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TENTH ANNUAL
ANNOUNCEMENT AND CATALOGUE

335
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—OF THE—

GEORGIA
NORMAL and INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE,

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA.

1900-1901.

NEXT SESSION BEGINS ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1901.

ATLANTA, GA.:
FOOTE & DAVIES COMPANY,
PRINTERS AND BINDERS,
1901.

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MILLEDGEVILLE, GEORGIA

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PREFACE.

By consulting the index at the end of this pamphlet the reader may turn readily to any subject on which he may wish to be specially informed.

Prospective patrons and students are earnestly requested to read with special care the articles on "Government" and "Business Regulations." Please understand that every one of these laws will be rigidly enforced, and persons not willing to render a perfect obedience to them are urged to keep away from this school.

Special attention is also called to the articles on "Class Entrance Examinations," "The Seven Courses of Study" and "Instructions to Applicants." It is important that all persons expecting to patronize the school should study these subjects with care.

In preparing this catalogue, the President has tried to give all the information necessary for those who think of patronizing the institution. Owing to the multiplicity of subjects, however, and the brief space in which they had to be treated, he has doubtless failed to be sufficiently explicit on some points, so persons wishing further information are requested to write to the President, at Milledgeville, and he will answer promptly and fully any questions they may ask; but to avoid needless correspondence he begs that every inquirer before writing will look carefully and see if he cannot find what he wants to know clearly stated somewhere in the catalogue.

CALENDAR FOR SESSION 1901-1902.

1901.

SEPTEMBER 11, Wednesday: Opening Day.

NOVEMBER 28, Thursday: Thanksgiving holiday.

DECEMBER 21 to DECEMBER 31: Christmas holidays.

1902.

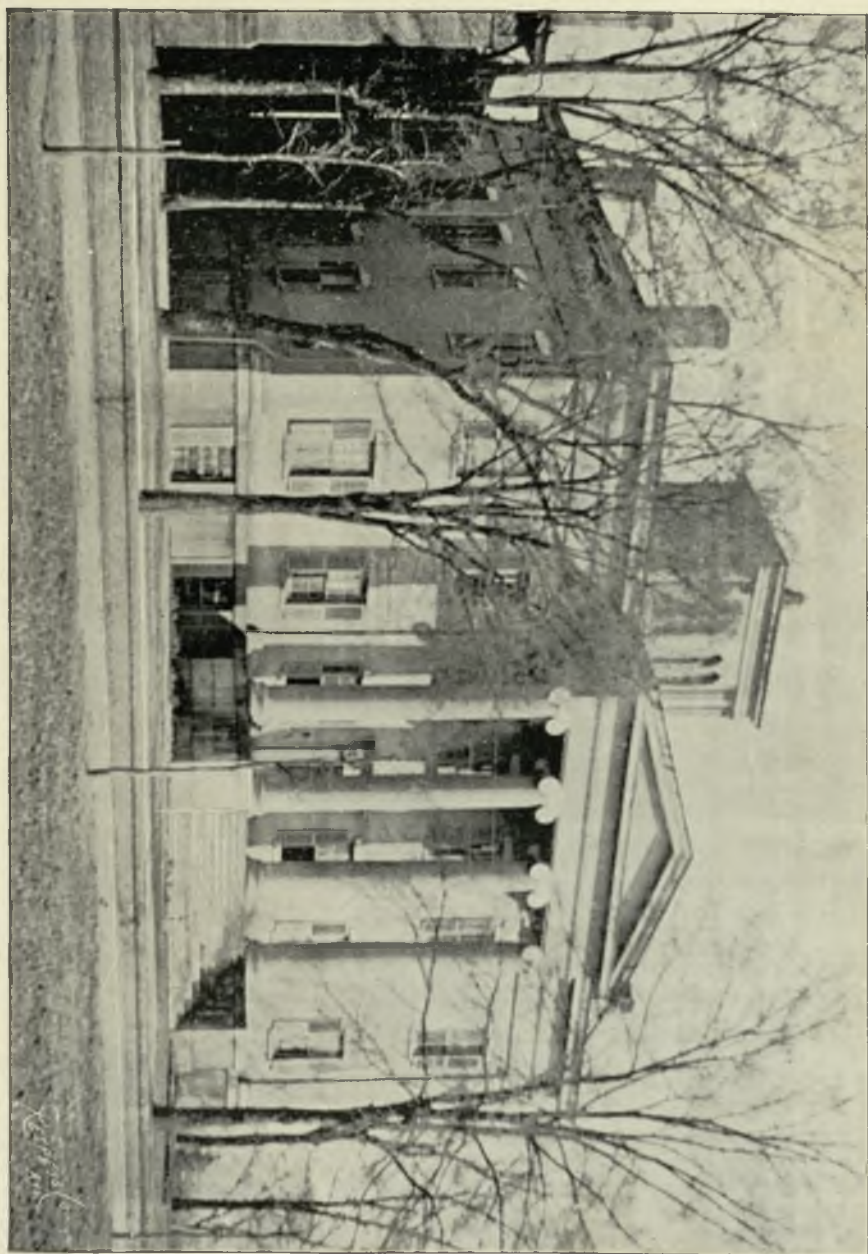
FEBRUARY 3 to FEBRUARY 7: Intermediate Examinations.

APRIL 26, Saturday: Confederate Memorial Day.

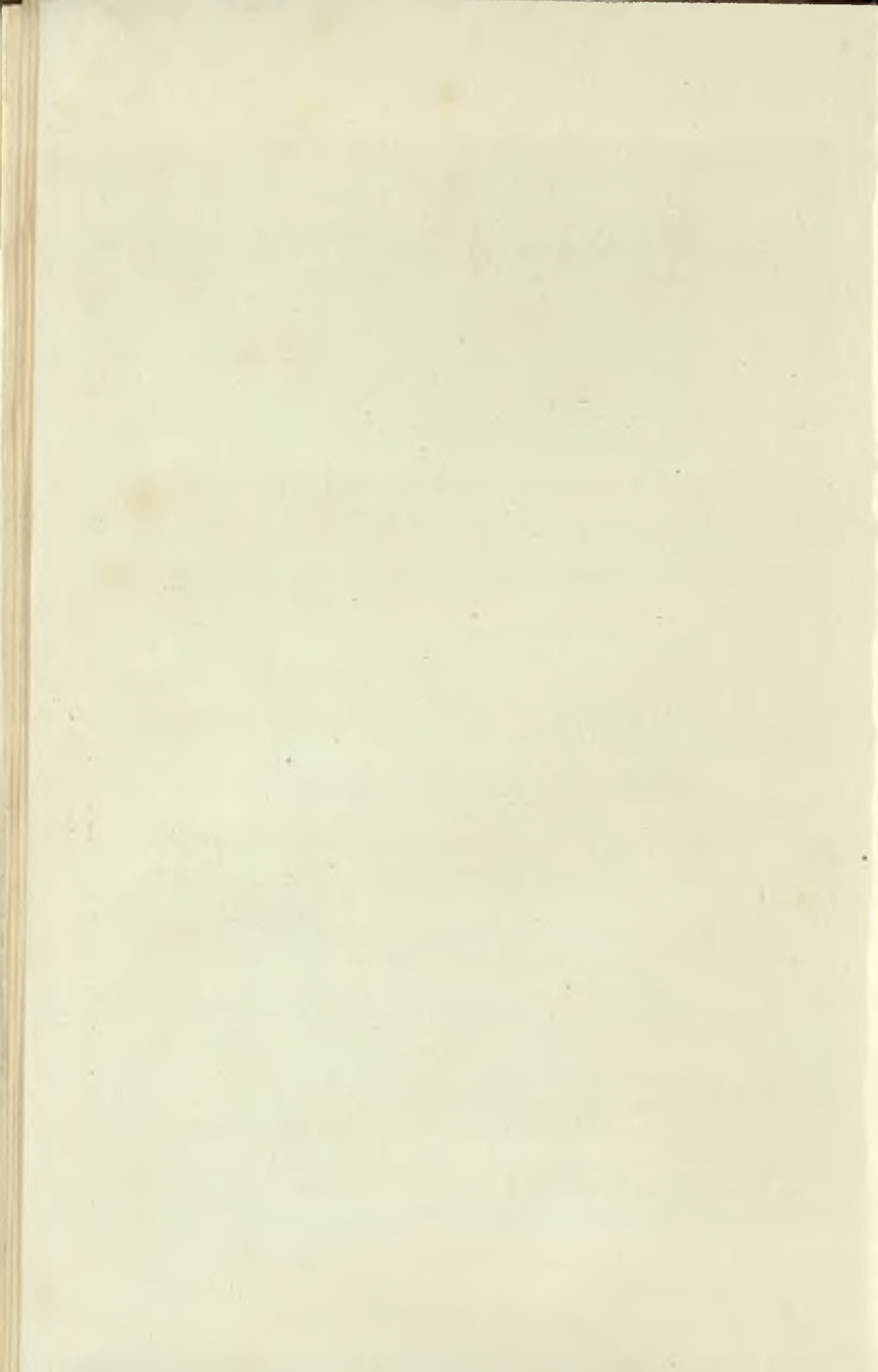
MAY 2, Friday: Annual May holiday.

MAY 23 to MAY 29: Final Examinations.

MAY 31 to JUNE 3: Commencement Exercises.



THE MANSION (Part of College Dormitory)



Georgia Normal and Industrial College.

HISTORICAL.

The Georgia Normal and Industrial College was created by a special act of the Georgia Legislature, passed in the summer of 1889. The bill for its establishment was introduced into the lower house of the Legislature by the late lamented Hon. William Y. Atkinson, then a representative from Coweta county, and afterward for two terms Governor of the State. This distinguished Georgian is justly regarded as the father of the institution. He was president of its Board of Directors from its foundation up to the day of his death, and he was always most zealously devoted to its interest.

By the appointment of Gov. John B. Gordon, the first Board of Directors was as follows: Hon. W. Y. Atkinson, Newnan; Hon. Patrick Walsh, Augusta; Hon. F. G. DuBignon, Savannah; Hon. A. S. Clay, Marietta; Dr. N. S. Walker, Eatonton; Capt. T. F. Newell, Milledgeville; Hon. R. N. Lamar, Milledgeville.

The corner-stone of the main building was laid on November 27, 1890, with impressive ceremonies, and the edifice was pushed rapidly to completion.

On Monday, September 30, 1891, the college was formally opened, and the work of the first session began. During that session 171 students were enrolled, coming from seventy-five counties in Georgia. During the second session the enrollment was 369 students, from ninety-eight counties. Ever since the beginning of the second annual session the school has been crowded to its utmost capacity, and every year many applicants for admission have been turned away for want of room.

During the ten years' existence of the school more than eight hundred of its students, graduates and undergraduates, have earned their own living by the practice of the profession and the industrial arts that they acquired in this institution, and more than 90 per cent. of its graduates have followed for a livelihood the business that they learned here. All over Georgia and other States these former students of the Georgia Normal and Industrial College are filling acceptably and at good pay responsible positions as teachers, stenographers, bookkeepers, dressmakers, etc.

These facts prove conclusively that there was great need in Georgia for an institution for the professional and industrial education of women, and that the Georgia Normal and Industrial College is in large measure supplying that need.

The institution never loses sight of the fact, however, that nearly every woman is destined to become to a greater or less extent a home-maker, and that, after all, that is her most important calling. Hence from the beginning one of the prime aims of the college has been to fit the young women of Georgia for proper home-making by giving them a careful and thorough course of instruction in such branches as cooking, household economics, home sanitation, sewing, dressmaking, etc. It has been exceedingly gratifying to observe that these studies, which make for domestic utility, have become each succeeding year more and more popular with the pupils and there has perhaps been more growth and progress in that direction than in any other branch of the school.

The College has now become thoroughly installed in the confidence and the affections of the people of Georgia. The wisdom of its progressive and aggressive steps in the education of women has been demonstrated beyond the cavil of a doubt and the beneficent practical results are showing themselves in many ways throughout the State.

At the recent annual meeting of the Board of Directors measures were adopted for several important improvements in the departments of the College, and the institution will start on its eleventh annual session prepared, it is believed, to do better work than ever before.

LOCATION.

The College is located in Milledgeville, a town of five thousand inhabitants, situated in Baldwin county, on the Oconee river, near the geographical center of the State. As the old capital of the State for so many years during the most interesting periods of Georgia's history and in the days of her greatest statesmen, it is full of inspiring historic associations. It is now a quiet, reposeful town, entirely free from those excitements, distractions and temptations that are so apt to withdraw the minds of young people, to a greater or less extent, from the earnest pursuit of their studies.

It is a very healthful place, being free from malaria and all climatic diseases. The town is abundantly supplied with the purest water from an admirable system of waterworks. The surrounding country is rolling in its formation and presents to the eye as beautiful and varied landscapes as can be seen anywhere in Georgia. The soil in the vicinity is very productive, and the people are generally in a prosperous condition. The society is as good as can be found in any locality in the State. There are Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopal and Catholic churches in the town, with regular services in each every Sunday.

The town is easily accessible from all parts of the State by means of the Macon and Augusta Railroad and the Central of Georgia Railway.

In Milledgeville is located the Georgia Military College, a well-conducted and flourishing school attended by many young men from all parts of the State.

BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENTS.

THE MAIN COLLEGE BUILDING is a beautiful and commodious edifice, four stories high, constructed in the best style of modern school architecture. The entire structure cost nearly \$50,000. It is used exclusively for teaching or class-room purposes. It is situated near the center of the twenty-acre lot given by the State for this purpose.

ATKINSON HALL DORMITORY is located fifty yards south of the main college building. It is a handsome brick building and accommodates one hundred and forty students, besides apartments

for the matron, housekeeper and several teachers. It was erected five years ago at a cost of \$25,000.

THE MANSION DORMITORY is made up of the magnificent "Executive Mansion," or Governor's residence, of former years, when Milledgeville was the capital of the State, and a large brick annex which was added to it nine years ago. The two buildings are connected with each other by a short arcade. The establishment is situated on a lot across the street from the main college building. It accommodates one hundred and ten students, besides apartments for the president's family and for the matron and the housekeeper.

THE COOKING SCHOOL is a neat frame building, situated on the college grounds about three hundred yards from the main college building.

THE EQUIPMENT of the College is new and is first-class in every particular. The recitation-rooms are all furnished with the best single desks and with an ample supply of maps, charts and all needful accessories of teaching. The laboratory is supplied with the very best apparatus, appliances and specimens for teaching the natural sciences. The various Industrial Departments have splendid outfits of everything necessary to carry on successfully their several branches of work. The school of Physical Culture is supplied with apparatus embracing the essential feature of a thoroughly equipped gymnasium. The dormitories are handsomely furnished throughout.

The College library contains about two thousand volumes, comprising mainly books of reference and standard works in art, science and literature. It occupies a pleasant room in the main college building, and has an ample outfit of shelves, tables, chairs, etc.

PURPOSES OF THE COLLEGE.

The object of the State in establishing and supporting this school is to provide for the young women of Georgia an institution in which they may get such special instruction and training as will prepare them to earn their own living by the vocation of teaching or by those industrial and fine arts that are suitable for women to pursue. Subsidiary to these two main objects the institution also teaches those branches of learning that constitute a general good education. It furthermore instructs and trains its pupils in those household arts that are essential to the complete education of every woman, whatever her calling in life may be or in whatever sphere of society she may move.

In other words, the purpose of the College is to prepare Georgia girls:

1. To do intelligent work as teachers, according to the best methods known to modern pedagogics.
2. To earn their own livelihood by the practice of some one or other of those industrial arts suitable for women to follow.
3. To earn their own livelihood as instructors in music or in fine art.
4. To exert an uplifting and refining influence on family and society by means of a cultured intellect, which can only be attained by a systematic education in the higher branches of learning.
5. To be skillful and expert in those domestic arts that lie at the foundation of all successful housekeeping and home-making.

To accomplish these several educational purposes, the courses of study pursued in the school are divided, in a general way, into five principal departments, namely:

1. The Normal Department.
2. The Collegiate Department.
3. The Industrial Department.
4. The Domestic Science Department.
5. The Music and Fine Art Department.

Many of the studies pursued in the College belong in common to all of the departments, but in certain lines of study the departments differentiate, giving rise to the above fivefold classification.

This will be made plain by the following concise description of the several departments:

Normal Department.

General Plan.

The purpose of this department is to prepare young women for the business of teaching. In the proper preparation of the teacher there are three principal elements, namely:

1. Broad and accurate scholarship.
2. Professional knowledge.
3. Skill in the practice of teaching.

The first of these requisites, namely, broad and accurate scholarship, this College undertakes to give in the course of collegiate study as stated in detail on pages 28-30 of this pamphlet.

The second requisite, namely, professional knowledge, it undertakes to give in the study of Psychology and Pedagogy, in the Junior and Senior classes, as stated in detail below.

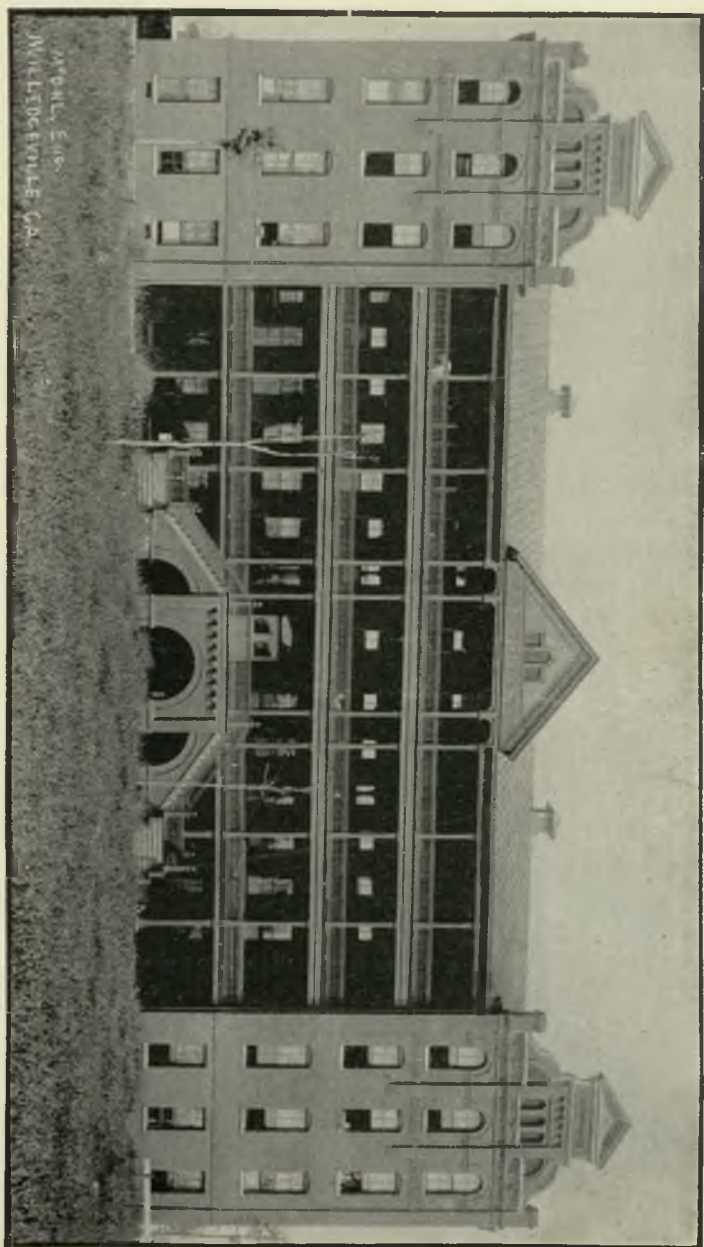
The third requisite, namely, skill in the practice of teaching, it undertakes to give by a thorough course of practical training in teaching the children of the various grades in the Model School and by instructions in methods of teaching. The plan of this part of the work is more fully given below under "Observation and Practice Teaching."

COURSE OF STUDY.

The course of study includes all of the studies of the Collegiate Department given on page 29, except that in the Junior year Chemistry is omitted and in the Senior year either Trigonometry or Latin is elected, the other omitted. In the place of these omissions a second year of Free-Hand Drawing and the professional courses as outlined below are required.

