



In and through these hands is the shape of the world tomorrow.

The Fashion Story at Nazareth

The uniform story at Nazareth has come full circle in its first 100 years. From the simple guidelines set forth for its earliest students, past a period of strict uniformity, school dress at Nazareth in 1971 reflects the personal preferences of its diverse student body while maintaining the "uniform" discipline.

The rules of 1871 indicated that any current dress was suitable with black or white preferred. In 1913, a shirt waist continued, in 1915 joined by a trend to a more fitted skirt. By 1919, emphasis was on dark dresses again.

The move toward a more definable uniform began in 1920, when students wore "any dark dress with white collar and black stockings and shoes." In 1925, the first real uniform was mandatory for the freshman class. It consisted of a black shirt waist with a box-pleated skirt and white collar. The long hemline had risen to the knee by 1928 and dipped to just below the knee in 1929.

The 1930's witnessed a return to black stockings. Any black shoes and any collar and cuff were acceptable. In 1933, some light and some dark stockings were in evidence. The hemline was up to knee length again in 1940, only to drop to two inches below the knee

in 1942. Fluctuations in hemline and color of shoe, with emphasis on white or dark oxfords, led the way to the very much uniformed '50's.

While the box-pleated black uniform remained in vogue for the first few years of the decade, brown oxfords and white socks were the "something new" that would last throughout the decade. The change to a "new uniform" was completed in 1952 with the introduction of a black jumper designed by Forman's. It was worn with a white, long-sleeve or short-sleeve, blouse. In 1957, the jumper was replaced by a black weskit and skirt for freshmen.

With the dawn of the 60's, this black weskit and skirt was the uniform—but not for long! At individual class assemblies in 1962, the first colorful Nazareth uniform was modeled for students. A grey blazer with Nazareth emblem was coordinated with a grey-blue-and-gold plaid, pleated skirt and teamed with the traditional white blouse. A more feminine, navy walking shoe succeeded the traditional, brown oxford. Uniform shoe styles changed frequently in the 60's; hemlines, however, just kept going up.

Heading toward the 70's and its centen-

nial year, Nazareth made the final uniform change for its first century in 1969. A blue vest, blue-grey herring bone skirt and white blouse became the winter outfit. And for summer, a choice of blue, pink or yellow shirt-waist dresses. Shoe style is left to the individual good taste of the student and is acceptable "as long as it complements the uniform."



Students arrive for class early in the morning.

Preparing for the Future

When Mother Stanislaus opened the first Nazareth Academy, her curriculum conformed to the program for young ladies in European convent academies.

Then, the principal subjects were religion, language, music, art and needlework.

Today, Nazareth prepares young ladies for the future with more than 80 courses, 50 of them elective.

Visitors to an academy Open House last Sunday were introduced to the fact that Nazareth teaches seven major areas of study: mathematics, art, languages, business, science, home economics and music.

Class size averages out to 25-30 students

per class, today. Students are eligible for an honors program, advanced placement courses and experimental courses in science and math.

The school has several specialized rooms for both independent study and classroom work. There are studios for crafts, art and ceramics, as well as resource centers, a short-hand lab and the library.

The school believes in ability phasing and independent study. Specialized personnel at the school include three guidance counselors, three librarians and special tutors.

With such a program, Nazareth sees itself as "a door to the future."