauquier, Giles, Lee, Loudoun, Norfolk county, Pittsylvania, Powhatan, Princess Anne, Prince William, Smyth and Washington adopted Holmes's Spellers and Readers, Venable's Arithmetics, Maury's Geographies and Harvey's Grammars.

Albemarle, Alleghany, Amelia, Amherst, Appomattox, Bedford, Bland, Buckingham, Campbell, Caroline, Charlotte, Chesterfield, Clarke, Culpeper, Dinwiddie, Fluvanna, Frederick, Gloucester, Goochland, Grayson, Greene, Halifax, Hanover, Henry, King & Queen, King George, Lancaster, Louisa, Lynchburg, Madison, Mecklenburg, Middlesex, Nansemond, Nelson, New Kent, Northampton, Northumberland, Nottoway, Orange, Prince George, Pulaski, Rappahannock, Rockbridge, Southampton, Spotsylvania, Stafford, Surry and Wythe adopted Holmes's Spellers and Readers, Venable's Arithmetics, Maury's Geographies and Bullions's Grammars.

Fluvanna and Louisa adopted Guyot's Geographies, in addition to Maury's.

Essex, Patrick, Richmond county, and Westmoreland adopted Holmes's Spellers and Readers, Venable's Arithmetics and Maury's Geographies.

Alexandria city, Augusta, Page, Petersburg, and Rockingham adopted McGuffey's Spellers and Readers, Davies' Arithmetics, Harvey's Grammars and Guyot's Geographies.

Alexandria city adopted Maury's Geographies in addition to Guyot's.

Highland, Russell, and Sussex adopted McGuffey's Spellers and Readers, Davies' Arithmetics, Bullions's Grammars and Guyot's Geographies.

Scott and Wise adopted Holmes's Spellers, McGuffey's Readers, Davies' Arithmetics, Harvey's Grammars and Maury's Geographies.

Warren adopted Holmes's Spellers, McGuffey's Readers, Davies' Arithmetics, Harvey's Grammars and Guyot's Geographies.

Craig, Floyd, Greenville, Henrico, King William, Prince Edward and Tazewell adopted Holmes's Spellers and Readers, Davies' Arithmetics, Maury's Geographies and Bullions's Grammars.

Accomac, Botetourt, Fairfax and Roonoke adopted Holmes's Spellers and Readers, Davies' Arithmetics, Maury's Geographies and Harvey's Grammars.

Alexandria county, Lunenburg, Montgomery and York adopted McGuffey's Spellers and Readers, Davies' Arithmetics, Maury's Geographies and Harvey's Grammars.

Carroll, Franklin, Isle of Wight and Warwick adopted McGuffey's Spellers and Readers, Davies' Arithmetics, Maury's Geographies and Bullions's Grammars.

Charles City adopted McGuffey's Spellers and Readers, Venable's Arithmetics, Maury's Geographies and Bullions's Grammars.

James City adopted McGuffey's Spellers and Readers, Venable's Arithmetics, Maury's Geographies and Harvey's Grammars.

Shenandoah adopted McGuffey's Spellers and Readers, Venable's Arithmetics, Guyot's Geographies and Harvey's Grammars.

No report from Mathews county.

On June 5, 1873, Miss M. T. Magill's School History of Virginia was adopted at \$1.00. On September 27, 1873, Holmes's Sixth Reader, \$1.20, Holmes's History of the United States, \$1.20 (but note above), Maury's Physical Geography, \$1.80 and Maury's Wall Maps (8 in no.), \$10 a set, were adopted.

ADOPTIONS OF 1874

In the April 1874 issue of the Educational Journal of Virginia, Superintendent Ruffner made the following announcement:

"New Book Contract—By an arrangement with the publishers, all the books now legally used in our public schools have been relicensed for three years from the 1st of September next. The prices for these books will not be quite so favorable as they are under the present contract, because all the publishers now belong to the Board of Trade, and thus restrictions have been placed upon the freeness of competition. Nevertheless the terms of the new contract are favorable—more so, it is said, than those now allowed to any other State. Book dealers in thirteen Virginia cities and towns—the names of which will be announced in due time—will be allowed to purchase their supplies directly from the publishers, at the largest discount allowed by the rules of the Board of Trade, viz., 40 per cent. off the retail price. But the sales will be made to such dealers only on condition that they retail the books at a discount of 20 per cent. from the retail prices; and if they sell to other dealers, it must be with the condition that such sub-dealers shall also sell at the same price of 20 per cent. off.

Moreover, parties representing public schools will be permitted to buy directly from the publishers on the same terms as the book dealers, i. e. they can buy their books at 40 per cent. off the retail price, provided they order in amounts of not less than fifty dollars. The prices named in the contract are cash prices.