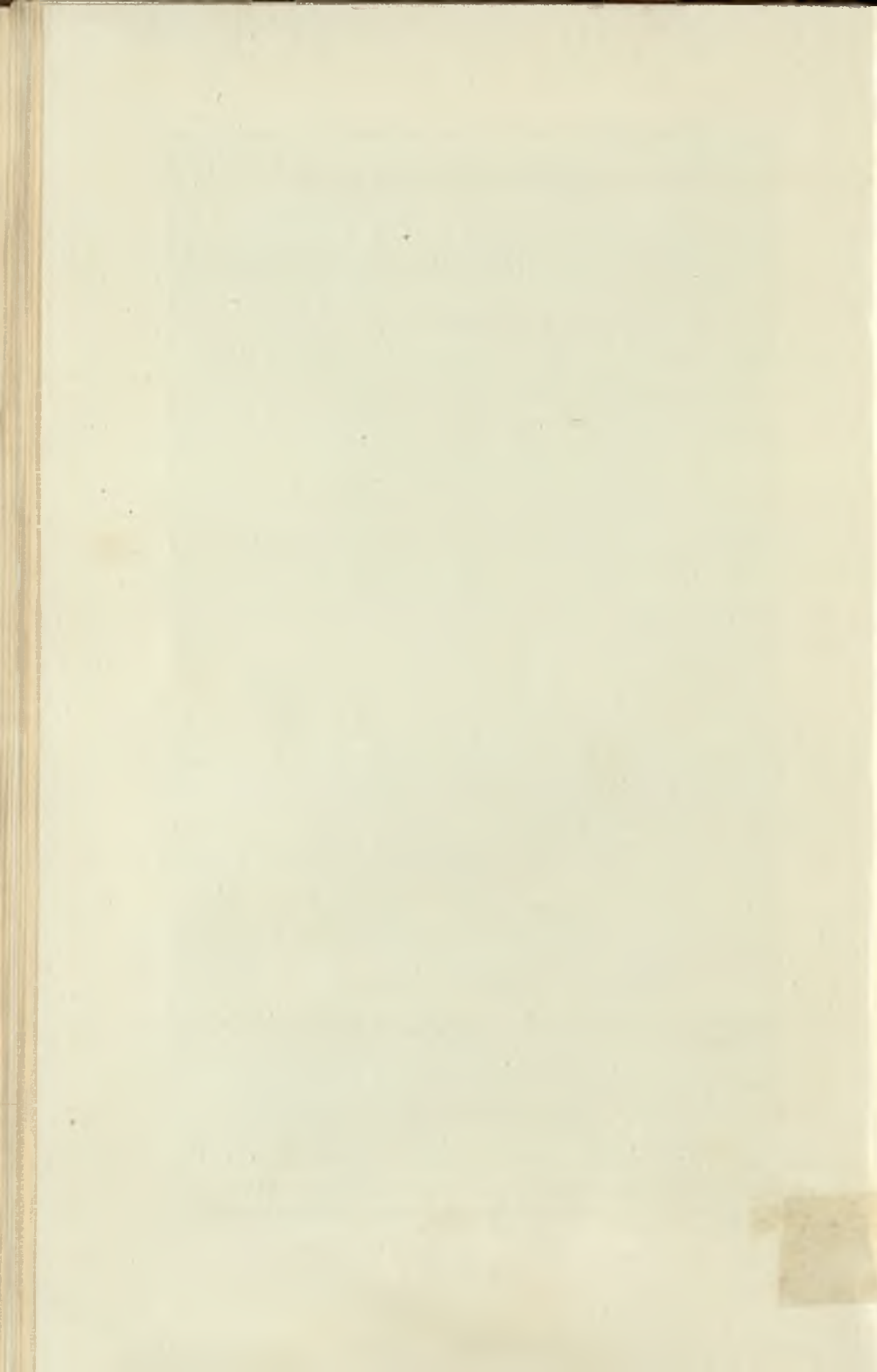
Psychology.

This is a course in educational Psychology. It aims to give a foundation for all educational theory and method. The work includes a brief presentation of physiological Psychology, a study



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ATKINSON HALL, (Part of College Dormitory).



of perception, apperception, memory, imagination, thought, induction and deduction, feeling, especially the altruistic and aesthetic emotions, will, attention, character, child-study.

Junior Year, three hours a week. Halleck's Psychology and Harris's Psychologic Foundations of Education.

History of Education.

A study of the origin and development of our educational ideals, the great educational reformers and the principles derived from them, and the American public school.

Junior Year, two hours a week. Seelye's History of Education, Swett's American Public School, and special books on reformers.

Method in Education.

The aim of education, the province of method, general principles underlying method, the recitation, special methods in Reading, Spelling, Language, Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Nature Study, Drawing, Physiology, Physical Training, and the correlation of all these in the course of study.

This course is begun in the Junior year and continued through the Senior. Roark's Method in Education, Georgia Manual, and lectures.

School Management.

The aims, the teacher, her qualifications and preparation, school arrangements or the *executive* conditions and means, school incentives, coercives, character-building.

This is given the latter part of the Senior Year. Page's Theory and Practice and Tompkins's School Management make the basis of the course.

Observation and Practice Teaching.

Observation is begun in the Junior Year and continued through the Senior Year. Throughout the Senior Year the Normal students engage in teaching.

Connected with the Normal Department is a large, well-organized training-school. It is known as the Peabody Model School. It consists of three rooms, three training teachers, and eight grades of primary and grammar-school work, covering the entire course of study usually pursued in the best city public schools through

what are generally called the "Grammar Grades." The attendance is made up of about one hundred children, ranging from six years to fourteen years of age. This school is much more than an adjunct to the Normal Department. Aside from methods in high-schools and collegiate subjects, it is the center about which the work of the entire Normal Department is organized. It is maintained mainly by means of an exceedingly liberal annual donation from the Peabody Educational Fund, obtained through the kindness of the manager of that fund, Dr. J. M. Curry, who has visited our College frequently, and who feels a great interest in its work. No more precious gift could have been conferred upon the Normal Department than this Model School. It is of incalculable advantage to the normal students. It serves both as a school of observation and as a practice school for them.

Students taking special Normal Course are organized into training-classes, and under the careful instruction of the three training teachers are required to do throughout the year regular practice teaching in the various grades of the Model School. The training teachers are normally educated, experienced and highly gifted instructors, and are thoroughly familiar with the best modern school methods.

The rooms of the Model School are splendidly equipped with the best school furniture and with all the most approved aids to teaching.

Nature Study.

In the Junior and Senior Years a special course in plant study, animal study, home geography, climate, weather, soil, etc., as foundation work in nature study will be given by the Professor of Pedagogy. Courses in physics, chemistry, astronomy and geology are given in the regular courses of the Science Department.

Review Courses.

At various times in the Senior Year review courses are given about as follows: Arithmetic by Miss Pearce first half of the year; United States History by President Chappell second half year; Physiology by Miss Hill first half; Geography by Mr. Woofter

second half; and Grammar by Miss Hodgson throughout the year.

Manual Training.

Various features of this work are taken up, the value of the work, the importance of hand and eye training, work in free-hand drawing, moulding, modeling, cutting, mounting, making, cooking, industrial arts, etc., all as correlated with orthodox school work. We hope soon to add gardening and flower-culture.

Normal Diploma.

Students who shall complete satisfactorily the above courses will be entitled to a Normal Diploma.

SPECIAL NORMAL COURSE.

Students who for good reasons can spend but one year in college may take a special course provided their scholarship is sufficient to enter them in Sophomore Class. If below this they are especially urged to bend all their energies to getting scholarship as a fundamental basis.

In the Special Normal they may take an elementary course in Psychology, in methods, and in observation and practice teaching along with studies in the regular Sophomore class or other classes as arranged by the faculty. This course is particularly suited to young women who wish to take a year off from teaching for the purpose of learning in a practical training-school the best modern methods of teaching. The design is to give a well-rounded one-year's course.

Buell's Essentials of Psychology and Roark's Method in Education will serve as the basis of this course.

This course does not lead to any certificate or diploma.

NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL ART.

This beautiful and exceedingly valuable branch of education is taught with the utmost thoroughness and efficiency in the Georgia Normal and Industrial College, and in its different branches

is closely related to the work of the Normal and the Industrial departments.

It includes the following branches:

1. Free-hand Drawing.
2. Color Study.
3. Instrumental Drawing.
4. Design.
5. Modeling in Clay.
6. Historic Ornament.
7. Study of Artists and Their Work.

These are closely correlated arts, and as taught in this College constitute a full two-years' course of study. The following brief statement will give some idea of the special purpose of each of these branches:

Free-Hand Drawing includes the rapid sketching, with pencil, brush, crayon, charcoal, or pen and ink, by the eye alone (that is, without the aid of a ruler or measure of any kind), of any object whatever of which a picture can be made, from the simplest geometric forms up to the living human face. Everything is drawn directly from the object itself, from memory, or from imagination; nothing from another picture, except for the study of technic.

Careful instruction is also given in the elements of water-color painting, by which the pupil is led to recognize and to appreciate the nice distinction and artistic blending of colors. This work includes sketches of still life, flowers, landscapes, etc., and the making of designs in color.

Industrial Art is that branch of art whose ultimate aim is to make practical designers and expert draughtsmen, capable of making a "working drawing" of any article to be manufactured—from a broomstick to a palace—so that it may be placed in the workman's hand as a pattern. It includes free-hand and instrumental drawing of geometric views and patterns, and industrial designing, or the making of original patterns for wall-paper, carpets, oil-cloth, laces, dress-goods, etc. This is rapidly becoming a favorite and lucrative profession for women. Some practical work in designing is done by the pupils in this department.

Modeling in Clay is the making of images of objects, either ac-

tual or imaginary, in plastic clay. The work is done entirely with the fingers, without the aid of any instrument whatever except a pair of calipers and a thin-bladed knife. Beginning with simple natural objects or geometric solids, the lessons extend to making busts from living models. Clay-modeling is the best artistic expression of form, and as such should be a fundamental element in all art study.

Historic Ornament consists chiefly in the study of the main artistic features of ancient and medieval architecture and ornament. The study embraces not only lessons in drawing, but also textbook lessons and lectures explanatory of the subject. As a means of liberal culture, as a practical instruction in architectural drawing, and an aid in designing, this study is of great value.

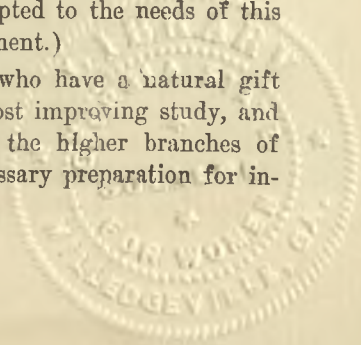
The Study of Artists and their Work is illustrated by many fine pictures and casts, thus making the pupils familiar with and appreciative of the best and most famous works of art.

There are four classes of pupils who attend this college to whom a full course of instruction in drawing and art study is specially valuable:

1. *To Normal Pupils.*—Every teacher in graded city schools or in ungraded county schools should be able to teach the elements of drawing to her pupils, and help them to appreciate the beautiful in nature and art. Every teacher should be able to illustrate her teaching whenever the subject calls for it, by pictures sketched rapidly on the blackboard. Hence a two-years' Normal Art course is required of every applicant for a Normal Diploma from this college.

2. *To Dressmaking Pupils.*—Some skill in free-hand drawing and designing is of great service to any one who is seeking to become an artistic dressmaker, and a course of instruction in these branches has been arranged specially adapted to the needs of this class of pupils. (See Industrial Department.)

3. *To Fine Art Pupils.*—All persons who have a natural gift for art will find this a delightful and most improving study, and the best foundation for attainments in the higher branches of painting and drawing. It is also a necessary preparation for industrial designing.

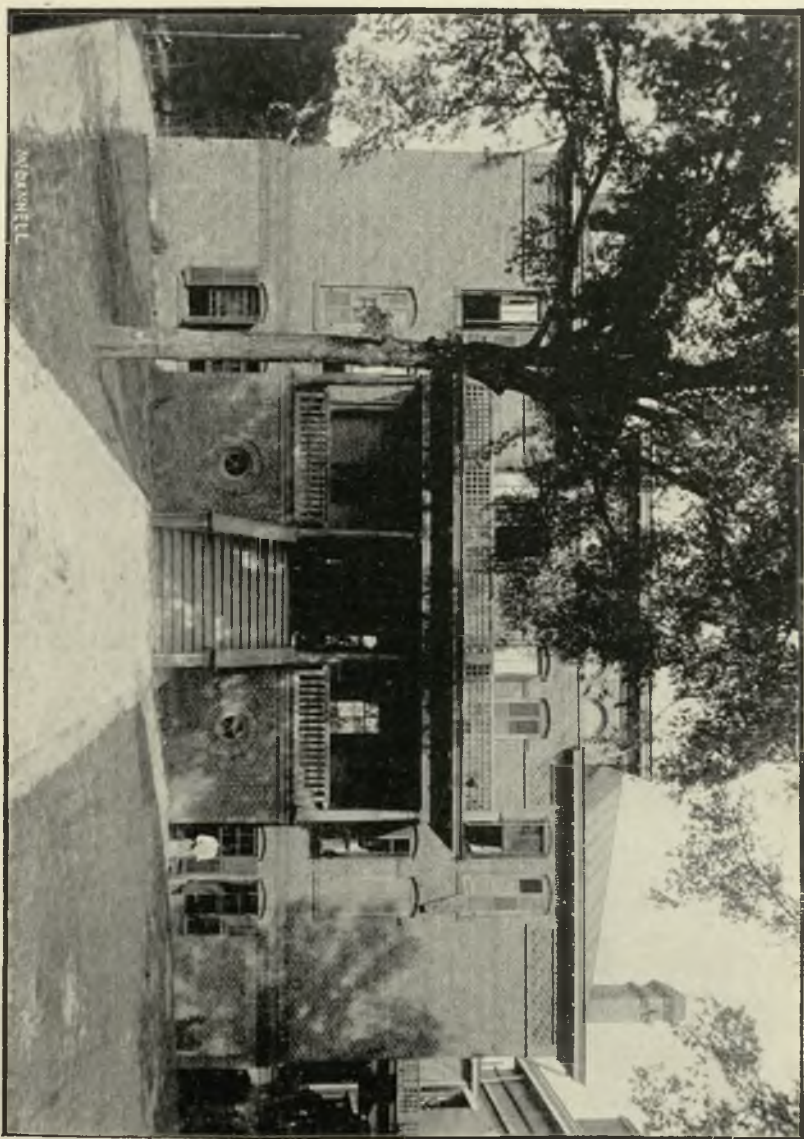


4. *To Collegiate Pupils.*—There are very few branches taught in schools or colleges that possess greater general educational value than free-hand drawing. It is a splendid training at once of the mind, the eye and the hand, in things that are vitally related to both the useful and the beautiful in human life. All students pursuing the regular college course are required to take the first year work of the Collegiate Normal Art Class, before entering the Junior Class.

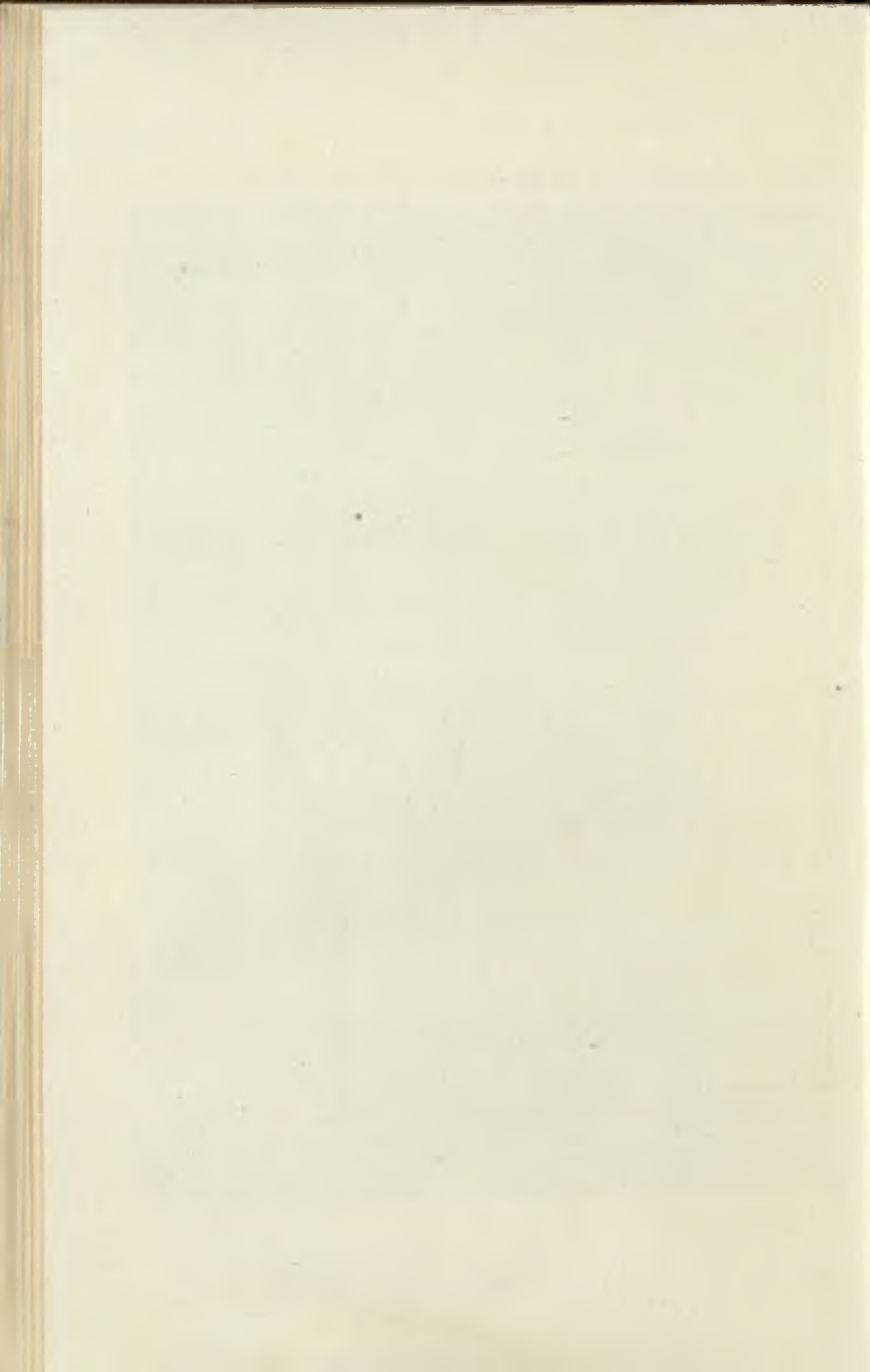
Special Normal Art Course.

There is throughout the South a growing demand for teachers and supervisors of drawing in the public schools and other educational institutions. A more advanced Normal Art course has been established in this college for the purpose of qualifying pupils for such positions. The class is limited to pupils who have a good general education and possess special ability, and who are willing to give their time almost exclusively to this work. The full course of instruction embraces two years' study, or one year in addition to the regular Normal course, though pupils of good general education, exceptional talent and with some previous knowledge of the subject may, by unusual diligence, accomplish it in less time. It is based upon the course pursued in Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, notably one of the foremost Normal Art schools in America. It not only qualifies pupils for positions as teachers of Drawing, but also affords a splendid preparation for those intending to enter the field of Industrial Art.





THE ANNEX (Part of College Dormitory).



Collegiate Department.

The object of the Collegiate Department is twofold:

1. To give to those young women who wish to prepare themselves for the vocation of teaching that broad, liberal and accurate scholarship which is requisite to the education of every teacher.

2. To give to those young women who have the time, taste and capacity for it, that higher education that develops a cultivated womanhood.

Pupils who take the full College course of study will be entitled to a Collegiate Diploma.

Pupils who take the full College course of study and the normal studies besides (see page 16) will be entitled to a Normal Diploma. A Normal Diploma ranks higher than a Collegiate Diploma.

The curriculum is given in full further on. No attempt is made to advance the standard of learning beyond what is already established in leading Southern female colleges, but in thoroughness and accuracy it is believed the work of this school is superior to anything yet done in any higher female educational institution in Georgia.

That sham and superficial learning which has made fashionable female college education the gibe of the world is not tolerated in this institution. Pupils are not allowed to enter any college class without first proving their fitness for that class by passing an examination given by the faculty. Pupils are not permitted to rise from a lower to a higher class until they have mastered the studies of the lower, and none receive diplomas except those who have fully and thoroughly accomplished the work marked out in the curriculum.

This College has set its face firmly against the too common practice of turning out as graduates pupils who have done little more than to make a pretense of going through the course of study. On this subject there must be good faith between the College and its students.

Care has been taken not to overcrowd the curriculum with a multiplicity of studies. The plan of instruction is intensive rather than extensive. The special reason for making the studies fewer than are usually found in college courses is that time may be had for the industrial arts, to which every student is required to give a fair share of her attention. This mixing of industrial studies with culture studies is the ideal method of education, and has worked most admirably in its practical application in this school.

Every branch named in the curriculum is taught by teachers of a high order of ability and after the best and most advanced methods of education; and if any pupil does not understand and assimilate every study that she goes over, it will be either on account of her own indolence or for want of mental capacity.

COURSE OF STUDY IN COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

Preparatory Class.

Mathematics.—Prince's Grammar School Arithmetic.

Language.—The Mother Tongue. Book II.

Geography.—Redway & Hinman's Natural Advanced Geography.

Literature.—Selections from Longfellow, Whittier and Irving.

History.—The History of Our Country.

Science.—Lessons in Botany, Physiology and Elementary Geology (without texts).

Penmanship and Spelling, Free-Hand Drawing, Physical Culture, Chorus Singing.

Sub-Freshman Class.

Mathematics.—Wentworth's Practical School Arithmetic.

English.—To be selected.

Geography.—Frye's Geography; Atlas.

Literature.—Selections from American Authors.

History.—Mycer's History of Our Country.

Latin.—Collar & Daniell's First Latin Book.

Penmanship, Physical Culture, Chorus Singing.

Freshman Class.

Mathematics.—Wentworth's Practical Arithmetic; Wentworth's New School Algebra.

English.—Pancoast's American Literature; Baskerville & Smith's English Grammar; American Authors, from Colonial Period.

History.—Jones's United States History.

Science.—Physiology; Martin's Human Body.

Latin.—Collar & Daniell's First Latin Book.

Physical Culture, Chorus Singing.

Sophomore Class.

Mathematics.—Wentworth's New School Algebra, completed; Geometry begun.

English.—Scott & Dennis's Rhetoric; Pancoast's English Literature.

History.—Montgomery's English History.

Science.—Gage's Introduction to Physical Science; Remsen's Elements of Chemistry.

Latin.—Gildersleeve's Grammar; Second Year Latin, Nepos and Cæsar; Collar's Latin Composition.

Physical Culture, Free-Hand Drawing, Chorus Singing.

Junior Class.

Mathematics.—Geometry—subject developed without a textbook.

English.—Pancoast's English Literature; Strang's Exercises in English; Reading of Eighteenth Century Authors.

History.—Greek and Roman, Myers's.

Science.—(1) Storer & Lindsay's Chemistry. (2) Remsen's Organic Chemistry.

