

**AIDS TO FAMILY
GOVERNMENT: OR, FROM
THE CRADLE TO THE SCHOOL,
ACCORDING TO FROEBEL**

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Aids to Family Government: Or, from the Cradle to the School, According to Froebel by Bertha Meyer & M. L. Holbrook

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BERTHA MEYER & M. L. HOLBROOK

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AIDS TO
FAMILY GOVERNMENT;
OR,
FROM THE CRADLE TO THE SCHOOL, —

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LIBRARY

ACCORDING TO FROEBEL.

By BERTHA MEYER.

TRANSLATED FROM THE SECOND GERMAN EDITION BY

M. L. HOLBROOK, M.D.

TO WHICH HAS BEEN ADDED AN ESSAY ON

THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN

AND

THE TRUE PRINCIPLES OF FAMILY GOVERNMENT,

By HERBERT SPENCER.

Motto. "COME, LET US FOR OUR CHILDREN LIVE."

NEW YORK:
M. L. HOLBROOK & CO.

1879.

PREFACE TO THE SECOND GERMAN EDITION.

THE following book has found many kind and indulgent friends ; it has been received by mothers with favor ; indeed has been made a part of the family and household treasures by many, so that they go to it as a friend and counsellor when disquieted by doubt and uncertainty. The wish has been expressed to us orally as well as by numerous letters that it might find a wider circulation and be accessible to every mother in every position in society. Therefore the publisher has been moved to prepare a new and cheap edition which can be purchased by every family having the desire to learn from the experience of others, so that instead of subjecting each child to a special experiment they may first form an intelligent opinion as to the best means of aiding it in its full development.

The first source of these leaves was the author's desire to be a counsellor and help to her own children when the mother's eye could no longer watch over them. If they are destined to go out to a wider circle and it is permitted to them to speak words of consolation to only one mother in a hundred, in the hour of anxiety to stand by her, in the moment of doubt to aid her in finding the correct solution of the nature and disposition of her child ; if in homes filled with care for the bodily welfare of her darling, they are permitted to be a quiet, helpful adviser, then will they have

fulfilled their mission. And richly then will the pen be rewarded which has so joyously moved for childhood out of which the new race originates, for the young mother and for parents whose high destiny it is to be the builders and educators of the future race. So go, little book, as in love thou hast been written, and excite and nourish love in the parental as in the childish heart.

BERTHA MEYER.

BERLIN, Oct. 1876

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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice.

2. The second part outlines the procedures for handling discrepancies between the recorded amounts and the actual cash received. It states that any such variance must be investigated immediately.

3. The third part details the process of reconciling the company's books with the bank statements. It requires that this process be completed on a monthly basis.

4. The fourth part describes the controls in place to prevent fraud and ensure the integrity of the financial data. This includes regular audits and the separation of duties.

5. The fifth part provides information on the reporting requirements for the company's financial performance. It notes that all reports must be submitted to the board of directors.

6. The sixth part discusses the company's policy on the use of company funds for personal expenses. It states that such use is strictly prohibited.

7. The seventh part outlines the consequences of non-compliance with the company's financial policies. It mentions that violations may result in disciplinary action.

8. The eighth part provides contact information for the finance department for any inquiries or concerns.

9. The ninth part concludes the document with a statement of the company's commitment to transparency and ethical financial practices.

10. The tenth part is a final note regarding the date of the last update to the policy.

FROM THE
CRADLE TO THE SCHOOL.

CHAPTER I.

BEGINNING OF EDUCATION.

I.

THE last century has rightly been called that of humanitarianism, of idealism,—the present that of realism. The humanitarianism of the last century degenerated into sentimentalism, while the realism of our century has degenerated into materialism. The two centuries, however, do not stand in absolute contrast with each other, and our own is not to be regarded as wholly destitute of the higher sentiments. What the idealism of the previous century thought to gain by violent and revolutionary means, the realism of our day is gaining by patient and practical effort, disturbed, indeed, now and then, by volcanic irruptions, but ever with restless energy renewing the work and destined to reap, in due time, its full fruition.

In the methods of our age the exactness of modern science is combined with the idealism of the past, and what is thus attained should not be, as formerly, the exclusive monopoly of a learned class, but should become the com-

mon property of mankind. This is true humanitarianism. In it is found the justification of our social struggles and aspirations, and the common bond of union between the two centuries.

II.

Woman demands in our day, an increase of human rights, and she may well demand it. Prejudice and narrowness characterize all existing conditions in society, and especially do they circumscribe the sphere of woman. Her resistance to oppression is therefore justifiable, even if the means employed and at times the end sought are not always the best.

Those who are opposed to the enlargement of woman's sphere advance an argument that is clearly unphilosophical. "If," say they, "the right to enter into public life is granted to woman she will lose her taste for domestic duties and for the training of children." But the natural instincts of woman are too strong to be thus destroyed. Her demand should only be for that enlargement and that liberty to which nature and the conditions of her life impel her. Such freedom can never impair her love of home, or render her less devoted to the sacred duties of the wife and mother whenever these may devolve upon her. Above all should woman be guarded against the necessity of entering into a repulsive marriage for the sake of a home, because the means of an independent existence have been denied to her, and protected also should she be from the lonesomeness and neglect that are so often the lot of those who remain unmarried.

The right to choose her occupation should therefore be granted to woman. If her highest aspirations in life must remain unfulfilled, then let no social prejudice, no legal restriction, prevent her from seeking in another sphere that