The Board of Education has re-

served to itself the right to add an additional book on each of the subjects on which two books are now licensed.

The present contract will remain in force until the 1st day of September. Lists containing prices and other particulars will be published in due time. Publishers will not be allowed to raise the retail prices of their books beyond what they are at present. And if there should be any lowering of retail prices, as is now talked of among the publishers, we will still be allowed to obtain books at the largest rate of discount that may be fixed by the Board of Trade for the largest dealers."

The following announcement appeared in the July 1874 issue of the Educational Journal of Virginia:

"Prices of Text-books Next Year—As intimated in the April No. of the *Journal*, the publishers of the school books now licensed for use in our public schools, have agreed to sell on special terms to responsible book-sellers, who may order books from the following named places: — Alexandria, Christiansburg, Danville, Farmville, Fredericksburg, Harrisonburg, Lexington, Lynchburg, Norfolk, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Richmond, Salem, Staunton, Winchester and Wytheville.

These book-sellers will be permitted to buy at 40 per cent. discount from the printed retail prices *on condition*, and *only* on condition, (mind you!) that they will retail these books for the use of all pupils in the public schools at 20 per cent. off the published retail prices. And not only so, but if these merchants

sell to other merchants or dealers it shall be upon the express condition that the latter shall sell to or for the public school children at the same 20 per cent. off the retail prices, so that if any merchant or dealer anywhere in Virginia is found asking full price for the licensed school books, there is very strong presumptive evidence in this fact that somebody has been guilty of bad faith; and school officers should, by all means, find out where the trouble is. The publishers have also bound themselves to use their influence as far as possible to have all dealers in the State conform to the prices herein indicated.

Moreover, it should be noted that school authorities shall have the right to purchase directly from the publishers in quantities of not less than fifty dollars at the 40 per cent. discount, so that, if the neighboring book-sellers do not offer the books at satisfactory rates, the school authorities by taking a little trouble, may protect the people against improper practice. Below we give a list of the books, showing the three prices, retail, 20 per cent. off, and 40 per cent. off, together with the names of the publishers arranged alphabetically. (Note, I am giving only one price, the 20 per cent. off, the price to pupils, James G. Johnson):

A. S. Barnes & Co., New York City:	
Davies' Primary Arithmetic..	\$.20
Davies' Intellectual .....	.32
Davies' Elements of Written Arithmetic .....	.40
Davies' Practical Arithmetic..	.72
Brewer & Tileston, Boston:	
Worcester's Primary Dictionary .....	.50

THE MCGUFFEY READER

32

Worcester's Elementary Dictionary	\$.92
Worcester's Comprehensive Dictionary	1.44
Worcester's Academic Dictionary	1.80
Iverson, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., New York City:	
Spencerian Copy Books, per dozen	1.44
Webster's Primary Dictionary .....	.51
Webster's Common School Dictionary .....	.75
Webster's Academic Dictionary	1.76
Webster's High School Dictionary	1.00
Webster's Counting House Dictionary	2.80
Scribner, Armstrong & Co., New York City:	
Guyot's Elementary Geography .....	.60
Guyot's Intermediate Geography	1.20

Guyot's Common School Geography	\$1.60
Guyot's Physical Geography ..	1.80
Sheldon & Co., New York City:	
Bullions' School Grammar ..	.40
Bullions' Practical Grammar ..	.80
Bullions' Exercises in Analysis, Parsing and Composition .....	.40
University Publishing Company, New York City:	
Venable's First Lessons in Numbers .....	.24
Venable's Intermediate Arithmetic .....	.48
Venable's Mental Arithmetic ..	.36
Venable's Practical Arithmetic .....	.80
Holmes' First Reader .....	.16
Holmes' Second Reader ....	.28
Holmes' Third Reader .....	.40
Holmes' Fourth Reader ....	.60
Holmes' Fifth Reader	1.00

Holmes' Sixth Reader	\$1.20
Holmes' Primer .....	.08
Holmes' Speller .....	.14
Holmes' History of United States	1.20
Maury's First Lessons in Geography .....	.51
Maury's World We Live In ..	1.00
Maury's Manual of Geography	1.60
Maury's Physical Geography	1.80
Wilson, Hinkle & Co., Cincinnati:	
Harvey's Elementary Grammar .....	.39
Harvey's English Grammar ..	.75
McGuffey's First Reader ...	.16
McGuffey's Second Reader ..	.32
McGuffey's Third Reader ..	.44
McGuffey's Fourth Reader ..	.52
McGuffey's Fifth Reader ....	.84
McGuffey's Sixth Reader ..	1.00
McGuffey's Primer .....	.11
McGuffey's Speller .....	.16"

THE JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE AND THE SENATE WITH THE DOCUMENTS PRINTED AS A PART OF THESE JOURNALS

An examination of the House and the Senate Journals and Documents for the period 1874 to 1936 brings to light many interesting facts.