Latin.—Cicero's Orations Against Catiline; Virgil's Aeneid; Latin Composition; Allen & Greenough's Grammar; Gayley's Classic Myths.

Physical Culture, Cooking, Chorus Singing.

Senior Class.

Mathematics.—Wentworth's Plane Trigonometry; Wentworth's Solid Geometry; Arithmetic Reviewed, Wentworth's Advanced.

English.—Studies in Shakespeare, Tennyson and Browning; Review Maxwell's English Grammar.

History.—History of the Middle Ages.

Science.—Howe's Descriptive Astronomy; LeConte's Compend of Geology.

Latin.—Allen & Greenough's Latin Grammar; Livy, Book 22; Horace's Odes; Versification; Latin Composition; Gayley's Classic Myths.

Physical Culture, Chorus Singing.

Remarks on Collegiate Course of Study.

1. The above course of college study is so arranged that it will not in any class, except Preparatory classes and the Sub-Freshman, occupy all the pupil's time. Every pupil in the four upper classes, therefore, may devote, and must devote, at least six or eight hours a week to work in other departments of the school, either to the normal studies or the industrials, or to music and art, as she may prefer. No girl will be allowed to come to this school and take only the Collegiate course, except members of classes below the Freshman.

2. Every student in the Collegiate Department will be required to take all of the studies prescribed in each class unless there is good and sufficient reason for excusing her from some of them. At the opening of every session scores of girls come to the President with that same old tiresome speech, "I want to take an irregular course." In most cases this wish springs either from indolence and a desire to avoid the "hard studies," or from sheer whim and caprice. It will hereafter not be allowed except in cases where excellent reasons for it can be shown.

3. The Georgia Normal and Industrial College, since the introduction of the Preparatory Department a year ago, offers a perfectly organized, unbroken course of study from the lowest primary grade in the Model School up to the Senior class.

4. In this College the Normal, the Industrial and the Collegiate studies take precedence of music and fine art. Students will not be allowed to neglect the former for the latter class of studies unless they are preparing, *in good faith*, to become *teachers* of music or of fine art. A *moderate* amount of time, however, will be allowed for the study of music and art for all who may wish to take them.

Class Entrance Examinations.

Every new student applying for admission into any class is subjected on her arrival at Milledgeville to a rigid class examination in Mathematics, English and Latin, with a few general questions in Natural Science. While the faculty takes great care not to make these examinations too hard, they are a thorough test of the student's fitness to enter the class for which she applies. In no case will a diploma or a certificate from any other educational institution or the testimony of any teacher be accepted in lieu of these examinations.

These examinations will be short and simple, but at the same time a thorough test of the applicant's preparation for the work of the class to which she applies for admission. *If a girl wishes to enter a class, let her see that she is thoroughly prepared on the subjects prescribed before she comes to the College.*

She is admitted on what she knows and not on what she has at some time and in some manner studied. A very large majority of the new students who come to this college fail to enter the class for which they apply because in the schools at home they have been allowed to go through books and over subjects without learning anything thoroughly.

It would be a serious wrong in this college to allow a girl to enter a class for which she is not really prepared. Under such conditions her work would inevitably be unsatisfactory to both pupil and teacher, and would almost certainly end by her being put back in the same class a second year.

Bear in mind that there is no possible way for any new student to escape these Class Entrance Examinations.

The requirements for admission to each of the four regular College classes may be thus briefly stated:

FRESHMAN CLASS.—Arithmetic through Proportion, as given in Wentworth's Practical Arithmetic, or its equivalent. Elements of English Grammar, Common School Geography. Ability to write in correct, good English a simple original composition. Latin, through second conjugation.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.—Arithmetic (Wentworth's or some equivalent), complete; Algebra to Factoring; English Grammar through-

out; United States History; some general acquaintance with American Literature; a thorough acquaintance with Latin declensions and conjugations and the common rules for cases and modes, and ability to translate short sentences correctly and with ease.

JUNIOR CLASS.—Algebra complete, as given in Wentworth's New School Algebra or some equivalent, omitting Logarithms and stressing Radicals; History of England (Montgomery's or some equivalent); Principles of Rhetoric; some general acquaintance with standard English and American Literature; four books of Cæsar or their equivalent of Latin prose; thorough acquaintance with the more important rules of Latin Grammar, such as Indirect Discourse and the use of the subjunctive modes in conditions; and in elementary Chemistry and Physics.

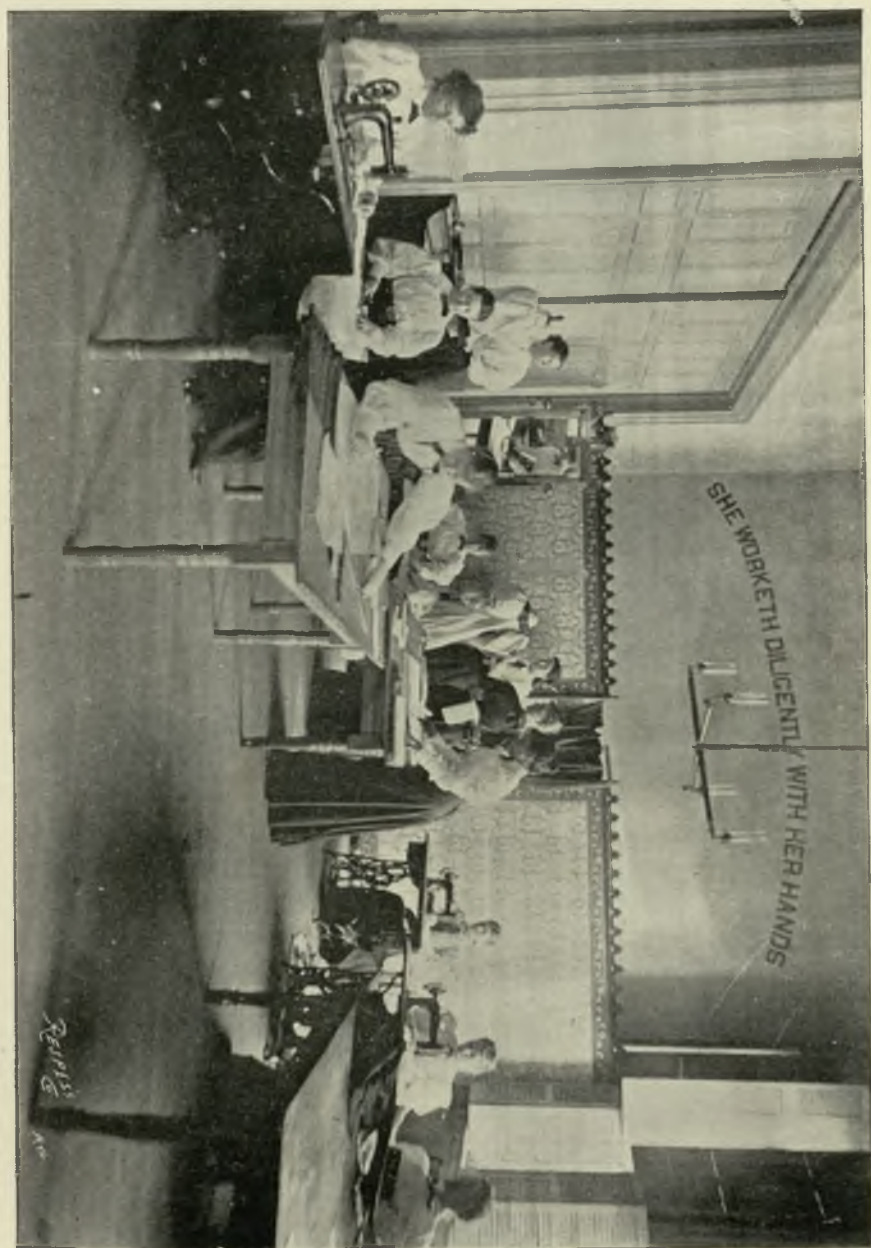
SENIOR CLASS.—Algebra as in the Junior class, Plane Geometry as given in Wentworth or some equivalent; some acquaintance with the works of standard English and American writers; United States and General History; a thorough knowledge of Latin Grammar and Latin Composition, with ability to read correctly and with ease the Latin books prescribed in the previous classes or their equivalents. Chemistry and Physics.

Entrance Examination Questions.

Sets of questions of the character and grade that are asked for admission to each class in the college will be mailed to prospective students on application to the President. A careful examination of the questions will give the prospective student a fair idea of what is required for admission to the class that she expects to enter, though, of course, none of the questions are identical with those that will be asked in the actual examination.

Intermediate and Final Examinations.

During the first week in February, and during the last week of the session, searching written examinations are held in every study in review of all matter gone over. The average between the marks made in these written examinations and the marks made in daily recitations constitute the pupil's annual average. To be promoted to the next higher class the pupil must make an



SHE WORKETH DILIGENTLY WITH HER HANDS

Reynolds

annual average of seventy-five or more in every study pursued. Pupils failing to make this average in only one study are encouraged to try to make it up during the summer vacation, and if they can pass a satisfactory examination in it at the opening of the next session they are promoted to the next higher class.

Pupils failing to make the required annual average in two or more studies, or *in one study and a mere passing grade in two or more other studies* are put back in the same class they were in the session before.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

"The first requisite to happiness and success in life is to be a good animal." This aphorism from Emerson contains a fundamental principle in the science of education.

Soundness of body is the foundation of human happiness, and intellectual activity is largely based upon healthy and vigorous condition of the physical system. Realizing these truths, the trustees have established the teaching of physical training in the Georgia Normal and Industrial College, and the study now forms a regular, imperative part of the curriculum and is obligatory upon every student who attends the college. The teacher who has this important work in charge is a full graduate of the famous Boston Normal College of Gymnastics, which is universally conceded to be the foremost and best school of physical culture on the American continent. The splendid success that this lady has achieved in her work shows that the College was particularly fortunate in securing her services.

The physical training course embraces the following features:

1. Gymnastics.
2. Outdoor Exercise.
3. Physiology and Hygiene.
4. Dress Reform.

Gymnastics.

The Swedish or Ling system of gymnastics is exclusively used. The system is based upon strictly scientific principles, and has been perfected by long years of most careful study and experi-

ment. In all the foremost educational institutions throughout Europe and at the North it is rapidly taking the place of all other systems of physical culture, and it has the enthusiastic approval of eminent physicians all over the world. The exercises are intended to develop beauty of form, and to produce health and strength and grace of body, and when persistently practiced they bring about these results in a wonderful degree. The department is provided with a well-equipped gymnasium, including all the most important apparatus required by the Swedish system.

Outdoor Exercises.

Instead of the indoor gymnastics the teacher frequently gives her classes outdoor exercises of various kinds, including basketball, hand-ball, lawn tennis, etc. Pupils are also encouraged in all suitable outdoor sports, and details of teachers are required to take them on vigorous walks every afternoon when the weather permits.

Physiology and Hygiene.

A carefully arranged course of study in physiology and hygiene, sufficient to give girls an intelligent idea of the laws of their own bodies, and the necessity and duty of keeping in good health, is given by the teacher of physical training and the teacher of domestic science. These instructors also give to the higher classes some exceedingly valuable lessons in what to do for sufferers in case of common accidents and emergencies. Some knowledge is also given of home nursing with such practical training as is possible and expedient in the College infirmaries.

Dress Reform.

Great pains is taken to instruct the girls in the best features of modern dress reform as advocated by Jenness Miller and others, and while no coercion is used, yet earnest effort is made to persuade pupils to adopt these wise methods of dress; many of them do so every year after their attention has been thus impressively called to the matter. Corsets and tight-lacing especially are rapidly being abandoned by the students of this college, and it is hoped in time will be entirely discarded.

Specimens of the best dress-reform garments—especially in

underwear—are exhibited to the girls, and their advantages over the old unhealthful styles are clearly explained on scientific principles. This important matter will be more stressed than ever next session.

Rules Governing the School of Physical Culture.

1. Every student in the College will be required to take the physical culture exercises unless specially excused by the President. A reputable physician's certificate showing that owing to some physical infirmity it would be imprudent for the student to take the lessons is the only excuse that will be accepted. The physician must state specifically what the ailment is, and then it will be entirely in the discretion of the teacher to excuse the girl or not. She will always do so when there is any good reason for it. A mere request from parents that their daughters be excused will not be heeded.

2. The teacher is exceedingly careful not to require any student to take the exercises at times when it may be imprudent for her to do so; and during the progress of the lessons, if any member of the class becomes over-fatigued, she is allowed to drop out.

3. Every pupil is required to wear, during the exercises, the physical culture suit described on page 69; and is prohibited from wearing a corset or any other tight or binding garment.

4. In the game of lawn tennis each player must furnish her own racquet; borrowing from other girls is forbidden. The balls are furnished by the College.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Girls of sluggish physical disposition and of lazy habits are usually the ones most loath to take the physical culture exercises; and yet they are the very ones that need it most and to whom it will be of the greatest advantage. Parents are earnestly requested not to encourage such girls in trying to get out of this extremely important part of their education. The exercises are also found to be of special benefit to weakly and delicate girls, and to girls who are inclined to overtax the brain by excessive study.

Industrial Department.

This department includes :

1. The Business Course.
 2. The Course in Sewing and Dressmaking.
 3. The Course in Industrial Art.
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BUSINESS COURSE.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

The object of this course is to give thorough instruction in business professions that are suitable for women to follow as a means of livelihood. The department will confine itself for the present to the following branches :

1. Stenography and Typewriting.
2. Bookkeeping.

In selecting these from all the available professions, the authorities of the College had regard primarily to the degree of certainty with which persons skilled in them find lucrative employment. Carefully compiled statistics show that the two professions mentioned above have a greater business value for women than any other employment whatever.

No pains have been spared to make the Business Department all that it should be. The President of the College, in order to get data and information to guide him in the organization and conduct of this department, has visited and inspected the leading business schools in the United States. The teachers in this department were chosen with the utmost care from a great number of competent applications. Each of them is an expert of extensive and successful experience in teaching the special branch for which she has been employed.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Members of the Preparatory and Sub-Freshman Classes are not allowed to take a business course, as their entire time will be required for their regular scholastic duties.

BUSINESS TRAINING.

It is a fact recognized by all that a sound and thorough training in business is a necessity to the young woman of to-day. Even those who are freed from the necessity of self-support are often burdened with the care of property, for the wise management of which some knowledge of business laws and methods is essential.

If such knowledge is requisite for those who have means at their command, how much more important is it to the woman who must, by her own effort, secure herself against abject want or galling dependence.

Women, driven by necessity, are pressing into the ranks of the wage-earners, and it is both just and wise that the State should have offered to them this opportunity to fit themselves by proper education and training adequately and successfully to fulfill the duties of the professions they are about to enter.

It is a fact recognized by wise and thoughtful men, that in this day of feverish competition only the skilled laborer can hope to succeed; the unskilled must sooner or later be driven to the wall. For this reason the authorities of this College have thought best to raise the standard of its Business Department, to enlarge its scope and to meet the growing demand for intelligent and thoroughly equipped laborers by offering to its pupils full and thorough training in the various lines of business effort.

STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING.

The chief aim of the Stenography and Typewriting Course is to prepare young women for employment as secretaries, amanuenses and assistants in business offices. We think it needful to add a few words of explanation and caution.

In no other branch of professional work is there such lack of knowledge as to the real scope and demand of a business profession. Young girls immature in mind, feeble in health and deficient in education enter our classes hoping to fit themselves by a few months' study to earn their own living. As a fact, the art of Stenography can be mastered in three months, but much more than the learning of the principles is required of one who claims

to be a stenographer. Speed in writing and in reading notes is required, and this can only be accomplished after much practice. The stenographer, moreover, must have a ready and available acquaintance with business forms and customs, must be able to copy from manuscript, must be able to recognize and correct grammatical errors, must be a rapid and accurate accountant, must know something of history and geography, must have some acquaintance at least with current events, and above all must have that discipline and self-control which nothing but an intelligent knowledge of business in general can give. For these reasons we suggest that those who know themselves to be deficient in general knowledge should confine themselves to a course less exacting in the degree of scholarship required.

SPECIAL COURSE IN STENOGRAPHY.

Those who are able to pass satisfactory examinations in English, Arithmetic, Geography, and United States History, may take a special course in Stenography. This course includes Stenography and Typewriting, English in some of the college classes, History (American or English), Commercial Arithmetic, Business Forms and Correspondence, and Penmanship if necessary.

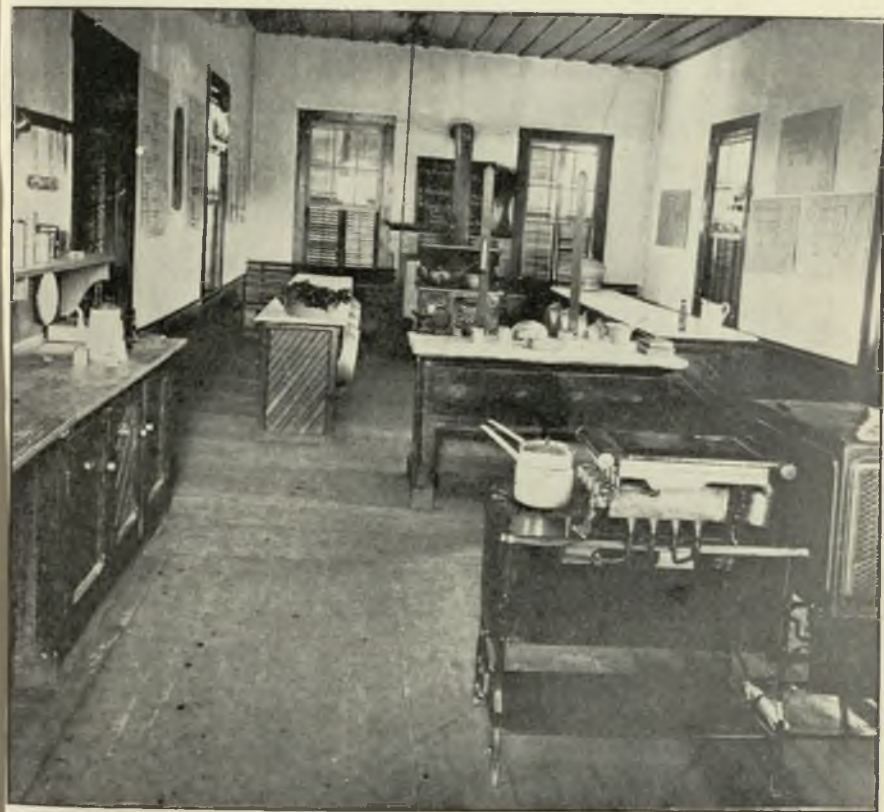
Pupils to pursue this course satisfactorily should be not less than sixteen years of age, and should be able to pass satisfactorily the examination for entrance into the Sophomore Collegiate Class in English, and the Freshman Class in Arithmetic.

METHOD OF INSTRUCTION.

The system of Shorthand taught is the Benn Pitman system, and is divided into three grades: Elementary, Intermediate, and Advanced. Each grade covers three months. Frequent reviews and examinations are given and each pupil is given personal attention.

The first three months cover the principles, with frequent exercises and dictations based on these principles.

The second three months cover contractions, phrasing and dictations based on these principles, and easy correspondence. The last three months cover Railroad, General Merchandise, Legal, Editorial and General Literary work, and speed dictations.



SECTION OF COOKING-SCHOOL.



In addition to this, each pupil will be given some practice in general office work, and will be taught manifolding, letter-press copying, indexing and filing and the use of the mimeograph.

Before a pupil can obtain a certificate, she must be able to take dictations of not less than one hundred words a minute on new matter and to transcribe the same accurately either in long-hand or on the typewriter. Certificate will not be given to any pupil who does not prove satisfactory in spelling, punctuation and grammar, and who has not a fair proficiency in the ordinary transaction of business.

TYPEWRITING.

Pupils in this branch are taught on strictly scientific principles that have been evolved from years of experience by the greatest experts in the art; consequently they become better operators than persons who learn in a haphazard sort of a way. They are also carefully instructed in all the minute details of the business, and the mechanism and proper care of the machine. Together with the stenographers they have regular lessons in spelling, punctuation, letter and business forms. The work of our graduates will be found to be invariably characterized by a clear and beautiful accuracy rarely equaled by the followers of the craft.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

No pupil will be admitted into the Stenography Department who does not pass the Freshman entrance examination in English and the Sub-Freshman entrance examination in Arithmetic.

No pupil will RECEIVE A CERTIFICATE from the Department who does not pass the final examination in English of the Freshman Class, and the final examination in Arithmetic of the Sub-Freshman Class.

BOOKKEEPING.

The course in Bookkeeping includes both practical and theoretical work. Admirable facilities have been provided for the practical work. The department is equipped with large office desks, which not only furnish abundant surface-room for posting, etc.,

but are fitted up with sets of drawers that are convenient in size and enable the student to cultivate habits of order.

With the beginner such a system is used as involves the actual handling of cash, notes, bills, checks and necessitates constant intercourse with the bank. It is thus eminently practical and inspires the students with immediate interest. From this she passes to more difficult theoretical work, and if successful, is allowed to enter upon the final advanced course. This course is especially helpful, on account of the training that it supplies in the drawing up of commercial papers, etc. The student thus becomes conversant with business methods, such as she will encounter outside the schoolroom.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN BOOKKEEPING.

1. Budget-work; text reference books from the Business Library; time, two months.
2. Theoretical work in double entry; text, Williams & Rogers; time, two months.
3. Work in single entry; practice in changing from single to double entry; instruction in the use of special book forms; text, Williams & Rogers; time, two months.
4. Advanced practical work; time, two months.

