

**THE PESTALOZZIAN SERIES: FIRST-YEAR  
ARITHMETIC. FIRST-YEAR TEXT-BOOK:  
FOR PUPILS IN THE FIRST GRADE, FIRST  
YEAR, OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, BASED  
UPON PESTALOZZI'S SYSTEM OF  
TEACHING ELEMENTARY NUMBER**

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The Pestalozzian Series: First-Year Arithmetic. First-Year Text-Book: For Pupils in the First Grade, First Year, of Public Schools, Based upon Pestalozzi's System of Teaching Elementary Number by James H. Hoose

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**JAMES H. HOOSE**

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THE PESTALOZZIAN SERIES.

# FIRST-YEAR ARITHMETIC.

TEACHER'S MANUAL,

AND

FIRST-YEAR TEXT-BOOK

For Pupils in the First Grade, First Year, of Public  
Schools. Based upon Pestalozzi's System of  
Teaching Elementary Number.

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N. Y., Author of "Studies in Articulation," "On the  
Province of Methods of Teaching," etc.



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## DEDICATED

To those teachers who desire to say with Pestalozzi, "My aim was to carry the simplifying of all means of teaching so far that every common man can easily bring himself to teach his children, and to make the school gradually superfluous for the first elements."

## EXPLANATORY STATEMENT.

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This system of primary arithmetic was introduced by me into public school No. 2, Binghamton, N. Y., in November, 1881, the public schools of the city being then under my supervision. The school-year consisted of forty weeks, extending from September 5, 1881, to June 30, 1882; the age of the pupils mentioned below was averaged at the date of opening the school-year. The second grade (second year in school) in school No. 2 comprised two classes (A<sup>1</sup> and A<sup>2</sup>) which aggregated forty-two children, whose average age was 8.80 years. The first grade (first year in school) contained sixty-nine children, whom the school-system of the city ranked in three classes; the most advanced (A) class numbered twenty-two pupils, whose age averaged 7.82 years; the middle (B) class included sixteen pupils, whose average age was 6.69 years; and the lowest (C) class comprised thirty-one pupils,



—twelve boys and nineteen girls of average abilities — whose age averaged 5.63 years, September 5, 1881, the date when they first entered school; the other pupils in the first grade had attended school previous to this date. This system of elementary number was begun November 21 by the second grade, and December 6 by the pupils in the first grade.

Miss Mary Louise Roberts was principal of school No. 2, and Misses Emma Cordelia Mills, Nellie Stoppard Stuart, and Henrietta Roberts were her assistants. These teachers taught the subject orally; they kept daily for each of the five classes a journal wherein they entered in detail the work in arithmetic which the classes performed; they also recorded observations upon those marks of mental growth and development which characterized the acquirements of the pupils while they were prosecuting this subject according to the requisitions of the system. The entries in the journals constitute in substance the manual and the first-year and the second-year text-books of this series. The manual and first-year text-book contain only the work that the

pupils of the lowest (C) class had actually performed at the close of the school-year, June 30, 1882. The second-year text-book does not contain an equivalent of the amount of work which the pupils of the second grade had performed at the close of the school-year; but it includes in its first pages the advanced work that had been done June 30, 1882, by the highest (A) class, in the first grade. The middle (B) class was incorporated the last of March, 1882, with the lowest (C) class as the work of these two classes had been the same for some time previous. The programme of school exercises for the (C) class provided daily during the year twenty minutes for reciting and twenty minutes for studying number in the forenoon, and twenty minutes for reciting it in the afternoon, thus assigning to arithmetic one hour per day, or five hours per week — three hours and twenty minutes for recitation, and one hour and forty minutes for study. The work accomplished by the C class during the year is particularized in the following pages by 175 lessons for as many school-days which cover thirty-five weeks of a school-year of forty weeks. This arrangement

of work for the year allows to teachers five weeks for organizing classes at the opening of the year, for preliminary reviews at the beginning of terms, and for interruptions occasioned by holidays, the weather, sickness of pupils, and other influences which disturb the uniform progress of pupils.

Miss Mary L. Roberts and Miss Nellie S. Stuart transcribed from the journals the lessons which compose the manual and the text-books.

Miss Sarah A. Saunders, critic in the primary department of the Cortland Normal School, visited the school at Binghamton to inspect the development of the pupils who were pursuing the system, and assisted in supervising the work when it was preparing for the press.

J. H. HOOSE.

State Normal School, Cortland, N. Y., }  
July 25, 1883. }