Proposals to change almost every section of the constitution in reference to education were made.

Bills, resolutions and joint resolutions were introduced to regulate or compel uniformity in the use of textbooks, to change the method of selecting, to investigate the ac-

tions of the board of education, to extend adoptions made, to consider the feasibility of printing textbooks and furnishing them to pupils at cost, to restrict the time in which books might be changed, to enforce the selection by the board of education of a single rather than a multiple list, to bring about a method of distribution that would make books more easily accessible to pupils, to regulate the prices paid by pupils, to establish a basis of exchange of old books for new ones when changes were made, to prescribe the terms of the contracts entered into by the publishers with the board of education, and to

change or restrict directly or indirectly the powers and duties of the board of education.

This continued agitation at times greatly influenced the actions of the board of education, resulted in laws that materially affected school book adoptions, and finally terminated in revised constitutional provisions and in the public free school laws as they now exist. Probably the most significant result of all this activity on the part of the general assembly is one concrete restriction added to the fourth paragraph of section 130 of the revised constitution of 1928: "provided, however, the general assembly may pre-

The Books Used in Albemarle County, the Town and the City of Charlottesville

By reference to page 30 above, we learn that Albemarle County "adopted Holmes's Spellers and Readers, Venable's Arithmetics, Maury's Geographies and Bullions's Grammars in 1871." But this does not tell the whole story of the books used in Albemarle County and the Town of Charlottesville for the period from 1871 to 1878. On page 3 of the October, 1936 issue of the McGuffey Reader, I gave a description of a one-room school taught by Miss M. Virginia Patterson in a small brick building located on the present site of McGuffey School. This school designated as School Number 4 was taught by Miss Patterson for three sessions, 1871-1872, 1872-1873 and 1873-1874. From the register kept by her, we find that Spencerian copy books and Holmes's History of the United States were among the textbooks studied by the children. From the minutes of the (State) Board of Education and other sources, we learn that Magill's History of Virginia was put on the State list in 1873.

Whether any changes were made in the above list in 1878, I cannot positively say, but I present the following information for what it may be worth. On Wednesday, July 3, 1878, the Jeffersonian Republican had this news item:

"At a meeting of the School Board of the county a committee of trustees and teachers were appointed to report as to the advisability of changing the text books to be used in our public schools. The report to be made at the next meeting of the Board to be held in August. The following are the committee:

Trustees, A. R. McKee, W. C. Dabney, Major J. W. Goss.

Teachers, D. P. Powers, chairman, E. B. Massie, J. W. Lane, A. L. Holladay, J. P. Goss, J. W. McLeod, M. B. Almond."

I have been unable to find any reference to any report made by this committee but on Wednesday, September 25, 1878, there appeared in the Jeffersonian Republican an official notice from D. P.

Powers, County Superintendent of Schools, in which he stated that, "Newly selected books shall be introduced in the formation of all new classes. . . ." The entire notice published by Mr. Powers is merely a quotation of two paragraphs in the general regulations issued by the (State) Board of Education. This notice is presumptive but not conclusive evidence that the above committee recommended some changes to be made in textbooks. On December 10, 1879, there appeared in the Jeffersonian Republican an account of a Teachers' Institute held in the Town of Charlottesville. In the published proceedings of this meeting two quotations may tell their own story.

"Mr. Taylor expressed some very good views on the teaching of grammar, and Mr. Holladay spoke warmly of the grammars in present use in the schools. Mr. McDonald then, at the call of the chairman addressed the Institute, and delivered some very instructive remarks in favor of the system of Analysis as taught by Reed and Kellogg. On this day 78 teachers were in attendance." On the next day, the same subject was resumed. "Ingenious diagrams of the sentence (sic) proposed for analysis were presented by Messrs. Edwards and Lane, and a general discussion of the subject was participated in by Messrs. White, McDonald, and James W. Lane."

The Library of the University of Texas has a file of the Chronicle of Charlottesville, Virginia, for the years 1878 and 1879. Miss Winnie Allen, Archivist, of this library has had the file for the latter part of 1878 and the early part of 1879 checked for me and she has written me that nothing has been found that would, in a positive way, indicate that any changes were made in the textbooks for Albemarle County in 1878. It seems that I shall be compelled to leave this matter undetermined for the present, but I still have hopes of finding information that will remove all doubts about this question.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS, PARENTS, AND OTHERS!

PUBLIC SCHOOL BOOKS TEN PER CENT BELOW STATE CONTRACT PRICES, —A T—

"THE BOOK STORE."