The time indicated in the above courses is apt to vary with the individual ability and advancement of the student. It also refers only to the work of the specialist in bookkeeping. The Collegiate pupil who can give but one period per day to the Industrial work must extend the course through two years.

All pupils who wish to study Bookkeeping should not be less than sixteen years of age, and should be able to pass satisfactorily the examination for entrance into the Freshman Class, in both English and Arithmetic.

Pupils who at a final examination can stand a rigid and exacting test of knowledge of the science and practical details of bookkeeping will be awarded a Certificate of Proficiency.

COURSE IN BUSINESS FORMS.

All special pupils in Bookkeeping are required to take a course in business forms, customs and accounts; text, Seymour Eaton. In connection with this course, they learn something of Commercial Law.

COURSE IN PENMANSHIP.

All special students in Bookkeeping are expected, unless excused for good reasons, to adopt the vertical penmanship. Its simplicity and legibility make it pre-eminently the business hand.

Class instructions in the Natural System of Vertical Writing is given once a week to students of Bookkeeping.

SEWING AND DRESSMAKING.

To meet the great demand made upon the school in this branch of industrial education the teaching force has been increased and the scope of the work has been considerably enlarged for next session. Four skilled teachers, including the principal and three assistants, will devote their entire time to instructing pupils in this specialty.

The work of the department will be divided into three principal courses of study as follows:

I. DOMESTIC SEWING.

This course is intended mainly for those who wish the training merely for home use. It consists of three grades of work, as follows:

1. SIMPLE SEWING.

- (a) Hand and machine sewing.
- (b) Darning and mending.
- (c) Study of color, material, and cost.

2. ADVANCED SEWING.

Cutting, fitting and making (a) undergarments, (b) shirt-waists, (c) unlined dresses.

3. ART NEEDLEWORK.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MEMBERS OF THE PREPARATORY AND SUB-FRESHMAN CLASSES ARE NOT ALLOWED TO TAKE THE COURSE IN SEWING, AS THEIR ENTIRE TIME WILL BE REQUIRED FOR THEIR REGULAR SCHOLASTIC DUTIES. EXCEPTIONS TO THIS RULE MAY, IN THE DISCRETION OF THE PRESIDENT, BE MADE IN THE CASE OF GIRLS OVER SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE.

II. DRESSMAKING.

1. FIRST GRADE.

- (a) Draughting of skirts and waists.
- (b) Exercises in fitting and trimming.
- (c) Making of school uniforms.
- (d) Study of color materials.
- (e) Freehand drawing and elementary design.
- (f) The use of patterns.

2. SECOND GRADE.

- (a) Draughting, cutting, fitting, and making of street-suits, jackets, evening gowns, etc.
- (b) Freehand drawing, water-color and design, continued.
- (c) Practice in designing dresses and dress trimming.

Special Notice.

To enter the first grade in dressmaking applicants must be over sixteen years of age, and must submit satisfactory samples of work to prove their knowledge of hand and machine sewing, the use of the tape measure, and ability to make undergarments and unlined dresses.

To enter the second grade applicants must possess as much knowledge as is covered by the work of the first grade.

Certificate of Proficiency.

Those who complete both grades of the dressmaking course to the satisfaction of the director of the departments will be granted a certificate of proficiency in dressmaking.

To accomplish the work thoroughly will require at least three hours a day for nine months in each grade (or the equivalent of that). The entire work of the two grades may be completed in nine months if the student enters well prepared and gives her entire time to the work.

III. NORMAL TRAINING IN SEWING.

This course is planned for the purpose of fitting women to meet the coming demand for teachers of sewing in public schools and colleges throughout the South. Applicants for the course must

be at least eighteen years of age and must possess a good general education. Women who possess executive ability and a knowledge of life and its conditions are well adapted to this work.

The course will embrace the following:

Practical Work.

This comprises a thorough mastery of the elementary and advanced sewing of Course I, and in addition, the draughting and making of children's dresses.

Normal Work.

This requires a study of Psychology and Methods of Teaching, as especially applied to Course I, observation of other teachers at work and practice teaching of elementary hand-sewing in the Model School.

General Work.

This includes regular work in Physical Training and Free-hand Drawing, a study of Physiology and Hygiene, and a making up, in the appropriate departments of the College, of any deficiencies in English or Mathematics.

A Certificate of Proficiency will be granted to those who complete this course satisfactorily and can pass an examination equivalent to the final examination of the Freshman Class.

SHORT COURSE IN DRESSMAKING.

There are many women who wish a working knowledge of dressmaking, either for use in their own homes, or as a means of earning money among their friends and neighbors, but who can not devote a year to gaining the knowledge. For such women (who would wish to gain the utmost practical knowledge in the shortest possible time) a three months' course will be arranged, beginning either the 1st of October or the 1st of February. For full particulars regarding this course, write to the principal of the department, Mrs. A. R. Phillips, Milledgeville, Ga.

Charges.

To aid in defraying the heavy incidental expenses of the school of sewing and dressmaking, the following moderate incidental fees

are charged and must invariably be paid before the pupil begins her lessons:

Sewing	\$.50
Dressmaking	2.00
Normal Course in Sewing	2.00
Special Course in Dressmaking	5.00

These charges are for the full session of nine months, but no deduction will under any circumstances be made for a less time than the full session.

Pupils in dressmaking must supply themselves with the chart and drafting machine absolutely necessary in this work. It may be had at the College.

Notice.

Prospective patrons wishing any further particulars about any branch of the school of sewing and dressmaking can get the information by writing to the principal, Mrs. A. R. Phillips, Milledgeville, Ga.

INDUSTRIAL ART COURSE.

For a full account of this course see pages 21-24.

In its application to dressmaking, the aim of this course will be to teach the principles of good design and the harmony of color, to train the mind and eye to recognize and appreciate beauty of form and good proportion, and the hand to reproduce what the eye sees and the mind conceives.

The making of geometric views and patterns of simple objects will be included in the course.



TRAINING DINING-ROOM.

Department of Domestic Science.

CHARACTER AND AIM OF THE WORK.

That group of subjects which bears upon the life and administration of the home is coming into great prominence in educational work, and is known variously as household science, household economics, science of the home and domestic science. As the last name is the one generally used in schools which teach those subjects, it is adopted here for the sake of convenience. The name is not as formidable as it sounds, and the work itself is simply an attempt to organize and formulate the best and fullest knowledge that can be obtained, both from investigation and experience, concerning the wise and economic administration of the home. It includes some knowledge of Chemistry and Physics as applied to the operations of the household, of Physiology and Hygiene with special reference to the food question, household economics, home sanitation, sewing, and some instruction in home nursing and emergencies. It aims to put this systematized knowledge of easier, better and more healthful conditions of living within the reach of many women who must be home-makers, instead of leaving it as heretofore in the hands of the few who are specially endowed for this work by reason of unusual aptitude or favorable opportunities. It does not claim to take entirely the place of experience, but it does make the gaining of that experience a much easier and happier process for all concerned. In teaching the principles underlying healthful cooking and sanitary living, domestic science is lifting home-making out of the realm of drudgery, and making it intelligent, attractive and effective.

EQUIPMENT FOR THE WORK.

The cooking-school proper, with its new and fine equipment, will be utilized to the utmost in carrying on the different lines of instruction in Domestic Science. It occupies a neat frame building, and consists of a large kitchen and dining-room, both of which are well equipped for the work they are to do.

1. THE KITCHEN.

This contains a coal range, a wood stove, and a four burner blue-flame oil-stove, thus affording room for every girl to do actual cooking at every lesson. There is hot and cold water and ample closet room for the stowing away of cooking utensils and food materials. As in Pratt Institute and others of the best schools of the country, each girl is provided with a cooking desk containing a drawer in which are kept those cooking utensils which she uses more frequently—measuring-cups, egg-beaters, bowls, double boilers, spoons, etc. She is held responsible for this drawer, and is required to leave it in proper order at the close of each lesson. The new equipment provided last year is as complete and as well adapted to the work as that of any school of the kind in the country and is superior to anything else along that line in the South. The kitchen also contains blackboards, food charts from the United States Government at Washington, charts showing the different cuts of meat, etc. All this equipment is used in such a way as to give the girls an intelligent idea of the best appliances of the modern kitchen, and of well-balanced, properly prepared food, and to make the “every day” of cooking, thoughtful, intelligent and attractive.

2. THE DINING-ROOM.

The attractive serving of meals is quite as important as their proper preparation, and the pretty dining-room connected with the cooking-school is an invaluable instrument for the accomplishment of this purpose. The College is unusually fortunate in this respect, as many domestic science schools do not have this very important adjunct. It is tastefully and completely furnished with all the appliances necessary, and is a large factor in the training of the girls for the duties of after life. The girls planned, prepared, and served twenty different meals to invited guests in this dining-room during the past year, and it is expected that this feature will be stressed even more during the coming year.

3. TEACHERS.

The best appliances in the world are of very little use without good teachers behind them, and this department is particularly fortunate in having able teachers for all of its subjects.

Miss Ford, the Director of the Department, and teacher of cooking, sanitation and household economics, had two years of thorough training in two of the best domestic science schools of the country, Pratt Institute, and Teachers College of Columbia University, New York. She had considerable experience in teaching along her special lines, and, previously had long experience and years of success as teacher in the schools of Cleveland, Denver and Brooklyn. This general teaching and acquaintance with all phases of school work gives her that broad equipment as a teacher which is quite as essential to the instructor in household subjects as in English, Mathematics, etc. Her teaching and management of this department of the G. N. & I. College has been an unqualified success in every respect, and has won golden opinions from all who came under her influence.

COURSES OF STUDY.

As the work has been planned for next session, this department will include three courses of study, as follows:

GENERAL COURSE (ONE YEAR).

1. COOKING.
2. MARKETING.
3. HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS.

This course is intended to give the future home-maker a practical knowledge of the principles underlying healthful cooking and efficient home management. It is compulsory for all girls expecting to receive the College diploma, and it forms a part of the regular course of study in the Junior Class.

Any other student of the College may also take this course provided she is fifteen years old or over, and as far advanced in her general education as the Freshman Class.

An incidental fee of \$2.00 is charged in this to defray the cost of food material used.

HOUSEKEEPER'S COURSE (ONE YEAR).

1. COOKING.
2. HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS.
3. MARKETING.
4. HOME SANITATION.
5. SEWING.
6. GARDENING AND FLORICULTURE.

(Last two optional.)

This course is planned primarily, to help those young matrons and housekeepers who wish to make their household administration more systematic and efficient, their knowledge of cooking broader and more scientific, and the food supplied to their families more varied and healthful.

A secondary aim is the fitting of women who have a liking for household management and cooking, and wish to make that a means of livelihood, to fill positions as matrons or housekeepers in boarding-schools and other institutions where a systematic management and a well-balanced, economically planned, and properly prepared food supply is such a vital necessity.

The Housekeeper's Course was so enthusiastically received last year that it is offered again this year somewhat enlarged. Advanced work along these lines will be given to such as did the work last year with thoroughness, and wish to go on with it.

Terms of Admission.

It is expected that women taking this course will possess considerable experience and discretion, and, if coming from outside of the town, will give their whole time to the work. They will therefore live out in the town and not be subject to dormitory regulations.

No entrance examination will be required, but applicants must be at least eighteen years of age, must have a fair share of general knowledge, and must show an earnest desire to make the most of their opportunities.

The cost of the course will be ten dollars matriculation fee plus five dollars for incidentals.

Students in this course will be allowed to take without charge any of the other subjects taught in the College that they may choose.

SPECIAL COURSE (THREE MONTHS).

1. COOKING.
2. HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS.
3. MARKETING.
4. HOME SANITATION.
5. SEWING OR DRESSMAKING (OPTIONAL).

Aim of the Course.

This course is planned for such as by reason of limitation in time or money can not take a more extended course, and yet feel the necessity of some training along these lines, in order that they may manage their own homes more comfortably and economically, or increase their earning capacity. It will give a good working knowledge of cooking and sewing to those who have had some previous experience.

Persons wishing to take this course must begin either in October or in February.

For terms of admission, etc., see Housekeeper's Course.

Cooking Uniform.

Every student entering the cooking classes will be required to have two white aprons, two pairs of white cuffs, two caps and also holders, hand towels and dish towels.

The picture on page 105 is a good representation of the full uniform.

It is best to make this uniform up before leaving home, excepting holders and towels.

FLORICULTURE.

Instruction in floriculture which was introduced last session will be continued next session under much better conditions, and will hereafter be one of the most attractive features of the Domestic Science Department. A part of the grounds in the immediate vicinity of the College building has been put in excellent condition for this purpose. The instruction will be given by Mr. A. R. Phillips, Superintendent of Grounds, an educated gentleman and an expert floriculturist. The lessons will be strictly practical and of great value, and will be free to all pupils of the College who may have time for them.

Department of Music and Fine Art.

MUSIC.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

Prof. Paul J. Fortin,	Director, and Teacher of Stringed Instruments
Mrs. Paul J. Fortin,	Principal Teacher of Piano
Miss Gertrude Treanor,	Assistant Teacher of Piano
Miss Jeannette Zachry,	Assistant Teacher of Piano

The Georgia Normal and Industrial College has given this Department of Art the most careful consideration. Its aim is a thorough and comprehensive training, for all who desire to study music, either as an accomplishment or as a profession. To accomplish this object, musicians of the highest standard and reputation have been chosen.

This department will be divided into two classes, Preparatory and Normal.

Students entering the Preparatory Class will be trained by the assistant teachers, and will be fitted to enter the Normal Class.

The Normal Class will have two courses, one of two years and one of three years. The two-year course will entitle the student to a Certificate.

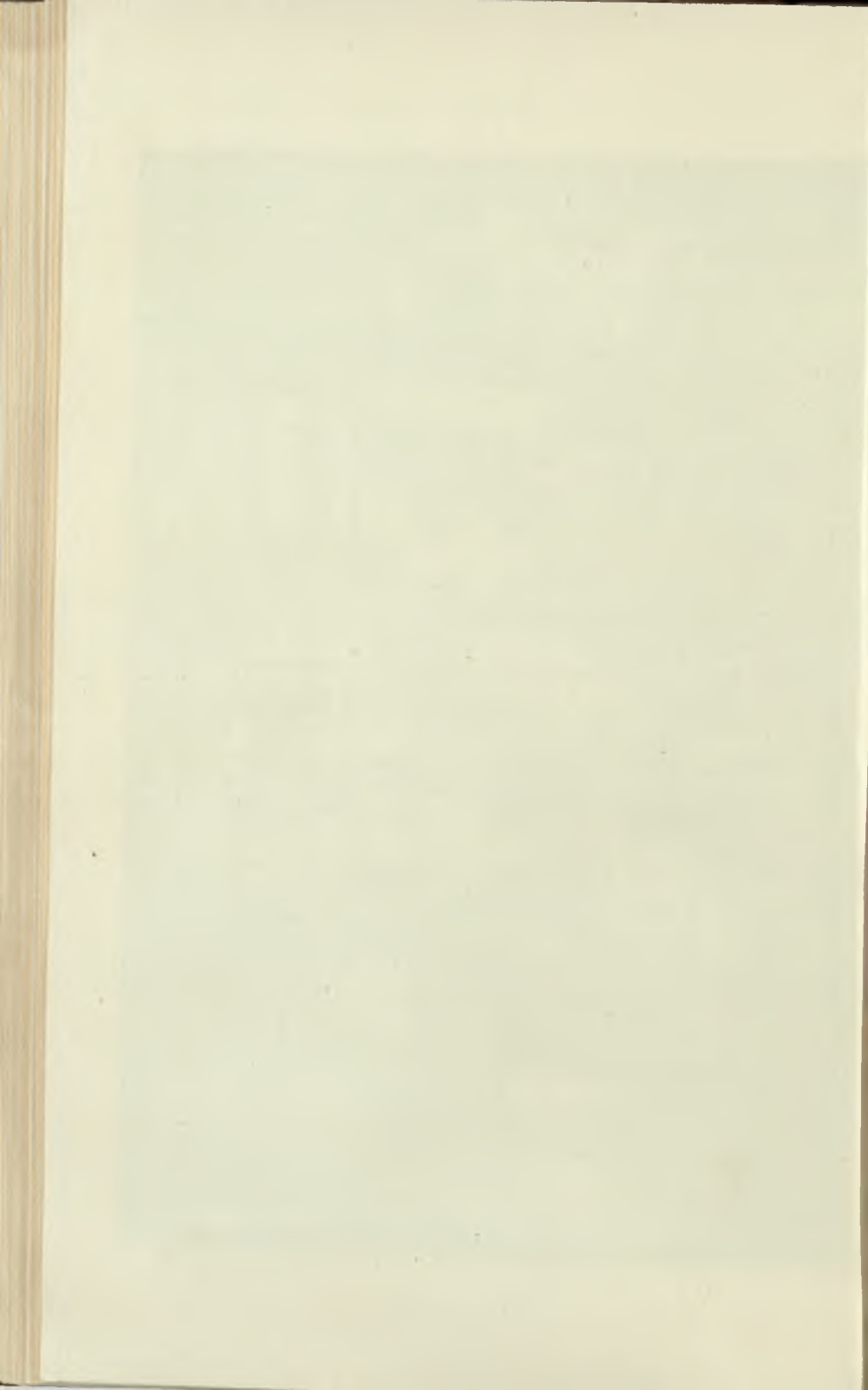
The three-year course will entitle the student to a Teacher's Diploma, or Graduate in Music.

These two courses will be conditional, requiring the student to give entire satisfaction in their studies and to stand the required examination.

All students in the Normal Class must study Theory of Music and Harmony. No student will be allowed to enter this class for less than the entire term of nine months.

All students entering the Instrumental Music Department will be examined by the Director, and assigned to their respective classes.





Branches Taught.

Piano, Violin, Viola, Violoncello, Guitar, Mandolin, Theory of Music, Harmony and Counterpoint, Ensemble and Orchestral Playing. The use of the Practice Clavier, according to the Virgil Method, will be taught in the Piano Department.

Class Teaching.

The Theory, Harmony and Ensemble Classes are intended for the intellectual culture of the students, and to supplement the private lessons, which are entirely devoted to interpretation and technique.

It would be impossible to overestimate the value of these classes to the student. Not only do they make them intellectual players, but thorough musicians, capable of a clear and distinct understanding of their work, and therefore well qualified to impart such knowledge to others.

In this manner only can a better class of teachers and a desire for the higher class of music be secured.

Virgil Practice Clavier.

Students are trained in the use and method of the Practice Clavier.

Its value as a means of technical training, for gaining strength, endurance, acquiring perfect finger control, and shortening the period of study, is now universally acknowledged. It compels mental concentration and is the most wonderful help to memorizing. The method is most thoroughly taught in this department, and all students would do well to avail themselves of this greatest aid to modern pianoforte playing.

Musicals and Concerts.

Semi-Monthly Musicals will be given during the term, in which all students will participate, thus gaining confidence in public playing, and learning from hearing others. Three public concerts will also be given during the season.

Tuition Fees.

Two thirty-minute lessons per week, for three months:

Piano Normal Class	\$12.00
Piano Preparatory Class	9.00
Violin, Violoncello, Viola, Guitar, Mandolin	12.00
Piano or Clavier Practice (an hour per day)	1.50
Theory, Harmony, Counterpoint	3.00

VOCAL MUSIC.

Miss Mary R. Duggan, Teacher.

A teacher of splendid ability and of extensive and successful experience has charge of this branch. Additional instructors will be employed as the necessity arises. The best modern methods of voice culture and of teaching the art of singing will be used. Pupils will be taught either singly or in groups of four. The latter method makes the cost to each individual considerably less, and in most cases is almost as good as the single teaching.

Sight-Singing.

The Senior Normal Class will receive thorough instruction in sight-singing by the Mason Chart method. It will constitute a part of their regular course of study, and every member of the class will be required to take it. There will be no charge for these lessons. Every class in the College will also be taught chorus singing free of charge.

Chorus Singing.

At the opening exercises in the College Chapel every morning twenty minutes are devoted to teaching the entire student body in chorus singing. These lessons are free of charge, and all students are required to take them unless specially excused by the President. Every student is required to supply herself with the song book used in this singing exercise. It is inexpensive and is one of the prescribed text-books of the College.

The different College classes will also, as far as practicable, be taught chorus singing separately, two or three lessons a week being given to each class. For this class-instruction there will be no charge.

Charges for Vocal Lessons.

Two lessons a week for three months	\$ 9.00
Use of piano one hour a day for three months	1.50
	<hr/>
Total	\$10.50

Business Regulation of Music Department.

No pupil will be allowed to begin taking music lessons *until she has paid down, cash in advance, the full charge for three months instruction.*

No part of the music tuition money will be refunded to a pupil on account of her withdrawal before the end of the three months, unless such withdrawal was occasioned by some providential cause or other very urgent reason.

Three months of four weeks each constitute the scholastic term in the school of music.

No deductions will be made for loss of lessons in music unless the loss is owing to the failure of the teacher to be present at the time the lesson was due.

Full deduction will be allowed for the loss of music lessons for the one week of Christmas holidays.

Students are allowed full deduction for every lesson lost on account of the failure of the teacher to be present to give the lesson at the time it is due.

No part of the small charge of 50 cents a month for use of piano will under any circumstances be refunded. The aggregate of these fees is barely sufficient to keep the College pianos in tune and repair.

Pupils taking double lessons must pay double fees. Pupils using piano for practice more than one hour a day must pay extra fees according to the overtime.

FINE ARTS.

Miss Ella McD. Alford, Teacher.

The School of Fine Art is in charge of a highly competent teacher, who studied under noted specialists in Boston, New York, and Cincinnati. She is thoroughly conversant with the best modern methods in the various branches of her art, and has had much and eminently successful experience in teaching.

The department is constantly supplied with the best models and art material. The art course embraces nearly all the branches usually taught in the best female colleges, viz.: Painting in Oil and in Water-Colors, Drawings in Pencil, Crayon and Pastel, Portraiture, China-Painting, Sketching from Nature, etc.

The charges are as follows:

Instruction in Drawing (pencil or crayon, per month . . .	\$3.00
Instruction in Painting (oil or water-colors, per month . . .	3.50
Instruction in Portraiture, per month	4.00
Instruction in China-Painting, per month	3.50
Saturday's class, per month	2.00

The departments of both Music and Art are open to all persons outside the College who may wish to avail themselves of the fine advantages offered.

THE SEVEN COURSES OF STUDY.

Reviewing the entire scope and purposes of this institution—including its three principal departments, Normal, Industrial, and Collegiate—the work that is done may be divided into seven different courses of study exactly suited to the several classes of pupils who come here for an education. The seven courses are as follows:

1. The Collegiate-Normal Course, including the course of study as given on pages 16-27 and 28-30. This course is intended for those young women who come here for the purpose of preparing themselves for teaching by a collegiate education and thorough course in those pedagogical studies that are the foundation of the profession of teaching.

2. The Collegiate-Industrial Course, including the full collegiate course (page 28-30) and one industrial art. This course is suited to those girls who expect to remain in the College two or more years, and who wish to get a thorough collegiate education and at the same time to become proficient in one or more of the industrial arts. This may be done by giving one hour a day to the industrial art, and the rest of the time to collegiate studies. In no instance should a girl in this course undertake to carry two industrial arts at the same time. By diligence she may, while carrying on the full collegiate course, perfect herself in one industrial art each year.

3. The Special Industrial Course, including one or more of the industrial arts pursued as a specialty, and the most important and practical branches of an English education. This is intended for those young women who wish to become thoroughly proficient in

one of the industrial arts in the shortest practicable time, with a view to using it as a means of livelihood, but who must at the same time make up deficiencies in their English education.

4. The Special Domestic Course, including cooking, sewing or dressmaking, and household economics, is intended for such adult women as may wish to perfect themselves in these domestic arts either for home purposes or for making a livelihood. (See page 54 of this catalogue.)

5. The Collegiate Music-Art Course, including the full collegiate course and also lessons in music or art, or both. This course is for those young ladies who come here mainly for the purpose of getting a finished education, and who wish to give also some attention to music or art.

6. The Special Normal Course, including the studies as given on page 21. This course is intended for young women who have already completed their general education and who wish to fit themselves for teaching by spending a year in the practice work in the Model School and in pursuing the accompanying studies of Methods, etc.

7. The Normal Music Course, intended for those students who wish to prepare themselves to become teachers of music and who therefore wish to devote most of their time or their entire time to that study.

Making due allowances for some irregularities in individual cases, every matriculate pupil that attends this institution must come under one or another of these seven classes.

BOARDING DEPARTMENT.

The Dormitories.

There are two dormitories known respectively as "The Mansion" and "Atkinson Hall." (See pages 13-14 and illustrations.) Together they will accommodate about 250 boarding students. The buildings are arranged, furnished and equipped throughout in the best possible manner for the purpose intended. Everything is done to make them comfortable, pleasant and healthful houses for the students.

The style of living is in every particular as good as that found in the best conducted and most refined female colleges. The scores of visitors, ladies and gentlemen, from all parts of the State, who during the past three years have inspected the boarding department from basement to garret and have taken meals with the girls in their every-day fare in the dining-room, will fully indorse this statement.

The expenses of the dormitory are paid strictly on the co-operative plan. At the end of each month an accurate account is rendered of the exact cost of running the establishment, and this sum is divided pro rata among the inmates of the house. By this plan the entire expense of living, including board, fuel, lights and washing, costs about ten dollars a month.

The way in which living is made so cheap in this institution is easily explained: In the first place, no one makes a cent of profit out of the boarders. In nearly all other female colleges the boarding department is the principal source of profit, but in this College no one makes a cent of profit out of it, the boarders paying only the actual expenses of running the establishment. In the second place, the boarding department is managed with the finest economy. Provisions are purchased in quantities and at the lowest cash prices. Waste is reduced to a minimum. The boarders do nearly all of the bedroom and some of the dining-room work, by which the cost of servant's hire is lessened.

The girls in their domestic life in the dormitory are under the direct control of the Matrons, the President exercising general supervision.

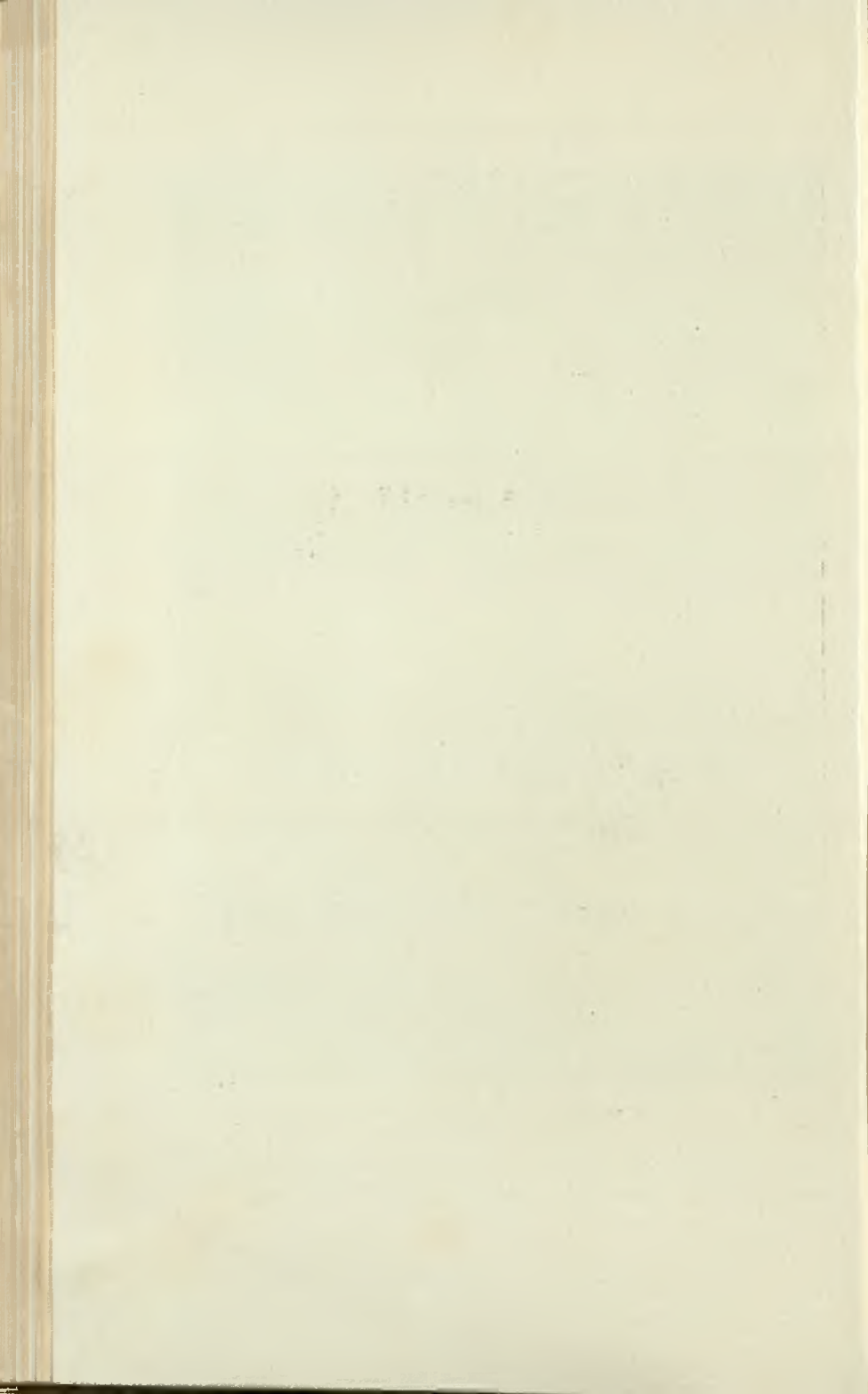
It is needless to give here in detail the rules and regulations by which the establishment is governed. Suffice it to say that they are such as require of every girl good morals, good order, neatness, promptness, faithful discharge of duty and ladylike conduct.

STUDY-HALL.—Each building contains a commodious hall furnished with tables and chairs, and used as a general study-hall every school night in the week, and on Saturday nights as a place for holding games and frolics and entertainments of various kinds.

INFIRMARIES.—In each building a large airy, comfortable room is provided as an infirmary. It is furnished in a manner suitable for a sick person, and the inmates receive the most careful nursing



WINTER UNIFORM.



GEORGIA NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE.

and attention. Sick girls are in all cases promptly removed from their bedrooms to the infirmary.

N. B.—No student of the College is allowed to board outside of the dormitories except by special permission of the President.

Furnishings by Pupils.

Pupils are required to furnish their own blankets and sheets and other bed-covering, pillow-cases, towels and napkins; and also for the dining-table one teaspoon, one fork and one knife, the spoon and fork to be either of solid silver or heavily plated. Each of these articles must be plainly marked with the owner's name. Every pupil must also bring a gossamer, pair of overshoes, and umbrella; these articles are of the utmost importance.

Domestic Training.

In the dormitories or College boarding-houses, pupils are required to make up their own rooms and to keep them in perfect order, and to do all of the dining-room work, such as setting and serving the table, etc. Pains is also taken by the matrons and housekeepers and the teachers of Domestic Science to instruct them carefully in other details of housekeeping, including especially household cleanliness and sanitation.

It is believed that this system of discipline and work is an admirable training for the girls and will go far towards fitting them for the responsible duties of housewives and home-makers.

Private Board.

The Dormitories are not large enough to accommodate all of the non-resident students. Arrangements have therefore been made by which such adult women as may come to take special courses in the school can obtain excellent board in private families in the immediate vicinity of the College at a cost of \$13.50 a month, including fuel, lights, and laundry. Such boarders must supply the same furnishings as are required of students who live in the Dormitories (see above). The President will on application give full information in regard to private boarding-houses to any inquirer.

UNIFORM DRESS.

Pupils are required to wear a uniform dress on all occasions while in attendance on the College. The several suits devised for this purpose, while very inexpensive, are exceedingly pretty and becoming. Illustrations on different pages of this pamphlet will give some idea of their appearance. They are as follows:

No. 1. Winter Dress.

The material for this costume is brown serge of a beautiful shade and excellent quality, and makes an elegant and becoming dress and one that will wear remarkably well. The entire material for a suit including cloth, lining, buttons, thread, etc., costs only \$6.00. It is cut and fitted in the Dressmaking Department of the College under the supervision of the teacher of dressmaking at a nominal cost. It will be made up in the Dressmaking Department in the very best style at the small cost of \$2.50. Of if the pupil prefers, she may make it herself and thereby save this charge; but in every instance the suit must be made under the immediate supervision of the teacher of dressmaking, and precisely after the prescribed model. It is best to have two suits of this uniform, one for every-day wear and one to keep fresh for Sunday, but the two suits must be in every particular identically alike.

The picture on another page gives a good representation of this dress.

No. 2. Fall and Spring Suit.

Long-sleeve Eton jacket and skirt, of the same brown serge, to be worn with shirt-waists. Six percale and two white lawn shirt-waists are necessary. Three of the percale waists must be of the dark-blue and white stripe, and three of them red and white stripe.

The percale waists must be worn with standing collars of the same material, and at all times a brown leather belt and narrow black satin tie must be worn, except at Commencement, when the white satin tie takes its place. This suit should in every case, if possible, be made up before the pupil leaves home, and should be worn as a traveling-dress in coming to Milledgeville.

A circular containing full and explicit directions for making this suit will be sent to every prospective student of the College

before the middle of August. The circular will also contain an itemized price-list of the goods required and the address of Milledgeville merchants from whom they may be obtained. Students must not undertake to make up this uniform or to buy any part of the material until after the circular is received.

No. 3. Physical-Culture Suit.

Blouse or shirt-waist (according to weather); divided skirt of brown serge, lawn-tennis shoes. No corset or other binding or cramping garment allowed. Gymnasium shoes. The entire cost of this suit will be \$4.00. (See illustration.)

No. 4. Commencement Dress.

A white pique skirt and white lawn shirt-waist. White satin belt and tie. The entire suit, including making, costs not more than \$5.00, and is all of the best quality. It makes a becoming and serviceable dress for entire summer.

Other Items of the Reform.

Cap.—The Oxford Student's Cap is worn on all occasions when the pupils appear on the streets, at church, or in any public place. The cost of the cap is \$1.50, and one cap lasts throughout the entire session of nine months.

Cloak.—Fawn-colored reefer, made of ladies' cloth (or light kerseys). Price from \$4.00 to \$8.00, according to quality of goods. Pupils who already have good cloaks are not required to buy new ones, but whenever they do have to purchase they must provide themselves with the one prescribed.

Gloves.—Barietye undressed kid, dark tan color, costing about one dollar.

Cooking Dress.—Usual fatigue suit with white cap, long white apron and white lawn cuffs, coming up to elbow. (See illustration page 105.)

Remarks on Uniform Dress.

1. In most female colleges where a uniform dress is attempted it turns out to be little better than a sham or pretense. Such is not the case in this College. The rules in regard to the matter are most rigidly enforced. Any attempt at evasion or partial viola-

tion of them by pupils will be in every instance promptly and positively put down.

2. All uniform goods are made by the manufacturers expressly for this school, and are sold to pupils for cash by Milledgeville merchants at an exceedingly small profit, and for the most of the articles at a less price than they can be bought anywhere else. Pupils must not attempt to buy them elsewhere than in Milledgeville, as it is impossible to exactly match them elsewhere, and no other goods, however similar, will be permitted.

3. Pupils are required to wear the full uniform on the cars in traveling between the College and their homes, and also while at home during any brief visit during the session or the short holidays, but during the long summer vacation they may wear it or not as they choose.

4. Pupils are forbidden to give or sell their cast-off uniforms, or any part thereof, to servants or other persons about Milledgeville.

5. Pupils are requested not to bring any other dresses to the College than the uniform suits. A wrapper or two (of any material suitable) to wear around the house will, however, be allowed.

6. The principal object in requiring pupils to wear a uniform is economy. The outfit as described for the entire session costs less than many a girl at most female colleges pays for her commencement dress alone. Under our regulation extravagance in dress is impossible, and a millionaire's daughter (if we should have one among our pupils) could not be distinguished by her dress from the poorest girl in school. Notwithstanding the wonderful economy of the outfit, every suit is strikingly pretty, becoming and stylish. The hundreds of persons from all parts of the State who have seen it are struck with its beauty, neatness and good taste.

7. The uniform may be subject to slight changes during the session.

COST OF ATTENDANCE.

Tuition is free to all Georgia girls, no charge being made for instruction in any branch taught in the school except for music and fine art.

Pupils from other States than Georgia are charged a tuition fee of \$40.00 a year, payable \$20.00 at the opening of the session and \$20.00 on the first day of February.

Every student is required to pay an incidental fee of \$10.00 on the day she enters the College. No deduction is made from this fee on account of late entrance, and under no circumstances is any part of it refunded.

Board in the Dormitory, including fuel, lights and laundry, costs (on the co-operative plan) about \$90.00 for the session of nine months.

An incidental fee of \$2.00, payable on entrance, is charged every member of the Cooking Class. No deduction is made from this charge under any circumstances.

An incidental fee of \$2.00 is charged every pupil of the Model School, payable on day of entrance. No deduction is made from this charge under any circumstances.

A charge at the rate of 50 cents a week is made for incidentals while a student is occupying the infirmary on account of sickness.

Pupils furnish their own books and stationery. These cost from \$5.00 to \$12.00 for the entire year, according to the class to which the student belongs.

The entire cost of a year's attendance, including board, incidental fee, books and stationery, is only \$110.00. In no other educational institution in America can a girl get such fine advantages at so small a cost.

Terms of Board.

Pupils boarding in the Dormitory are required immediately on their arrival at the College to make a deposit of twenty dollars (\$20) with the bookkeeper. This amount will be placed to their credit and will be charged from month to month with the monthly board. When it is exhausted, or nearly so, the pupil or her parents will be notified and another deposit of twenty dollars must be

made. Pupils who do not comply promptly with this regulation will not be allowed to remain in the Dormitory.

Students who engage quarters at the Dormitory are charged board from the time the place is held for them, whether they occupy it or not.

Students leaving the Dormitory during the session for any except providential causes are chargeable with board for a full month after they leave. Under no circumstances will deduction from board be made for an absence of less than one month.

Students who enter at the beginning of the session or at any time before Christmas will be charged with board up to the 1st of January, even if they leave before that time.

N. B.—Don't engage board in the Dormitory unless you are able and willing to comply with all of the above requirements.

Pupils are required to furnish their own blankets and sheets and other bed-covering, pillow-cases, towels and napkins; and also for the dining-table one teaspoon, one fork and one knife, the spoon and fork to be either of solid silver or heavily plated. Each of these articles must also be plainly marked with the owner's name. Every pupil must also bring a gossamar, pair of overshoes and umbrella; these articles are of the utmost importance.

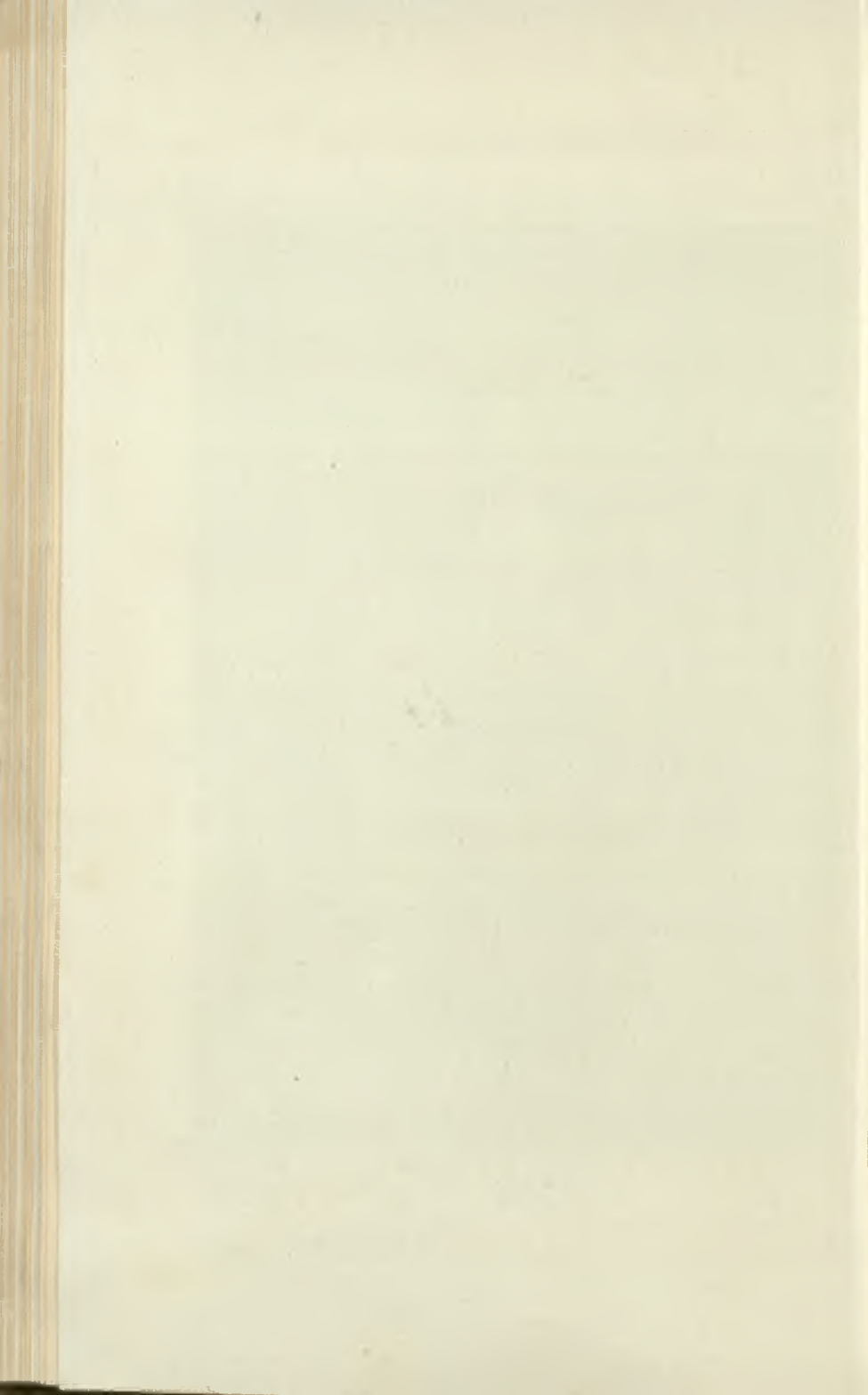
SUMMARY OF CHARGES.

For the Entire Session of Nine Months.

Matriculation Fee	\$ 10.00
Board (including fuel, lights, and laundry)	90.00
Music Lessons (instrumental), from \$36.00 to...	27.00
Music Lessons (Vocal)	27.00
Music Theory Lessons	9.00
Painting and Portraiture Lessons	36.00
Drawing Lessons (Fine Art)	27.00
Cooking School Fee (General Course)	2.00
Domestic Science (Special Course) Fee	5.00
Sewing-School Incidental Fee50
Dressmaking School Incidental Fee	2.00
Use of Piano for Practice	4.50
Model School Incidental Fee	2.00



FALL UNIFORM.



Diploma Fee	\$2.00
Certificate Fee50
Tuition Fee (charged only to students from other States than Georgia)	40.00

INSTRUCTIONS TO APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION TO THE COLLEGE.