Watson's Elementary Speller.....	\$ 18
Complete ".....	20
McGuffey's 1st Reader (Revised).....	17
" 2d " ".....	30
" 3d " ".....	42
" 4th " ".....	50
" 5th " ".....	72
" 6th " ".....	85
Harvey's Revised Elementary Grammar English ".....	42
Webster's Primary Dictionary.....	65
Venable's 1st Lesson in Numbers.....	18
" Intermediate Arithmetic.....	35
" Practical Arithmetic.....	65
Spencerian Copy Books (Large).....	10
(Small).....	07
Appleton's Elementary Geography.....	55
Higher ".....	1 25
Magill's History of Virginia.....	85
Eclectic History of United States.....	1 00
Stickney's Childs' Book of Language.....	08

Old Series Readers, Grammars, Geographies,
&c., taken in exchange for New Series
Public School Books.

Bargains in New and Second-Handed School
Books at "THE BOOK STORE."
sep27-18 **A. C. BRECHIN.**

NOTICE TO TEACHERS!

ALBEMARLE COUNTY, VIRGINIA, }
OFFICE OF COUNTY Supt Schools, }
FREE UNION, Va., Sept. 12, 1882.

At a recent meeting of the County School
Board of Albemarle county, the following
books were adopted for use in the Public
Schools for the period of four years, begin-
ning August 1st, 1882—viz:

Stickney's Child's Book of Language.....	09
Watson's Independent Elementary Spel- ler.....	20
Watson's Independent Complete Speller.....	22
Webster's Primary, Common School and Academic Dictionary, respec'y, 53, 80 \$1 83	
McGuffey's Revised Readers, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, respectively.....	20, 33, 47 56, 80, 94
Magill's History of Virginia.....	1 00
Eclectic History of United States.....	1 11
Appleton's Elementary Geography.....	61
" Higher ".....	1 38
Venable's 1st Lessons in Numbers, and Mental, Intermediate and Practical Arithmetic, respectively.....	20, 31, 40, 70
Harvey's Revised Elementary and Eng- lish Grammars, respectively.....	47, 72
Spencerian Copy Books, small and large, respectively.....	08, 11
Lupton's Scientific Agriculture.....	39

The above books can be obtained of Rev.
T. A. WARE, Charlottesville, or of his agent
at Scottsville, and at two places on the north
side of the county, of which due information
will be given.

Old books, which have been superseded by
the above, can be exchanged for the new of
corresponding series on equitable terms. By
a regulation of the Board of Education, no
pupil shall be admitted into the Public
Schools of the county unless provided with
the proper books from the above list.

sep20-3t **L. A. MICHIE,**
County Supt Schools.

New Advertisements.

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OFFICE OF COUNTY Supt Schools, }
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sep20-3t **L. A. MICHIE,**
County Supt Schools.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS, PARENTS, AND OTHERS!

PUBLIC SCHOOL BOOKS

—AT AND BELOW—

STATE CONTRACT PRICES.

Holme's reader taken in exchange for New
Series McGuffey's Readers.

HEADQUARTERS FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL
B|O|O|K|S.

Bargains in New and Second-Handed School
Books at "THE BOOK STORE."
sep20-18 **A. C. BRECHIN.**

THE ADOPTIONS OF 1882

The advertisements on this page
appeared in the Jeffersonian Re-
publican of Charlottesville in Sep-
tember and October, 1882.

These advertisements were pho-
tographed for me by Mr. John
Cook Wyllie, Curator of the Vir-
ginia Collection, of the Library of
the University of Virginia and
were reproduced by the Michie
Company.

A study of these announcements
makes it entirely clear that
Holmes's Readers were displaced
by McGuffey's Readers. The gram-
mars were changed from either
Bullions's or Reed and Kellogg's
(?) to Harvey's Grammars and
the geographies (most probably
Maury's) were displaced by Ap-
pleton's. The Eclectic History of
the United States displaced
Holmes's History. Other changes
made should speak for themselves.

Superintendent Michie and the
County School Board of Albemarle
County are to be commended for
the high class textbooks selected for
use in the county and city. As I
have copies of almost every book
chosen, I can speak at first hand
concerning the merits of the adop-
tions made. It was the duty of Mr.
Michie to make arrangements to
have the books on sale at points
easily accessible to pupils; he des-
ignated four places, Charlottesville,
Scottsville and two places on the
north side of the county.