To be eligible to admission into the College a girl must be at least fifteen years of age. She must be of good moral character and in sound physical health. An industrial school is no place for a weakly or sickly girl.

The College as now organized offers a carefully systematized and unbroken course of study, from the lowest primary grade in the Model School up through the Senior College Class; so there is a place for every girl that may come, whatever her advancement or lack of advancement may be. Hence the plan that was formerly pursued of requiring applicants to pass an entrance examination at home under the County School Commissioner has been abolished. Applicants are now examined only for class admission after they reach Milledgeville, as explained on pages 31-32 of this catalogue.

How to Apply for Admission.

Inserted between the pages of this pamphlet will be found a loose sheet containing a "Form of Application." Let every applicant carefully fill out this form by writing answers to the questions in the blank spaces left for the purpose. Sign the paper in the place indicated and mail it to the President at Milledgeville. Unless some reason appears to the contrary, he will in due time send you a certificate of admission to the College and assignment to a place in the Dormitory.

If the form should not be found in the pamphlet or if by any means it should be lost or misplaced, write to the President and he will furnish you with another copy, or with as many copies as may be wished.

Don't make application unless in good faith you intend to become a student of the College during the next session.

Scholarships.

There are absolutely no *free* scholarships in the College in the sense in which many persons seem to understand that expression. Every year the President gets letters from all over Georgia showing that many people are under the impression that a certain quota of students are admitted from each county in the State entirely free of charges. This is an entirely erroneous idea. Every girl that comes must pay the charges, as given under "Cost of Attendance." A *scholarship* simply means a certificate of admission to the school.

N. B.—All applicants must have been successfully vaccinated.

GOVERNMENT.

We deem it unnecessary to give here all the rules and regulations by which the school is governed. Suffice it to say, in a general way, that the government is the very best that experienced, intelligent, conscientious and loving teachers can make it. The splendid discipline heretofore maintained is a guarantee that the laws, written and unwritten, by which the student-body is governed, have been wisely ordained and are discreetly but firmly enforced.

To prevent possible misunderstanding on some points, it is perhaps best to state explicitly the following requirements:

1. Students from a distance are not allowed to board out of the Dormitory except by special permission of the President, and then only at such places as he approves.

2. Boarders are not allowed to spend the night out except by written request of parents; and such requests must always be addressed directly to the President, and not to him through the pupil. The President reserves the right of refusing to grant any such request.

3. Students boarding in private families are not allowed to change from one boarding house to another without special permission from the President.

4. Students are not allowed to absent themselves from school or from any recitation in order to pay visits home or elsewhere.

The Christmas holidays will give all who may wish to do so ample opportunity for paying such visits.

5. Attendance at church on every Sunday morning is required of every pupil, except in case of sickness or other valid reason. Attendance on church at night, either during the week or on Sunday is forbidden except on extraordinary occasions and by special permission of the President.

During protracted meetings in any of the churches students who belong to or who habitually go to the church in which such meetings are being held are allowed to attend three or four times a week in the afternoon, but not at night. Students belonging to other churches than the one in which the protracted services are held are not allowed to attend the services oftener than once or twice a week, and then only by special permission of the President.

Students are allowed to attend the church of their choice, but are forbidden to gad about from church to church.

Attendance on the College Sunday-school is most earnestly advised, but is not required.

Boarding pupils are not allowed to attend the town Sunday-schools. An exception to this rule is made in the case of members of the Roman Catholic Church.

All students are required to attend the opening religious exercises in the College chapel every morning.

6. Visitors are not admitted to the private apartment of students unless by special permission of the Matron. Calls are not allowed to interfere with College duties.

7. Students will not be allowed to receive boxes of eatables sent from home or elsewhere. Such boxes will always be promptly confiscated by the Matron, and the contents will be properly disposed of. This rule does not apply to good, wholesome fruit, which parents may send to their daughters at any time they please. This regulation will be enforced at private boarding-houses as well as at the Dormitory.

8. The College uniform must be worn as required on all occasions.

9. No one will be excused from the physical-culture exercises except on certificate from a reputable physician that she is afflicted with some physical infirmity that makes it imprudent for

her to take the exercises. The precise nature of the ailment must be stated in the certificate. No one will be excused from the morning singing exercises.

10. Card-playing is absolutely prohibited.

11. No suspension of rule in regard to social privileges will be made during Christmas or any other holidays. This, of course, does not apply to students who go home for the holidays.

12. Pupils who go home for the Christmas holidays must be back on the opening day of school after Christmas. Any pupil violating this rule will forfeit her place, both in the Dormitory and in the College.

13. Every pupil must remain at the College through the Commencement exercises, unless called away by some providential cause, or excused by the President for some good and valid reason. Any pupil willfully violating this rule will thereby forfeit her place in the school and her right to any diploma, certificate or recommendation to which she would otherwise have been entitled.

14. Pupils will not be allowed to linger in Milledgeville after they have withdrawn from the school or after commencement exercises in the summer, unless their parents address to the President a written request to that effect.

15. The President's authority over the conduct of students continues until the expiration of twenty-four hours after the close of commencement exercises, by which time all students living away from Milledgeville will have had an opportunity of getting off for home.

16. Students who are guilty of insolence, insubordination, or repeated wanton disobedience to the authorities of the school will be liable to expulsion from the institution.

17. Cheating in examinations will be punished by expulsion from school.

18. Correspondence with young men, unless by permission of the girl's parents, is forbidden. As far as practicable this rule will be enforced. The President reserves the right of opening and inspecting any letters which he suspects to be a violation of this rule.

19. Visits from young men are positively prohibited. This rule

applies to cousins of all degrees as well as to other young men. Parents of students are earnestly requested not to ask the President to make any exceptions to this rule unless in rare and particular cases. Girls while pursuing their studies at this College must let boys and young men absolutely alone. If you do not approve of this principle, please don't send your daughter here.

20. All association or communication of any sort whatever with boys and young men is forbidden.

The above rules are given here because it has been found by experience that they are those which ill-disciplined girls are most apt to violate and about which they are most apt to complain. Let us say in advance that they, like all other rules and regulations for the government of the institution, will be rigidly enforced, and girls who are not willing to render to them a perfect obedience are earnestly requested not to come to this school.

Special attention is called to the last two rules (19 and 20). Prospective patrons are solemnly warned in advance that these two regulations will be most rigidly enforced, and students violating them will be promptly expelled from the College.

REPORTS.

Bi-monthly reports will be sent to parents and guardians, showing the scholarship and deportment of pupil. These reports are made out with the utmost care by the teachers, and may be depended on as a sure indication of the standing of the student, both in scholarship and in conduct. Parents are earnestly requested to examine the reports carefully and critically.

Any student getting as many as fifty demerits in one session for offenses and delinquencies is dismissed from the school and sent home.

All letters of inquiry addressed by parents or other authorized persons to the President in regard to the progress, deportment, or general welfare of their daughters or wards, will be answered promptly and frankly. Patrons are strongly urged to use freely this privilege of confidential communication with the President. It can not result in anything but good both to the students and the school. The President will not complain of any amount of work

that may be put upon him in answering reasonable letters of this kind.

Whenever a student is having a wholly unprofitable time in the school or whenever for any reason it is clearly best either for herself or for the institution that she should leave, the President will write a strictly confidential letter to her parents requesting that she be quietly withdrawn. A prompt compliance with such requests will be expected in every instance.

BUSINESS REGULATIONS.

1. The matriculation fee of ten dollars must be paid, in every instance, in advance, on the day that the pupil enters school. No deduction will be made from this fee on account of late entrance, nor will any part of it be refunded on any account.

2. Students boarding at the Dormitory must pay the dues strictly as required (see page 71) unless some special different arrangement is made with the President.

3. No deduction in board will be made for absence for less than one month.

4. No deduction in board will be made for absence during the brief Christmas holidays.

5. An infirmary fee at the rate of fifty cents a week is charged students while actually occupying the infirmary. This charge is made to help pay for the delicacies and nursing that will always be abundantly provided for sick girls.

6. In case of sickness where a special or extra nurse is required the patient must pay her wages.

7. Music tuition must be paid quarterly in advance. Three months of four weeks each constitute a scholastic quarter in the School of Music.

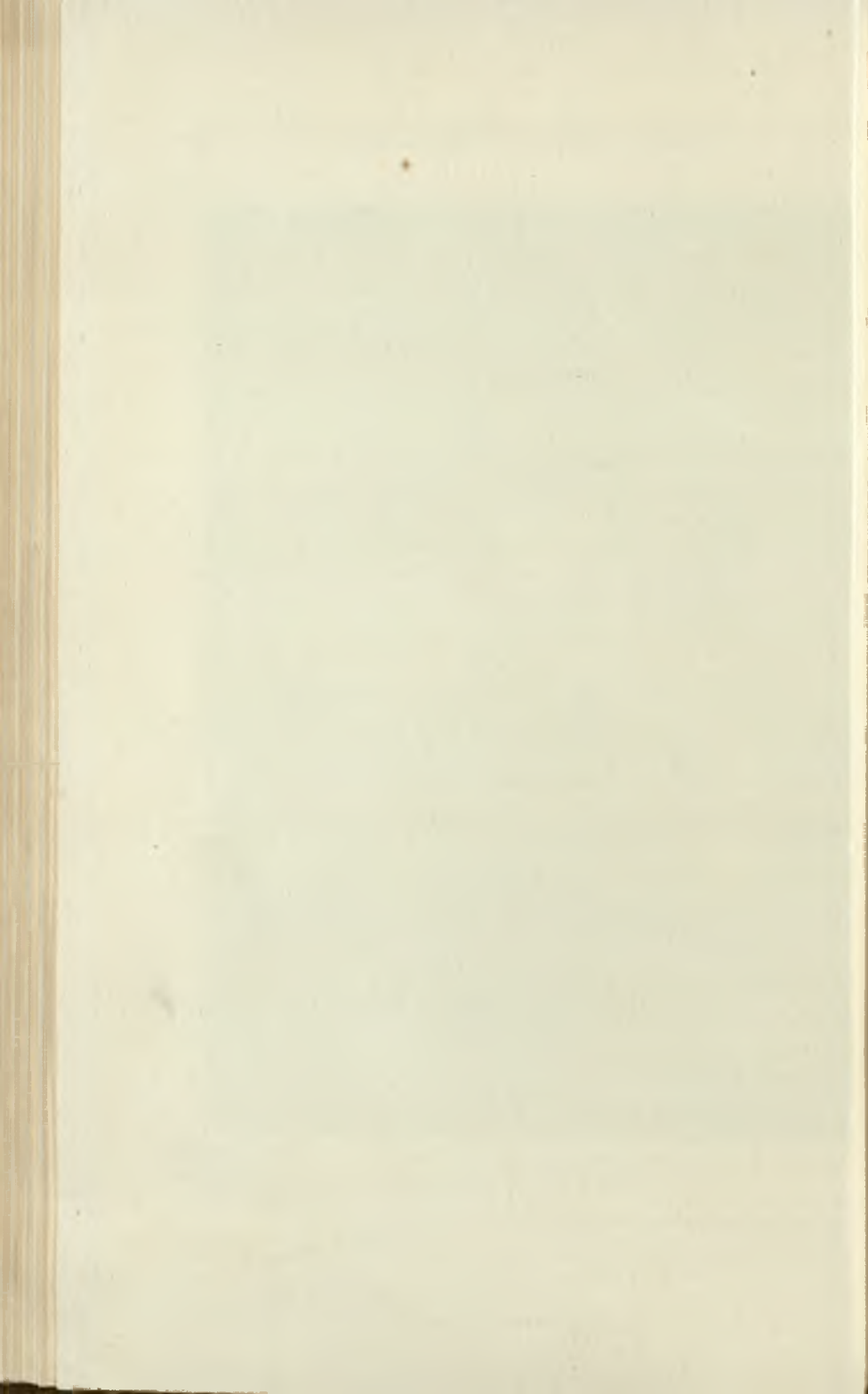
8. Art tuition must be paid monthly in advance. Four weeks constitute a scholastic month in art.

9. No deductions will be made for lost lessons in music or in art unless the loss is owing to the failure of the teacher to be present at the time the lesson was due.

10. Boarding pupils will not be allowed to take music lessons outside of the College.



SPRING UNIFORM.



11. The Cooking-School fee of \$2.00 and the Model School fee of \$2.00 must invariably be paid in advance.

12. Boarders who withdraw from the Dormitory before the close of the session will be charged with board for a full month after they leave, except when such leaving is from a providential cause.

13. All students who enter at any time before Christmas will be charged board up to the 1st of January even if they leave before that time.

14. If any pupil leaves at the end of the session in arrears for College dues or Dormitory dues, she shall be debarred from ever entering the school as a pupil again until the account is fully settled, unless the directors see fit in their discretion to cancel the debt or carry it over. No diploma or certificate will be issued to any student who is in arrears for college dues.

15. Boarders who remain absent from the College for ten days from the opening of the session shall by that absence forfeit their place, unless, for good and timely excuse rendered, the President sees fit to extend the time, but in no case shall the time exceed thirty days.

16. Parents and friends visiting students can not be accommodated in the Dormitories, as there is no room for them. They can secure good board at low rates in private families near the College.

17. Graduates are charged a Diploma fee of \$2.00 and proficients in the industrial arts a Certificate fee of fifty cents.

18. Pupils are not permitted to make accounts at stores. Physicians' and druggists' bills must be paid before the end of the session. It is the duty of the President to protect the practitioners of Milledgeville in this matter.

19. All checks, postal orders, express orders, etc., for College dues should be made payable to the President of the College, but the envelope containing these and all other remittances should be addressed as follows: "Bookkeeper of G. N. and I. College, Milledgeville, Ga." By following these simple directions much confusion will be avoided.

20. When bank-checks are sent the sender must always add enough to pay the cost of collection.

21. Money deposited with the President for safe-keeping will

be held by him subject to the check or order of the student or her parents.

22. Parents who may wish the resident to prevent the wasteful spending of money by their daughters must instruct him to that effect, otherwise every student will be allowed to draw money from her "deposit" account and spend it *ad libitum*.

23. Patrons must not ask the President to advance or lend money to students for any purpose whatever.

24. Patrons must not ask to be credited for any College or Dormitory dues.

COLLEGE SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

For the religious instruction and benefit of the students a College Sunday-school has been thoroughly established and will be a permanent institution.

The object of this Sunday-school is to give to the pupils of the Georgia Normal and Industrial College a systematic and graded course of instruction in the Bible. The classification of the pupils is non-sectarian and the entire spirit and teaching of the school is undenominational. The instructors are members of the College faculty, all of whom have had extensive experience as Sunday-school teachers. The utmost pains is taken in the selection of text-books, and in making out the course of study, and the school is organized and taught on a plan that can not fail to make it of great benefit to the pupils. The aim is to make it a model Sunday-school in every respect—attractive, instructive, and edifying.

Attendance on this Sunday-school is entirely voluntary, though the President and faculty earnestly hope that every pupil of the College will become a member. No student of the College except those who live in Milledgeville and those of the Roman Catholic faith will be permitted to attend any of the town Sunday-schools.

The exercises of the school last from 9:30 to 10:30 o'clock every Sunday morning, and are held in the chapel and the classrooms of the College building, which are admirably adapted to the purpose. Each pupil must furnish her own text-books and literature; the College furnishes the song-books.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

A branch of the above-named organization was established in the College several years ago, and is in a most flourishing condition. A very large number of the students are members of it. They have regular weekly meetings and frequent special services of an ennobling and inspiring character. The organization receives every encouragement from the President of the College and is under the constant fostering care and guidance of the women of the faculty. Its fine religious and moral influences is felt throughout the College.

LIST OF STUDENTS

For the Session 1900-1901.

Names.	County and State.
Adams, Miss Annie	Henry, Ga.
Adamson, Miss Eunice	Floyd, Ga.
Adamson, Miss Lydia	Douglas, Ga.
Alexander, Miss Kate	Fulton, Ga.
Allen, Miss Estelle	Fulton, Ga.
Allen, Miss Lola M.	Campbell, Ga.
Allen, Miss Mamie	Fulton, Ga.
Allen, Miss May	Baldwin, Ga.
Alford, Miss Ella McD.	Baldwin, Ga.
Armstrong, Miss Ida	Baldwin, Ga.
Armstrong, Miss Willie	Baldwin, Ga.
Armstrong, Miss Margaret	Richmond, Ga.
Asbury, Miss Lula	Floyd, Ga.
Ash, Miss Julia	Clarke, Ga.
Ash, Miss Lillie	Clarke, Ga.
Atwood, Miss Alice	McIntosh, Ga.
Atwood, Miss Rosalie	McIntosh, Ga.
Avant, Miss Maud	Pierce, Ga.
Bailey, Miss Anna	Chatham, Ga.
Ball, Miss Ruby	Thomas, Ga.
Ballew, Miss Julia	Gordon, Ga.
Barlow, Miss Blanche	Stewart, Ga.
Bass, Miss Emmie	Baldwin, Ga.
Bass, Miss Ora	Hancock, Ga.
Bayne, Miss Mary E.	Washington, Ga.
Beck, Miss Minnie	Baldwin, Ga.
Bell, Miss Neva M.	Dooly, Ga.
Belote, Miss Trudie	Lowndes, Ga.
Bennett, Miss Marie	Wayne, Ga.
Berryhill, Miss Mary	Floyd, Ga.
Bethune, Mrs. William	Baldwin, Ga.
Beverly, Miss Lila	Macon, Ga.
Bivins, Miss Elizabeth	Baldwin, Ga.
Blanton, Miss Carrie	Lowndes, Ga.
Bone, Miss Susie	Baldwin, Ga.
Bowls, Miss Cora	Mitchell, Ga.
Brady, Miss Mary	Chatham, Ga.
Bradley, Miss Kate	Bartow, Ga.
Brake, Miss Pauline	Baldwin, Ga.

Names.	County and State
Brandon, Miss India	Leon, Fla.
Brannen, Miss Georgia	Bulloch, Ga.
Brazell, Miss Nora	Bartow, Ga.
Brazell, Miss Rusha	Tattnall, Ga.
Brewer, Miss Lula	Chattahoochee, Ga.
Bridger, Miss Mae	Fulton, Ga.
Brinkley, Miss Ruby	McDuffie, Ga.
Brooks, Miss Laura	Walker, Ga.
Brooks, Miss May	Baldwin, Ga.
Brown, Miss Ellie	Baldwin, Ga.
Brown, Miss Lucy	Baldwin, Ga.
Bryan, Miss Mary	Chatham, Ga.
Bullard, Miss Juanita	Baldwin, Ga.
Bullard, Miss Lucile	Baldwin, Ga.
Bullard, Miss Susie	Putnam, Fla.
Butt, Miss Elizabeth	Muscogee, Ga.
Butt, Miss Jamie	Muscogee, Ga.
Byrd, Miss Edna	Floyd, Ga.
Callaghan, Miss Ella	Glynn, Ga.
Cannon, Miss Lou Ella	Terrell, Ga.
Carroll, Miss Zeph	Dooly, Ga.
Carson, Miss Sadie	Thomas, Ga.
Carswell, Miss Maggie	Jefferson, Ga.
Chappell, Mrs. J. H.	Baldwin, Ga.
Chase, Miss Etta	Richmond, Ga.
Clark, Miss Jessie	Telfair, Ga.
Clark, Miss Mattie	Telfair, Ga.
Clark, Miss Pearl	Telfair, Ga.
Clements, Miss Pearl	Montgomery, Ga.
Clifton, Miss Mabel	Tattnall, Ga.
Cobb, Miss Daisy	Bulloch, Ga.
Coates, Miss Susie	Baldwin, Ga.
Coleman, Miss Laura	Carroll, Ga.
Colwell, Miss Estelle	Decatur, Ga.
Combs, Miss Maye	Bartow, Ga.
Cook, Miss Alice	Baldwin, Ga.
Cook, Miss Callie	Baldwin, Ga.
Cooper, Miss Iola	Bryan, Ga.
Crawford, Mrs. S. T.	Baldwin, Ga.
Crawford, Miss Abbie	Baldwin, Ga.
Crawford, Miss Marie	Houston, Ga.
Crozier, Miss Nannnie	Early, Ga.
Culver, Miss Mary L.	Hancock, Ga.

Names.	County and State.
Cunningham, Miss Cornelia	Cobb, Ga.
Cunningham, Miss May	Baldwin, Ga.
Cureton, Miss Fannie	Dade, Ga.
Curry, Miss Clyde	Decatur, Ga.
Curry, Miss Sallie	Decatur, Ga.
Dally, Miss Neoma	Walton, Ga.
Daniel, Miss Lizzie	Houston, Ga.
Daughtry, Miss Helen	Wilkinson, Ga.
Davis, Miss Dorothy	Liberty, Ga.
Davis, Miss Willie	McIntosh, Ga.
Deen, Miss Eula	Appling, Ga.
Dickinson, Miss Nan	Decatur, Ga.
Dickson, Miss Annie	Irwin, Ga.
Dickson, Miss Rachel	Irwin, Ga.
Dorsett, Miss Lilla	Houston, Ga.
Duffy, Miss May	Jones, Ga.
Duke, Miss Estelle	Newton, Ga.
Dumas, Miss Marie	Hancock, Ga.
DuPree, Miss Beulah	Henry, Ga.
DuPree, Miss Hattie	Macon, Ga.
Ector, Miss Julia	Meriwether, Ga.
Edwards, Miss Annie	Effingham, Ga.
Edwards, Miss Annie C.	Baldwin, Ga.
Edwards, Miss Bessie	Baldwin, Ga.
Eldridge, Miss Louise	Muscogee, Ga.
Ellison, Miss Evie	Baldwin, Ga.
Ellison, Miss Mamie	Baldwin, Ga.
Evans, Miss Elizabeth	Troup, Ga.
Ferguson, Miss Mary	Lee, Ga.
Ferrell, Miss Louise	Baldwin, Ga.
Fitzpatrick, Miss Bessie	Twiggs, Ga.
Fletcher, Miss Alma	Irwin, Ga.
Flisch, Miss Leonl	Richmond, Ga.
Fox, Miss Ellen	Baldwin, Ga.
Forester, Miss Marie	Lee, Ga.
Foster, Miss Ethel	Camden, Ga.
Franklin, Miss Vera	Jasper, Ga.
Frazer, Miss Emmie	Muscogee, Ga.
Freeman, Miss Elizabeth	Floyd, Ga.
Frink, Miss Alice	Bibb, Ga.
Gable, Miss Dessa	Fayette, Ga.
Gainea, Miss Bessie	Bartow, Ga.
Gaines, Miss Ethel	Bartow, Ga.