THE ADOPTIONS OF 1886

If the local school board in Al-
bemarle County made any changes
in the books to be used for the pe-
riod from 1886 to 1890, such
changes had to be made to books on
the single list adoptions made by
the (State) Board of Education in
1886, which adoptions with the reg-
ulations may be found on pages 60
to 62 above. It may be noted that
many of the books on the single list
approved for the entire state in
1886 were already in use in Albe-
marle County. Whether the books
selected by the County School
Board of Albemarle County in 1882
were continued until 1890 or
changes were made in 1886, I do
not know.

THE ADOPTIONS OF 1890-1894

After making a diligent search
for information about the list of

books adopted by the County School Board of Albemarle County for use in Albemarle County and the Charlottesville City District for the period 1890-1894, the advertisement below was found in a partial file of the Charlottesville Weekly Chronicle in the possession of The Michie Company. This notice appeared in the issues for September 5, October 3, 17, 24, 31, November 7, 14, 21, and 28, 1890, and is reproduced exactly as printed. I express my thanks to The Michie Company for the permission to reproduce and for the actual work of reproducing this important historical item. The books on this list were for the elementary grades.

The Charlottesville City District for the period July 1, 1890 to July 1, 1892, had to use the same textbooks as those adopted by the County School Board of Albemarle County. Howe P. Cochran was clerk of the School Board of the City of Charlottesville for the session 1891-1892. From the indigent book requisitions approved by him, we find that the books listed for Albemarle County were used predominantly for the sessions 1890-1892 in the schools of the City.

The books by McGuffey, Venable, Harvey, Webster, Maury and Worcester were standard texts for a long time in the state. McGuffey's Alternate series was put on the supplementary list by the (State) Board of Education in 1890. Albemarle County and Charlottesville made use of these valuable adjuncts to teaching.

NOTICE ! NOTICE !!

Public School Teachers, Parents, and others !

— PRICE LIST —

Of Public School Books for session 1890-91. Adopted by Virginia State Board of Education. Recommended by Albemarle County School Board, and endorsed by D. P. Powers, Esq., County Superintendent of Public Schools.

Mc Guffey's Revised primer.....	\$ 10	Mc Guffey's Alternate Speller	\$ 12
" " Speller.....	17	" " 1st Reader.....	22
" " 1st Reader.....	17	" " 2nd "	22
" " 2nd "	30	" " 3rd "	30
" " 3rd "	42	" " 4th "	40
" " 4th "	50	" " 5th "	50
" " 5th "	72	" " 6th "	60
" " 6th "	85	Thomas' Spelling Blanks.....	10
Venable's 1st Lessons in Arithmetic...	18	Maury's Elementary Geography.....	55
" " New Elementary "	40	" " Manual	1.25
" " Old "	30	" " Physical "	1.50
" " Intermediate "	36	Holme's History of United States.....	1.00
" " Practical "	65	Magill's " " Virginia.....	1.00
Harvey's Elementary Eng. Grammar...	42	Worcester's Primary Dictionary.....	40
" " Revised Higher "	65	Graphic Copy Books, small.....	8
Webster's Primary Dictionary.....	50	" " large.....	10
Familiar Animals.....	50	Lang Syne.....	50

No Credit. No Discount. Nothing throw'd in.

Above prices are net. Cut this out and paste it up. A full stock of school supplies at bottom prices.

HEADQUARTERS,

"THE BOOK STORE."

Charlottesville, Va. **A. C. BRECHIN.**

[aug 6 ts]

Mr.

SEND YOUR ORDERS

—TO—

J. E. JARMON,

HEADQUARTERS

—FOR—

Free-School Books, Stationery, and School Supplies,

216 East Main St., CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

Supplementary Readers.	McGuffey's Alternate Speller.....	\$ 12
	McGuffey's Alternate First Reader.....	12
	McGuffey's Alternate Second Reader.....	20
	McGuffey's Alternate Third Reader.....	30
	McGuffey's Alternate Fourth Reader.....	40
	McGuffey's Alternate Fifth Reader.....	50
	McGuffey's Alternate Sixth Reader.....	60
	"Familiar Animals and Their Wild Kindred".....	50
	Cooke's Virginia.....	1 06
	McGuffey's Revised Speller.....	17
	McGuffey's Revised Primer (paper).....	09
	McGuffey's Revised First Reader.....	17
	McGuffey's Revised Second Reader.....	30
	McGuffey's Revised Third Reader.....	42
	McGuffey's Revised Fourth Reader.....	50
	McGuffey's Revised Fifth Reader.....	72
	McGuffey's Revised Sixth Reader.....	85
	Long's New Language Exercises—Part I.....	20
	Long's New Language Exercises—Part II.....	25
	Harvey's Revised Elementary Grammar.....	42
	Harvey's Revised English Grammar.....	65
	Maury's Revised Elementary Geography.....	54
	Maury's Revised Manual of Geography.....	1 28
	Maury's Revised Physical Geography.....	1 20
	Appleton's New Elementary Geography.....	55
	Appleton's Higher Geography.....	1 25
	Appleton's Physical Geography.....	1 60
	Spencerian Copy-books:	
	Tracing Course, 4 Nos., 1, 2, 3 and 4, each.....	06
	Shorter Course, 7 Nos., 1 to 7, each.....	06
	Common School Course, 8 Nos., 1 to 8, each.....	08
	Magill's Revised History of Virginia.....	1 00
	Holmes' New History of the United States.....	1 00
	Barnes' Primary History of the United States.....	60
	Barnes' Brief History of the United States.....	1 00
	Barnes' General History.....	1 60
	Webster's Primary Dictionary.....	48
	Webster's Common School Dictionary.....	72
	Webster's High School Dictionary.....	98
	Webster's Academic Dictionary.....	1 50
	Worcester's Primary Dictionary.....	40
	Worcester's New School Dictionary.....	65
	Worcester's Comprehensive Dictionary.....	1 15
	Worcester's Academic Dictionary.....	1 25
	Venable's New Elementary Arithmetic.....	40
	Venable's New Practical Arithmetic.....	65
	Tracy's Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene.....	1 00
	Thomas's Blanks for Written Spelling, Nos. 1 and 2, each.....	10