SUNDAY UNIFORM.



Names.	County and State.
Gaskins, Miss Minnie	Berrien, Ga.
Ginn, Miss Alice	Bartow, Ga.
Ginn, Miss Zonie	Walton, Ga.
Goodman, Miss Effie	Berrien, Ga.
Goodman, Miss Maud	Berrien, Ga.
Gould, Miss Julia	Glynn, Ga.
Gould, Miss Mildred	Baldwin, Ga.
Grace, Miss Mary B.	Houston, Ga.
Gray, Miss Estella	Coffee, Ga.
Gray, Miss Katie	Coffee, Ga.
Green, Miss Eliza	Colquitt, Ga.
Green, Miss Agnes	Colquitt, Ga.
Greene, Miss Laura	Fulton, Ga.
Grider, Miss Mary	Miller, Ga.
Grider, Miss Wiley	Miller, Ga.
Griffin, Miss Eleanor	Decatur, Ga.
Guimarin, Miss Elsie	Fulton, Ga.
Halsten, Miss Bernice	Worth, Ga.
Hall, Miss Clara	Sumter, Ga.
Hall, Mrs. Harris	Baldwin, Ga.
Hall, Miss Mara	Bartow, Ga.
Hall, Miss Mattie L.	Baker, Ga.
Hanft, Miss Annie	Baldwin, Ga.
Harlan, Miss Marie	Gordon, Ga.
Harley, Miss Bessie	Irwin, Ga.
Harper, Miss Alice	Baldwin, Ga.
Harper, Miss Annie	Baldwin, Ga.
Harris, Miss Anise	Bartow, Ga.
Harvey, Miss Mabel	Bryan, Ga.
Henderson, Miss Beulah	Catoosa, Ga.
Hendry, Miss Verne	Baldwin, Ga.
Henry, Miss Mattie	Terrell, Ga.
Hicks, Miss Lizzie	Houston, Ga.
Hilton, Miss Nettie	Early, Ga.
Hind, Miss Winnie	Colquitt, Ga.
Hinson, Miss Edna	Montgomery, Ga.
Hodges, Miss Lucille	Glascocock, Ga.
Hollinshead, Miss Marion	Baldwin, Ga.
Holtzendorff, Miss Kate	Glynn, Ga.
Hoodenpyle, Miss Maud	Glynn, Ga.
Horne, Miss Katie	Colquitt, Ga.
Horton, Miss Mary	Gordon, Ga.
Huff, Miss Annie L.	Harris, Ga.

Names.	County and State.
Hunter, Miss Evelyn	Taylor, Ga.
Hunter, Miss Mattie	Taylor, Ga.
Hutcheson, Miss Kate	Morgan, Ga.
Hyers, Miss Ellza	Pierce, Ga.
Ingram, Miss Jettie	Putnam, Ga.
Isbell, Miss Lula	Florida.
Jackson, Miss Mary	Wilkinson, Ga.
James, Miss Margaret	Houston, Ga.
Jarratt, Miss Roberta	Baldwin, Ga.
Johnson, Miss Ethel	Clarke, Ga.
Johnstone, Miss Kate	Richmond, Ga.
Jones, Miss Ethel	Cherokee, Ga.
Jordan, Miss Annie	Ware, Ga.
Kenan, Miss Aurie	Bibb, Ga.
Kent, Miss Susie	Fulton, Ga.
Kilpatrick, Miss Wille	Fulton, Ga.
King, Miss Leonora	Florida.
King, Miss Pauline	Dooly, Ga.
King, Miss Wille	Fulton, Ga.
Kincald, Miss Wille	Floyd, Ga.
Kingman, Miss Annie	Jones, Ga.
Kitchens, Miss Blanche	Glascok, Ga.
Kleckley, Miss Pearl	Sumter, Ga.
Knauth, Miss Bessie	Florida.
Knauth, Miss Mary	Florida.
Kolb, Miss Annie	Fulton, Ga.
Kurniker, Miss Rosalle	Muscogee, Ga.
Lamback, Miss Carrie	Richmond, Ga.
Land, Miss Katie	Muscogee, Ga.
Land, Miss Mamie	Lowndes, Ga.
Lanier, Mrs. J. J.	Baldwin, Ga.
Lanier, Miss Katie C.	Fulton, Ga.
Latham, Miss Virginia	Campbell, Ga.
Leggett, Miss Allie	Coffee, Ga.
Lester, Miss Mamie	Jones, Ga.
Lindenstruth, Miss Meta	Florida.
Lindsay, Miss May	Dooly, Ga.
Little, Miss Louise	Baldwin, Ga.
Little, Miss Ola	Putnam, Ga.
Lugand, Miss Lavina	Baldwin, Ga.
Lumsden, Miss Mattie L.	Bibb, Ga.
Lyons, Miss Mary	Liberty, Ga.
Macon, Miss Janie	Clarke, Ga.

Names.	County and State.
Maddox, Miss Laurie	Baldwin, Ga.
Maddox, Miss Maud	Baldwin, Ga.
Magruder, Miss Cornelia	Florida.
Mallett, Miss Mary	Coffee, Ga.
Mallett, Miss Nannie	Coffee, Ga.
Main, Miss Aleph	Telfair, Ga.
Mann, Miss Mary	Meriwether, Ga.
Mashburn, Miss Annie	Baldwin, Ga.
Massey, Miss Cora	Madison, Ga.
Maxwell, Miss Nellie	Decatur, Ga.
Mayfield, Miss Cornelia	Fulton, Ga.
Meadows, Miss Clara	Carroll, Ga.
Middleton, Miss Edna	Chatham, Ga.
Middleton, Miss Gertha	Liberty, Ga.
Milam, Miss Annie M.	Henry, Ga.
Miller, Miss May	Baldwin, Ga.
Miller, Mrs. Laura	Baldwin, Ga.
Mitchell, Miss Maud C.	Taliaferro, Ga.
Mobley, Miss Abbie	Montgomery, Ga.
Moore, Miss Ophelia	Greene, Ga.
Moore, Miss Maybelle	Baldwin, Ga.
Morris, Miss Edith	Baldwin, Ga.
Morris, Mrs. Charles	Baldwin, Ga.
Mosely, Miss Maude	Chattooga, Ga.
McAlister, Miss Katie	Glynn, Ga.
McDonough, Miss Evie	Coffee, Ga.
McEachern, Miss Edna	Effingham, Ga.
McIver, Miss Lou	Chatham, Ga.
McKinley, Miss Pauline	Baldwin, Ga.
McMillan, Miss Carrie	Baldwin, Ga.
McMillan, Miss Daisy	Chattooga, Ga.
McMillan, Miss Lula	Baldwin, Ga.
McMillan, Miss May	Baldwin, Ga.
McMurrian, Miss Leta	Chattahoochee, Ga.
McRae, Miss Bertie	Telfair, Ga.
McRae, Miss Inez	Montgomery, Ga.
Neal, Miss Mary	Harris, Ga.
Newton, Miss Ada B.	Tattnall, Ga.
Nipper, Miss Emma	Fulton, Ga.
North, Miss Eddie	Baldwin, Ga.
Norton, Miss Bessie	Thomas, Ga.
Nuckolls, Miss Emily	Alabama.
O'Brien, Miss Camille	Warren, Ga.

Names.	County and State.
Odum, Miss Sidney	Tattnall, Ga.
Oliver, Miss Ella	Elbert, Ga.
Olliver, Miss Georgia	Richmond, Ga.
Owens, Miss Irene	Fulton, Ga.
Owens, Miss Pearl	Fulton, Ga.
Ozburn, Miss Carrie L.	Morgan, Ga.
Palmer, Miss Ethel	Hancock, Ga.
Parrish, Miss Adel	Emanuel, Ga.
Parrish, Miss Bessie	Emanuel, Ga.
Partin, Miss Bessie	Bibb, Ga.
Patterson, Miss Edna	Clinch, Ga.
Paulk, Miss Bertha	Irwin, Ga.
Paulk, Miss Ida	Coffee, Ga.
Pearson, Miss Tabitha	Coffee, Ga.
Peek, Miss Marie	Oglethorpe, Ga.
Perkins, Miss Claudia	Taliaferro, Ga.
Pettis, Miss Hattilu	Twiggs, Ga.
Pickle, Miss Emma	Dade, Ga.
Pierce, Miss Mabel G.	DeKalb, Ga.
Phillips, Miss Helen S.	Fulton, Ga.
Potter, Miss Ina M.	Talbot, Ga.
Powell, Miss Mabel	Montgomery, Ga.
Putnam, Miss Mary	Ware, Ga.
Raiford, Miss Donald E.	Brooks, Ga.
Rawls, Miss Daisy	Wilcox, Ga.
Raworth, Miss Lees	Richmond, Ga.
Reagan, Miss Amy R.	DeKalb, Ga.
Reynolds, Miss Claudie	Hancock, Ga.
Reynolds, Miss Hattie	Morgan, Ga.
Reynolds, Miss Maye	Macon, Ga.
Riley, Miss Mamie	Baldwin, Ga.
Ritchie, Miss Anna	Banks, Ga.
Robeson, Miss Carrie	Colquitt, Ga.
Roberts, Mrs. Rufus	Colquitt, Ga.
Rogers, Miss Mamie	Warren, Ga.
Rossignall, Miss Bessie	Fulton, Ga.
Powell, Miss Mae	Bibb, Ga.
Rushin, Miss Lena	Thomas, Ga.
Sallas, Miss Mattie Putnam	Putnam, Ga.
Sanders, Miss Ruth	Pulaski, Ga.
Shea, Miss May H.	Fulton, Ga.
Shepperson, Miss Mary C.	Muscogee, Ga.
Shingler, Miss Antoinette	Miller, Ga.
Sibley, Miss Leo C.	Chatham, Ga.

Names.	County and State.
Sibley, Miss Mattie	Baldwin, Ga.
Simonton, Robbie	Rockdale, Ga.
Sims, Miss Katie	Coffee, Ga.
Sinclair, Miss Susie	McIntosh, Ga.
Slade, Miss Mary B	Dooly, Ga.
Smith, Miss Clarine	Camden, Ga.
Smith, Miss Desdemona	Madison, Ga.
Smith, Miss Madge	McIntosh, Ga.
Smith, Miss Maud	Emanuel, Ga.
Smith, Miss Ollaneane	Fulton, Ga.
Smith, Miss Rosa	Jones, Ga.
Snellgrove, Miss Effie	Emanuel, Ga.
Sparrow, Miss Edna	Pulaski, Ga.
Spence, Miss Carrie	Florida.
Spivey, Miss Maggie	Putnam, Ga.
Stanley, Miss Ruby	Hancock, Ga.
Steed, Miss Cornelia	Bibb, Ga.
Stewart, Miss Angela	Glynn, Ga.
Stone, Miss Ruth	Hancock, Ga.
Strickland, Miss Laura	Pike, Ga.
Strozler, Miss Kate	Troup, Ga.
Stubbs, Miss Julia	Pulaski, Ga.
Surns, Miss Essie	Richmond, Ga.
Swords, Miss Lula M.	Morgan, Ga.
Tanner, Miss Leslie	Washington, Ga.
Tappan, Miss Nellie M.	Greene, Ga.
Taylor, Miss Agnes	Ware, Ga.
Tennent, Miss Annie	Hall, Ga.
Thomas, Miss Eunice Hancock	Hancock, Ga.
Thrash, Miss Jessie	Meriwether, Ga.
Tolbert, Miss Aline	Fulton, Ga.
Torbett, Miss Callie B.	Fulton, Ga.
Townsend, Miss Addie	Appling, Ga.
Townsend, Miss Gussie	Glynn, Ga.
Trapnell, Miss Ella	Bulloch, Ga.
Troutman, Miss Claudia	Baldwin, Ga.
Twiggs, Miss Fannie	Chatham, Ga.
Twiggs, Miss Luda	Chatham, Ga.
Vail, Miss Lucile	Baldwin, Ga.
Valberg, Miss Elizabeth	Fulton, Ga.
Vinson, Miss Mabel	Baldwin, Ga.
Wade, Miss Blanche	Madison, Ga.
Wadley, Miss Anna	Monroe, Ga.
Walden, Miss Susie	Jefferson, Ga.

Names.	County and State.
Walker, Miss Carrie E.	Gordon, Ga.
Walker, Miss Hallie	Greene, Ga.
Wall, Miss Claudia	Baldwin, Ga.
Wallace, Miss Margaret	Bartow, Ga.
Walters, Miss Beulah	Macon, Ga.
Wamack, Miss Sallie	Schley, Ga.
Ware, Miss Viola	Gwinnett, Ga.
Watkins, Miss Mattie	Morgan, Ga.
Watson, Miss Katharine	Meriwether, Ga.
Webb, Miss Estella	Sumter, Ga.
Webb, Miss Rosa	Sumter, Ga.
West, Miss Lillian	Polk, Ga.
Whaley, Miss Louise	Putnam, Ga.
Whaley, Miss Otella	Hancock, Ga.
Whatley, Miss Lillie O.	Muscogee, Ga.
Wheeler, Miss Lydia	Dooly, Ga.
Whitaker, Miss Marion	Baldwin, Ga.
Whitaker, Miss Ori	Baldwin, Ga.
White, Miss Alice	Fulton, Ga.
White, Miss Bessie	Jones, Ga.
White, Miss Jonnie	Laurens, Ga.
Whitfield, Miss Annie	Baldwin, Ga.
Wickam, Miss Bessie	Muscogee, Ga.
Wilcox, Miss Daisy	Irwin, Ga.
Wilkins, Miss Georgia	Wayne, Ga.
Williams, Miss Kate	Fulton, Ga.
Wilson, Miss Belle	Dooly, Ga.
Wilson, Miss Rene	Dougherty, Ga.
Wisdom, Miss Lula	Gwinnett, Ga.
Wisembaker, Miss Carrie	Lowndes, Ga.
Witkowski, Miss Maude	Chatham, Ga.
Woodruff, Miss Annie	Newton, Ga.
Woodruff, Miss Exa	Newton, Ga.
Woodward, Miss Lois	Laurens, Ga.
Woofter, Mrs. T. J.	Baldwin, Ga.
Woolard, Miss Katie	Worth, Ga.
Woolard, Miss Winnie	Worth, Ga.
Wooten, Miss Sallie	Morgan, Ga.
Wolf, Miss Isabel	McIntosh, Ga.
Woolfolk, Miss Katharine	Houston, Ga.
Total number of College students	384
Pupils in Model School	70
Total attendance	454
Georgia Counties represented	98



PHYSICAL-TRAINING SUIT.



**GRADUATES AND PROFICIENTS OF THE SESSION
1900-1901.**

Normal Graduates.

Names.	County and State.
Crawford, Miss Marie Antoinette	Houston County.
Crozier, Miss Nannie Elizabeth	Early County.
Dumas, Miss Fannie Marie	Hancock County.
Hicks, Miss Elizabeth Isabella	Houston County.
Little, Miss Mattie Ola	Putnam County.
Macon, Miss Alethea Jane	Clarke County.
Oliver, Miss Ella	Elbert County.
Pickle, Miss Emma Adina	Dade County.
Thomas, Miss Eunice Virginia	Hancock County.
Wisdom, Miss Lula	Gwinnett County.

Collegiate Graduate.

Kurniker, Miss Rosalie	Muscogee County.
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Proficients in Stenography.

Bass, Miss Emmie	Baldwin County.
Brazell, Miss Nora	Tatnall County.
Clark, Miss Pearl	Telfair County.
Cureton, Miss Fannie	Dade County.
DuPree, Miss Hattie	Macon County.
Ector, Miss Julia	Meriwether County.
Gaines, Miss Bessie	Bartow County.
Hall, Mrs. Mary V.	Baldwin County.
Hanft, Miss Annie	Baldwin County.
Hinson, Miss Edna	Montgomery County.
Hutcheson, Miss Katharine	Morgan County.
Lenan, Miss Aurie	Bibb County.
Sugund, Miss Lavinia	Baldwin County.
Peek, Miss Marie	Oglethorpe County.
Stanley, Miss Ruby	Hancock County.
Stubbs, Miss Julia C.	Pulaski County.
Wilson, Miss Belle	Dooly County.

Proficients in Bookkeeping.

Bass, Miss Emmie	Baldwin County.
Bass, Miss Ora	Hancock County.
Brady, Miss Mary	Chatham County.
Brake, Miss Pauline	Baldwin County.
Carson, Miss Sadie	Thomas County.
Ellison, Miss Evie	Baldwin County.
Lindenstruth, Miss Meta L.	Liberty County.

Proficients in Dressmaking.

Names	County and State.
Stanley, Miss Ruby	Hancock County.
Wallace, Miss Margaret R.	Bartow County.
Ash, Miss Lillie	Clarke County.
Baynes, Miss Mary E.	Washington County.
Bethune, Mrs. W. S.	Baldwin County.
Eldridge, Miss Louise	Muscogee County.
Frink, Miss Alice	Bibb County.
Knight, Miss Leila	Berrien County.
Raworth, Miss Lees	Richmond County.
Rushin, Miss Lena	Thomas County.

APPENDIX.

At the request of the Board of Trustees of the Georgia Normal and Industrial College, and to gratify the students of the College—especially the members of the graduating class—the President's Baccalaureate Address is published each year as an appendix to the annual catalogue.

BACCALAUREATE ADDRESS

TO THE TENTH GRADUATING CLASS OF THE GEORGIA NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE. DELIVERED BY PRESIDENT J. HARRIS CHAPPELL, TUESDAY, JUNE 4TH, 1901.

"Sweet Influences of the Pleiades!"

Young Ladies of the Graduating Class:

During the latter days of April and the first days of the month of May, every evening just at dusk, if you had looked over in the west, low down in the skies in the golden after-glow of the setting sun, you might have seen two constellations, or groups of stars; you might have seen them as side by side they sank softly below the horizon with the closing day. Famous beyond all other star groups in the heavens are those two constellations. From of old myth and fable, story and tradition have rendered them dear to the human heart; from of old earth's greatest poets have glorified them in their noblest songs. Four thousand years ago one of the greatest poets that ever lived, in one of the sublimest rhapsodies that ever burst from the human soul, said of those two constellations, "Canst thou bind the sweet influences of the Pleiades! Canst thou loosen the bands of Orion!"

Orion and the Pleiades. Orion and the Seven Stars, as they are more commonly called—who with upturned eyes and loving heart hath not watched them as from east to west in their annual and diurnal journey they move majestically across the heavens the

observed of all star-gazing observers? Orion and the Pleiades, Orion and the Seven Stars, with what beautiful fables did the old Eastern astronomers personify these two constellations; representing Orion as a mighty and princely warrior with a helmet on his head, a sword by his side, a lion's skin over his shoulder, and in his strong right hand a club drawn back to strike the dreadful beast that was charging down upon him—the whole story told in an outline of most brilliant shining stars; and representing the Pleiades as a group of sisters, a group of beautiful sisters, each with her own soft musical name, all bound together in ties of affection and journeying forevermore through the heavens on a mission of love, on a mission of tender, self-abnegating love, and singing meantime songs of joy and songs of sadness, "sweet influences of the Pleiades!"

It is wonderful, the attractive power of that little cluster of stars that we call the Pleiades or Seven Stars! So modest, so soft shining up there in the heavens, "like a swarm of fireflies tangled in a silver braid!" Most inconspicuous, least brilliant, and yet most observed, most noticed—best beloved of all star groups in the heavens are the modest, soft shining Pleiades! Take a little child forth on a clear, starlit night, and the first group that he will notice will be the Pleiades, or Seven Stars, or, once point them out to him and they will be ever afterwards impressed upon his memory and dear to his heart. There is scarcely a man or woman, scarcely a boy or girl who does not know the Pleiades or Seven Stars. All the world knows and loves the modest, soft-shining Pleiades! Ages ago, before the mariner's compass was invented, that little cluster of stars was the rude sailor's principal guide over unknown waters and through the trackless seas. There is not a savage in the wild woods, there is not a negro on a Southern plantation, who does not know and love the Seven Stars, and who does not use them as his timepiece in the night and as his guide through tangled swamps and trackless forests. Your astronomy teaches you, as you doubtless remember, young ladies, that the sun in his annual journey through the circle of the zodiac reaches that little star cluster or, as astronomers express it, is projected into that little star cluster of the Pleiades about the middle of the month of

May, the season *par excellence* of flowers and of the earth's greatest beauty, and in olden times people believed that it was "the sweet influences of the Pleiades" that gave to the sun at this time his genial power and through him to our earth her gorgeous robes of glorious flowers and her aromatic breath; and even at this day astronomers believe that Alcyone, the principal one of the Pleiades, is the center of the whole stellar universe and that around that little modest shining cluster all the stars of God with all their trains of attendant planets do circle forevermore to the sublime, eternal music of the spheres!