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SESSIONS 1892-1894

The time from September 1892 to September 1894 was a transition period from the books adopted by the County School Board of Albemarle County to those selected by the School Board of the City of Charlottesville as an independent school division.

The list of textbooks on this page is an exact reproduction of one that I found in Superintendent Frank A. Massie's official papers. On the back of this list is a requisition for certain texts to be used by an orphan child on his father's side. The writing is in the hand of Jas. W. Lane and bears date of Sept. 14, 1892, on which date the requisition was approved in writing by Superintendent Massie. The books called for were: Fisher's Essentials of Geography, Venable's Practical Arithmetic, Swinton's Word Analysis, Higher Lessons in English by Reed and Kellogg, Barnes' Brief History of the United States, one Spencerian copy book number 1, one blank for spelling. It will be noted that some of these books are not on the list; this means that the City of Charlottesville was exercising its rights in choosing a list of textbooks according to the regulations of the Board of Education. Charlottesville became an independent school division, separate and apart from Albemarle County, effective July 1, 1892, prior to which date the city schools had to use the same elementary textbooks as those adopted by the County School Board of Albemarle County. The book dealers in Charlottesville, as a rule, included in their printed textbook lists the books used by Charlottesville, Albemarle County and the surrounding territory.

A comparison of the list of books adopted by Albemarle County in 1890 with the list on this page and the list of selections made by the School Board of the City of Charlottesville in 1894, should definitely settle the texts used in the city for the period 1892-1894.

THE ADOPTIONS OF 1894-1898

I found in the official papers of Superintendent Frank A. Massie a book list from which the Michie Company made the photographic reproduction on the next page. I have a copy of Brechin's list for 1895 which corresponds exactly with Jarman's. The dealers in Charlottesville carried a stock of books used in the city, Albemarle County and surrounding territory. By checking the indigent book requisitions preserved by Mr. Massie, I am able to determine the exact books used in the city for the ses-

sions 1894-1898. For the elementary grades the books were: McGuffey's Revised Primer, First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Readers; McGuffey's Alternate Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Readers; Watson's Independent Fifth Reader; Barnes' First, Second, Third and Fourth Readers; Watson's Elementary Speller and Complete Speller; Reed's Word Lessons; Westlake's 3,000 Words; Webster's Common School Dictionary; Swinton's Word Analysis and Language Primer; Reed and Kellogg's Graded Lessons in English and Higher English; Spencerian Copy Books and Heath's Natural System of Vertical Writing; Venable's Primary Arithmetic, Elementary Arithmetic and Practical Arithmetic; Maury's Elementary Geography and Manual of Geography; Fisher's Essentials of Geography; Barnes' Primary History of the United States and Brief History of the United States; Cooke's Stories of the Old Dominion; Anderson's History of England; Parley's Universal History; Health for Little Folks, Lessons in Hygiene, New Pathfinder Physiology Number Two and Steele's Hygienic Physiology; Thomas' Spelling Blanks, Numbers One and Two; and Krusi's Drawing Books, One, Two and Three.

A book list used forty-two years ago is an important historical item. On August 14, 1894, the School Board of the City of Charlottesville approved a four-year course of study for the high school and adopted the high school books on this list to put that course of study into effect. It would take a very substantial consideration to induce me to give up the original copy of the book list of 1895, which is in my possession.

JARMAN'S

HEADQUARTERS FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL SUPPLIES

Price List of Public School Books for 1895.

SPELLERS.

McGuffey's Revised Primer.....	10
McGuffey's Revised Speller.....	17
Watson's Elementary Speller.....	18
Watson's Complete Speller.....	20
Reed's Word Lessons.....	30
Westlake's 3,000 Words.....	30
Webster's Primary Dictionary.....	48
Webster's C. School Dictionary.....	70

READERS.

McGuffey's Revised First Reader.....	17
McGuffey's Revised Second Reader....	30
McGuffey's Revised Third Reader.....	40
McGuffey's Revised Fourth Reader.....	50
McGuffey's Revised Fifth Reader.....	70
McGuffey's Revised Sixth Reader.....	85
McGuffey's Alternate Speller.....	12
McGuffey's Alternate First Reader....	12
McGuffey's Alternate Second Reader..	20
McGuffey's Alternate Third Reader...	30
McGuffey's Alternate Fourth Reader..	40
McGuffey's Alternate Fifth Reader....	50
McGuffey's Alternate Sixth Reader....	60

GRAMMAR.

Harvey's Elementary Grammar.....	40
Harvey's Higher Grammar.....	65
Swinton's Word Analysis.....	30
Swinton's Language Primer.....	25
Reed & Kellogg's Graded English.....	45
Reed & Kellogg's Higher English.....	70
Swinton's New Language Lessons.....	30
Long's New Language Lessons No. 2..	25
Spencerian Copybooks—small.....	6
Spencerian Copybooks—large.....	8

Composition Books, Cloth-bound Slates—single, Cloth-bound Slates—double,
Tablets, Chalk, Sponges, Ink, Lead and Slate Pencils, Bags,
Wire-bound Slates—single, Pens, Rulers, Wire-bound Slates—double.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Collar & Daniel's Beginner's Latin..\$1	10
Gildersleeve's Latin Grammar.....	1 15
Gradatim.....	50
Gildersleeve's Latin Ex. Bk.....	85
Caesar.....	1 00
Cicero.....	1 00
Virgil.....	1 00
Livy.....	1 20
Well's Academic Algebra.....	1 40
Well's Geometry, Plane and Solid..	1 30
Well's Trigonometry.....	65
Todhunter's Trigonometry.....	1 25
Hossfeld's Introductory French.....	75
Whitney's French Reader.....	1 40
Whitney's French Grammar.....	
Short Stories in French by.....	
Corneille.....	
Racine.....	1 20
Harper and Tolman's Caesar.....	

ARITHMETIC.

Venable's Primary Arithmetic.....	18
Venable's Elementary Arithmetic.....	40
Venable's Practical Arithmetic.....	65
Venable's Easy Algebra.....	

GEOGRAPHY.

Maury's Elementary Geography.....	50
Maury's Manual Geography.....	1 25
Maury's Physical Geography.....	1 20
Fisher's Essentials of Geography.....	50

HISTORY.

Barnes' Primary History of U. S.....	60
Barnes' Brief History United States..	1 00
Cook's Stories of the Old Dominion..	1 50
Magill's History of Virginia.....	1 00
Swinton's Outlines of History.....	1 65
Anderson's History of England.....	1 35
Parley's Universal History.....	1 15
Holmes' History of United States....	1 00

PHYSIOLOGY.

Health for Little Folks.....	30
Lessons in Hygiene.....	45
Tracy's Physiology and Hygiene.....	1 00
Steele's Hygienic Physiology.....	1 00
Familiar Animals and Kindred.....	50
Living Creatures—Land, Water, Air..	50
Thomas' Spelling Blanks, No. 1.....	10
Thomas' Spelling Blanks, No. 2.....	10
Bookkeeping Blanks.....	
Punctuation Blanks 1, 2, 3.....	
Krusi's Drawing Copies, 1, 2, 3.....	12
Ward's Business Forms.....	10

Take List to Jarman's Bookstore, Charlottesville
CHECK OFF WHAT THE PUPIL NEEDS.

TEXTBOOKS ADOPTED BY THE SCHOOL BOARD OF
THE CITY OF CHARLOTTESVILLE, AUGUST
18, 1898

The information about the textbooks used in the city schools for the period 1898-1904 is based on the following source data: the original manuscript copy of the report of the textbook committee with the annotation by Superintendent Massie that this report was adopted by the School Board; a copy of the list of textbooks adopted by the Board of Education in 1898 with a pencil annotation by the side of each book selected by the local School Board; two pieces of a book list used in 1898 which together give ninety per cent of the books used during that session; an announcement of the textbooks adopted by the local School Board which appeared in the Daily Progress of Charlottesville August 19, 1898; and the indigent book requisition sheets showing the books purchased for use of children who were not able to pay for them individually. These indigent book lists with the bills for the separate items were preserved by Superintendent Frank A. Massie in his official papers.

GRADED SCHOOL BOOKS

Primers

Werner's Primer\$.30

Spellers

Merrill's Speller16

Readers

Stepping Stones to Literature:

First Reader, boards20

First Reader, cloth25

Second Reader, boards28

Second Reader, cloth32

Third Reader, boards36

Third Reader, cloth40

Fourth Reader, cloth48

Fifth Reader, cloth48

Arithmetics

Warren Colburn's Intellectual Arithmetic35

Venable's New Elementary Arithmetic30

Venable's New Practical Arithmetic50

Language Lessons and Grammars

Hyde's Practical Lessons in the Use of English .30

Whitney & Lockwood's English Grammar60

Geographies

Frye's Elements\$.65
Frye's Complete 1.25

Histories and Civics

Cooper, Estill & Lemmon's Our Country1.00

Copy Books

Natural System Vertical Writing, each06

Physiologies

Cutter's Beginner's Physiology25
Cutter's Intermediate Physiology42

Dictionaries

Webster's Primary Dictionary48
Webster's Common School Dictionary72

Bookkeeping

Meservey's Bookkeeping:

Single Entry, cloth60

Same in boards45

Supplementary Reading

Cooke's Stories of the Old Dominion 1.00

From the indigent book lists we find that Johnson's First Reader, Paul Bert's First Steps in Scientific Knowledge, Lee's History, Reed's Word Lessons, Magill's History of Virginia and Stepping Stones to Literature Sixth Reader were in quite general use, at least in some classes, beginning with the session 1899.

THE ADOPTIONS OF 1904

The information about the textbooks used in the city schools for the period 1904-1908 is based on the minutes of the School Board of the City of Charlottesville for the meeting held May 31, 1904 and on the minutes of the State Board of Education for the meeting held June 24, 1904.

Primers

The Arnold Primer25
The Holton Primer25
Wheeler's Primer30

Spellers

Branson's Complete Speller24
Quincy Word List20

Dictionaries

Webster's Primary Dictionary	\$.48
Webster's Common School Dictionary .....	.72

*Readers**Graded Classics:*

First Reader .....	.24
Second Reader .....	.30
Third Reader .....	.40
Fourth Reader .....	.45

Stepping Stones to Literature:

First Reader .....	.25
Second Reader .....	.35
Third Reader .....	.40
Fourth Reader .....	.50
A Reader for Fifth Grades .....	.55
A Reader for Sixth Grades .....	.55
A Reader for Seventh Grades .....	.55
A Reader for Higher Grades .....	.55

Ward's Rational Method of Teaching Reading:

Primer .....	.35
First Reader .....	.35
Second Reader .....	.44
Manual for teachers .....	.36

Language and Grammar

Language Through Nature, Literature and Art45
Woodley's Foundation Lessons in English, Books I and II, each .....	.35
Buehler's Modern English Grammar .....	.50

History

Smithey's History of Virginia .....	.60
Chandler and Chitwood's Makers of American History .....	.60
Lee's New School History of the United States .....	.75
Tappan's England's Story85

Civil Government

Smithey's Civil Government of Virginia60
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Geography

Frye's Elements of Geography58
Frye's Grammar School Geography	1.12

Arithmetic

Warren Colburn's Intellectual Arithmetic35
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Southworth-Stone's Arithmetics:

Book I	\$.30
Book II40
Colaw & Ellwood's Advanced Arithmetic54

Physiology

Krohn's First Book in Hygiene .....	.30
Krohn's Graded Lessons in Hygiene .....	.50

Copy Books

Natural System of Vertical Writing (for pri- mary grades) each .....	.06
Smith's Intermedial Penmanship (for ad- vanced grades) each .....	.05

*Drawing**Augusburg's Drawing System:*

Teachers' Manual, Books I, II, III, each ..	.75
Standard Tablets, twelve numbers, each ...	.15
Shorter Tablets, eight numbers, each .....	.15

*Music**Modern Music Series:*

Primer Vocal Music .....	.25
First Book Vocal Music .....	.30
Second Book Vocal Music .....	.40
Third Book Vocal Music .....	.50

Miscellaneous

Burkett, Stevens & Hill's Agriculture for Be- ginners .....	.60
O'Neill's Punctuation .....	.40

Previous to the adoptions of 1908 the local school officials had much to do with the choosing of the textbooks for use in the local school divisions, counties and cities. But the State Board of Education in 1908 adopted a single list of books to be used by localities as basal texts with certain books specified as supplementary. It is true that cities and counties had different texts in some subjects but on the whole the single list idea for the entire state prevailed. And this was a great relief to school officials, pupils and patrons.