How aptly then did that grand old poet of the Bible use the happy phrase "sweet influences of the Pleiades." And, my dear young friends, I wish to call your attention this morning to the deep moral significance of that little sentence. I wish to show you this morning that "the sweet influences of the Pleiades" is a metaphor of human experience, an allegory of human life. I wish in this my last talk to you to impress upon your young minds and hearts the great perennial truth that the most powerful, the deepest penetrating, the farthest reaching influences in his world, the influences that most affect human character, human life, come from quiet, unobtrusive sources, come from modest, inconspicuous people. I wish as my last word to you to say from the deepest conviction of my soul that woman, tender, modest, inconspicuous woman, carries in the folds of her mantle the destinies of nations!

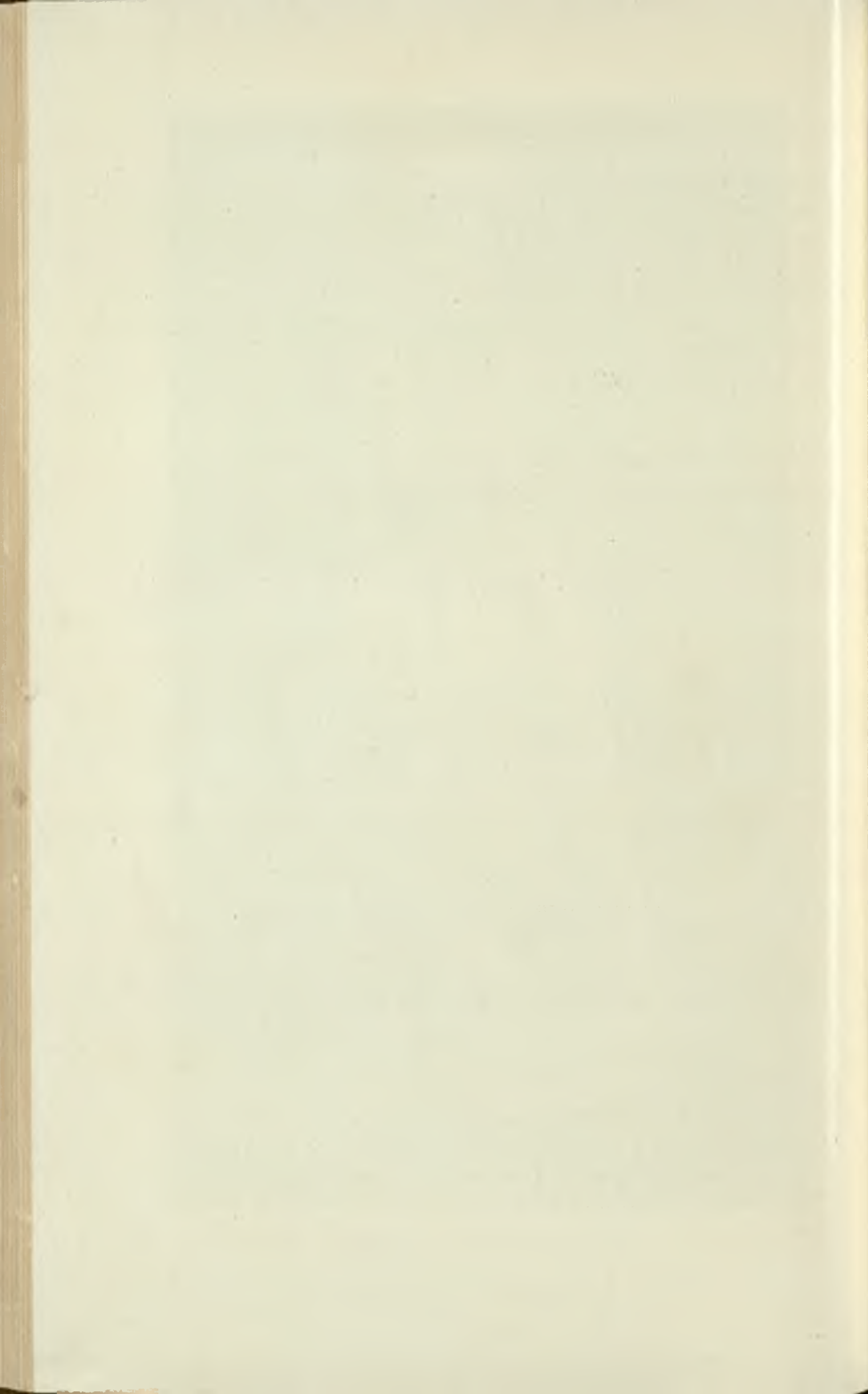
Young ladies, I do not wish to talk to you this morning as school teachers, nor as stenographers, nor dressmakers nor bookkeepers, nor in any way as prospective wage-earners or bread-winners. Not that I disparage those honorable occupations, not that I fail to exalt as they should be exalted the glorious women who by their own precious labor make their own livelihood—God forbid! But still I do not wish to talk to you from that standpoint this morning. I wish to speak this morning straight to the essential womanhood that lies back of all that and deeper than all that. Neither do I wish to talk to you as new women, nor as progressive women; because as to the new woman I think she is a rank fraud and humbug and I hope you will never become such; and as to the progressive woman, why of course I believe very strongly and earnestly in the progressive woman and I hope you will become such. Still I

do not wish to talk about the progressive woman this morning; because in this intensely self-conceited age there is so much talk and boasting about progress that it makes me tired, and I do wish sometimes that this glorious nineteenth century, or twentieth century, as it is now, would go ahead progressing without so much everlasting bragging about it. I don't think it is in good taste for any century, however great, to be forever talking about itself and bragging on itself.

And, young ladies, speaking of progress, let me right here give you a thought which I hope you will take and which I hope you will carry away with you. It is this: In this world of ours there is somewhat that is progressive and there is somewhat that is not progressive, and the somewhat that is not progressive is more important than the somewhat that is progressive. Human civilization is progressive, but there is no progress of the human species. Hundreds of years ago there were in this world of ours no railroads nor telegraphs nor telephones nor steam engines nor cotton mills nor ice factories nor sewing machines nor typewriting machines; hundreds of years ago little or nothing was known about natural science and the countless comforts and blessings that knowledge of natural science has brought to us; hundreds of years ago it had not been discovered that man came from frog spawn through a monkey and that the human soul is nothing but lumps of grey matter in the brain; hundreds of years ago there were no newspapers or kindergartens or normal schools or industrial schools, for these things and such like things belong to the somewhat that is progressive! But, O my dear young friends, hundreds of years ago there were in this world of ours kind hearts, noble minds and lofty souls! Hundreds, nay thousands of years ago, as far back as history goes, there lived upon this earth of ours men and women who in all the essential qualities, attributes, and virtues of manhood and of womanhood were as true, as great, as noble and as lofty as any who breathe the breath of life in this glorious twentieth century. There has been a mighty progress of human civilization. Let us thank the Almighty for it and may God speed its still further progress. But there has been no progress of the human species. If we would preserve in perfect purity and integrity what is most worthy, what is best,



COOKING-SCHOOL SUIT.



truest and highest in man's nature we should take our models from the past just as our modern sculptors study the clear-cut, matchless statues of the ancient Greeks. If I were called upon to point out the finest conceptions of noble womanhood that have ever been bodied forth in the literature of the world I should not take them from any recent or very modern book; I should take them from certain old books; I should select them from what I believe to be, taking all things into consideration, the three greatest books that have ever been written. I should take them from Homer, from the Bible, and from Shakespeare.

Let us for a moment consider the women of Homer. Three thousand years ago that wonderful book which we call Homer was produced. The truly great and noble men and women who compose the principal characters of that wonderful book were not amenable to those progressive and constantly improving social regulations and social conditions that make the conventional law and the conventional life of our day, and therefore they are not to be judged by the conventional standards of the present time, but in all the fundamental and essential qualities, attributes, and virtues of true manhood and womanhood those Homeric people never have been surpassed and never will be surpassed. Bloodthirsty as roaring lions, ferocious as Bengal tigers, those Homeric men gloried in that dreadful war in which they were engaged, but it was not an unjust war. It was waged for the honor of a woman and to avenge an outrage perpetrated upon the sanctity of a home; and it was fought between equals, Greek and Trojan, each finding in the other a foeman worthy of his steel! It was not waged by a powerful nation against a people a hundred times weaker than themselves in sheer bullying and imposition like two wars now being waged on this earth of ours in this glorious twentieth century by two of the foremost and most enlightened nations in the world! Then where is your progress of the species? But even more admirable than the men, are the women of Homer. They exhibit a fine self-respect and a commanding dignity of character which I am sorry to say, not many women even in our day seem to possess; and from those ferocious warriors by whom they were surrounded they drew the highest regard, the tenderest affection, and the profoundest deference, the wives invariably sharing not only the heart but the

thought, of their husbands, for it never seemed to occur to Homer that in sense and judgment woman is "the weaker vessel." In true manliness, in delicacy and refinement the attitude of the Homeric men towards the Homeric women has never been surpassed by anything in modern chivalry. And surely no women who ever lived were more worthy of chivalric devotion than those superb Homeric women! In the literature of the world there is no conception of a maiden more perfect in grace, tenderness and delicacy than the charming Nausicaa! Imagination never bodied forth a finer illustration of the queenly matron than Penelope! But best of all is Andromache, that matchless model of "perfect wifedom and true womanhood." In no novel or romance or poem or drama that I have ever read is there a scene more touchingly true than the parting between Andromache and Hector when he starts for the wars, closing with the incident where he takes the babe into his strong arms and after caressing it, returns it to the mother:—

"So speaking, to the arms of his dear spouse
He gave the boy; she on her fragrant breast
Received him, weeping as she smiled. The chief
Beheld, and, moved with tender love, smoothed
Her forehead gently with his hand, and said"—

So throughout all the blood and thunder of that sublime tragedy the "sweet influences of the Pleiades" are deeply felt; above the clash of arms and the trumpet's dreadful blare their songs of joy and their songs of sadness are clearly heard, and their ministrations of tender, self-abnegating love give to the splendid epic a beauty not so conspicuous but just as glorious as the stars that blaze forth in its great Orion constellation! Such, whether in times of war or times of peace, whether in ancient times or modern times—such must ever be the right relations between man's mission and woman's mission in this world of ours. You can not "bind the sweet influences of the Pleiades" nor "loosen the bands of Orion!"

But older than Homer and more wonderful than Homer is that book of books, the Bible, the Hebrew Bible, our Bible! Entirely aside from its sacredness, leaving altogether out of consideration for our present purpose its religious character and regarding it

from a strictly worldly standpoint, and judging it precisely as you would judge any other book, solely for its literary value, even from this point of view the Bible is still one of the greatest books that has ever been written. The poets of the Bible, such as David, Job, Isaiah, Jeremiah, possessed an elevation of thought and a depth of feeling and a grandeur of utterance that never has been surpassed, and that no writer of our time, that no writer or speaker in this twentieth century, can even remotely approach. But more significant for our present purpose than these sublime rhapsodies are the histories and the narratives of the Bible, or as we commonly call them the stories of the Bible. Oh! the beauty and grandeur, oh, the height and depth and the surpassing tenderness of those old Bible stories! How truly and vividly do they present to us the everlasting and unchanging verities of human nature and human life! Side by side with monsters of wickedness and depravity they show us in clear-cut outline men and women who in native dignity and nobility of character and in all the finer sensibilities of man's nature may stand as models for mankind as long as the human race endures. For these thousands of years man has not added one cubit to his moral stature nor a single musical note to the rhythmic beating of his heart. There has been a mighty progress of human civilization, but there has been no progress of the human species! In those old Bible stories you may find women at whose feet the finest and most progressive and most cultured lady of this glorious twentieth century may sit and learn lessons in true and heroic womanhood. Some of them are really great women, of commanding dignity of character, occupying high positions, and exercising a powerful public influence; but we will pass these great ones by and we will take for our example a woman who was one of the lowliest of her sex, a working-woman, a wage-earner, a bread-winner in the humblest of occupations—Ruth the Moabitess, who gleaned behind the reapers in the field of young Boaz four thousand years ago! Far and away the most beautiful idyl ever written in human language is that old Bible story of Ruth. How melodious it is with the sad, sweet music of humanity! How eloquent it is with noble and impassioned speech! How full it is of the milk of human kindness! The distant background of calamity and suffering

against which the whole story is projected; the beautiful devotion of Ruth and Naomi for each other; their pathetic journey from the land of Moab to Bethlehem—Judah; the astonished greeting they received from the people there; the touching eloquence of Naomi's reply to that greeting; the warm-hearted salutation that passed between the rich young Boaz and the laborers in his wheat fields, genial as the summer skies above them, sweet as the breath of the new-mown fields around them; his treatment of that poor, friendless young woman who gleaned behind the reapers, in delicacy, in tenderness, in fine-grained manliness absolutely matchless in all your tales of modern chivalry, the courtship, the marriage, the birth of the babe, and the closing scene where with "one touch of nature that makes the whole world kin," old Naomi holds out her arms and "took the child and laid it in her bosom, and became nurse unto it"—makes altogether the most wholesomely touching story of genuine human kind-heartedness that I have ever read. And the central figure, the heroine, the inspirer of this exquisite drama of real life was a simple peasant woman toiling in the fields with a simple peasant people four thousand years ago! Then where is your progress of the species? Even to this day the greatest orators of earth, when they wish to give forceful and eloquent expression to one of the noblest sentiments that can animate the human heart, go back four thousand years and take the glowing words from the lips of that simple peasant woman: "Entreat me not to leave thee or cease from following after thee; for whither thou goest I will go, and where thou lodgest I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God; where thou diest I will die and there will I be buried; the Lord do so to me and more also if aught but death part thee and me." Oh, noble Ruth! Oh, loyal-hearted Ruth, stand forever as a model of true womanhood for all the women of all the ages of the world—"sweet influences of the Pleiades!"

Now let us come to Shakespeare. By the unanimous agreement of the whole reading and thinking world the very greatest book that has even been evolved from the human brain is that book which we call Shakespeare. All women should love Shakespeare because, beyond, far beyond, all other writers he has glorified woman. Not by flattery nor exaggeration nor the glamour of romance, but by

revealing with perfect truthfulness her ineffable charms and graces of manner, thought, and speech, her goodness, her sweetness, her heroism, her boundless capacity for tender, self-abnegating love. The feminine, the true and essential feminine, the eternal feminine appears at its very best in Shakespeare's heroines. Take Juliet, for instance, Juliet, that queen rose of Shakespeare's rosebud garden of girls! Romeo's Juliet, but beloved not only of Romeo but by all the other people, men and women, in that wonderful play, and by all who have ever read the sad, sweet tragedy of her life! She is the youngest of all of Shakespeare's heroines, and perhaps the most beautiful. We know that she was beautiful because Romeo tells us

"Her beauty hangs upon the cheek of night
Like a rich jewel in Ethiop's ear!"

and with becoming rapture he raves about the glory of her starlit eyes and

"The white wonder of my Juliet's hand!"

and even when he beholds her lying in the tomb wrapped in her burial robes, he exclaims,

"O, my love, my wife!
Death that hath sucked the honey of thy breath
Hath had no power to mar thy beauty:
Thou art not conquered; Beauty's ensign yet
Is crimson in thy lips and in thy cheek
And death's pale flag is not advanced there!"

and not only Romeo but many other more impartial witnesses bear testimony to her surpassing beauty; I could quote a dozen different passages from almost as many different persons in the play to this effect: Yet is it not for her beauty that we love Juliet, but for her warm heart, her tender sympathy, her perfect sincerity, her unso-phisticated frankness, her self-possession through all the tempest and whirlwind that wrought her young soul, her womanly heroism in all the tragic situations of her life, and over all and above all for her own boundless capacity for love as expressed by her own lips in that noble passage

"My bounty is as boundless as the sea,
My love as deep; the more I give you
The more I have—for both are infinite!"

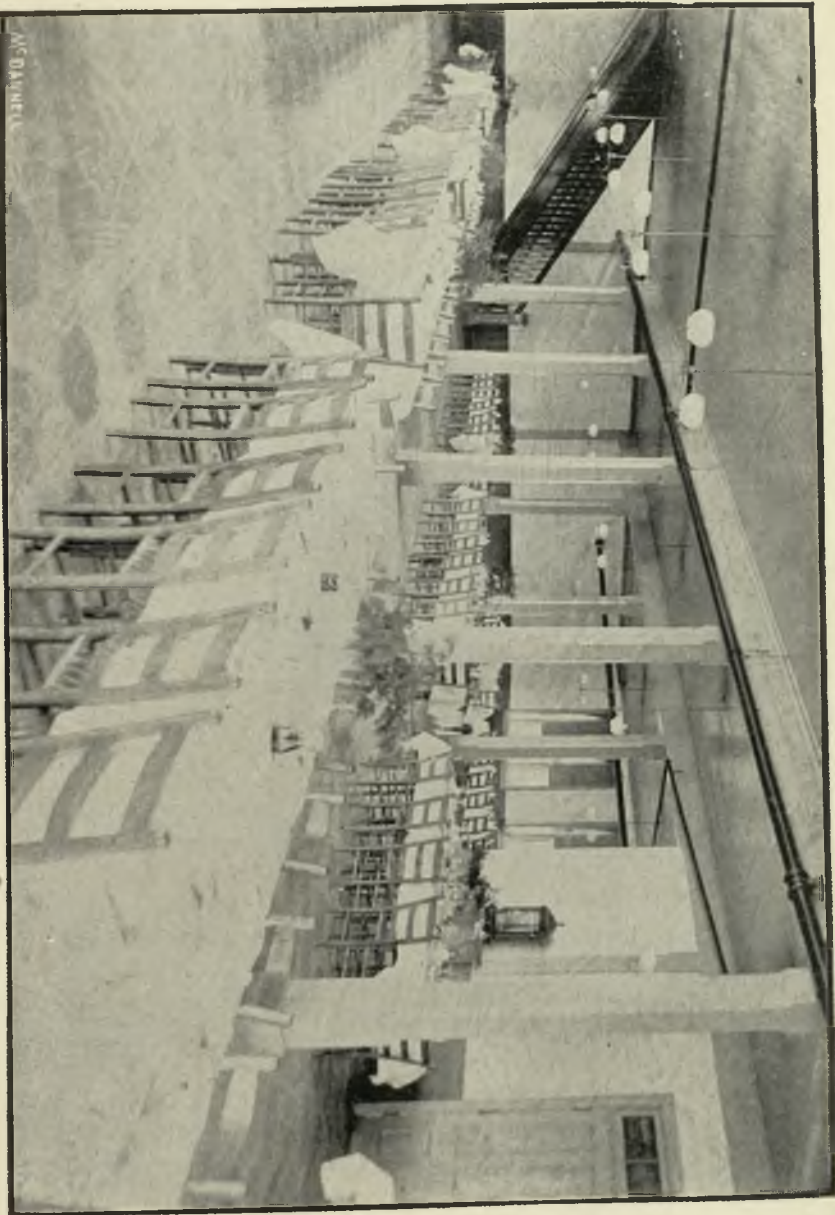
Portia, Miranda, Rosalind, Helena, Isabella, Perdita, Constance, Queen Katharine, Hermione, Imogen, Desdemona, Cordelia are Shakespeare's other great heroines. Not one of them is a conventional tragedy queen, but every one of them has a far deeper meaning than any tragedy queen that ever shrieked upon the mimic stage.

As individuals they differ totally from one another, but each one of them is, in her way, the living embodiment of true and noble womanhood. All together they illustrate the whole wide range of admirable and lovable womanly qualities and virtues: We have among them the gentle and submissive woman, the high-spirited and self-assertive woman; the timid, shrinking woman; the courageous, daring woman; the light and playful woman; the intellectual and serious woman; the crushed woman; the defiant woman,—but still in every instance, the womanly woman, the true woman—modest, pure, warm-hearted, sympathetic, heroic, and with a boundless capacity for tender, self-abnegating love!

Young ladies, these qualities, attributes and virtues so splendidly illustrated in the women of Homer, the women of the Bible, and the women of Shakespeare, are the qualities, attributes, and virtues which must forevermore constitute the strength and glory of womanhood. The new woman can add nothing to them, the emancipated woman can not free herself from their obligations, the progressive woman can not go beyond them. My dear young friends, the Almighty has endowed each and every one of you with a rich abundance of these qualities, attributes, and virtues. Oh, cherish them as you would the apple of your eye! Strive to develop them to the utmost limit of their highest possibilities; through thoughtfulness and through prayer seek to exercise them for the betterment of mankind and to the glory of the ever-living God! High and sacred is the mission whereunto you are called. The world looks for you to be the inspirers of noble deeds, the preservers of lofty sentiment, the guardians of all the sanctities of human life!

The profoundest and most stirring eloquence ever heard in this world are your songs of joy and songs of sadness. Upon your ministrations of tender, self-abnegating love the salvation of the human race depends.

Around the holy of holies over which you preside all mortal inter-



Mc DANIEL

INTERIOR OF DINING-ROOM (Atkinson Hall).



ests with all their trains of attendant joys do circle forevermore to the deep warm throbbings of the human heart! It is not for you to blaze forth in that great Orion constellation; but if you are faithless to your mission of the Pleiades, Orion's stars will lose their luster, his sword will rust in its sheath, from his manly shoulders the mantle of lion's skin will fall and a calf skin take its place, from his nerveless hand the club will drop and that ramping beast will have his way with the civilization of the glorious twentieth century!

In parting with you this morning I wish for you precisely what I shall wish for my own precious little daughters when they shall come to where you now are

"Standing with reluctant feet
Where the brook and river meet!"

I do not expect or wish that you shall seek or gain any of that glaring public notoriety which the vulgar world calls fame; but I do wish, I do expect, and I do believe that wherever your lot may be cast, there will be just the most precious thing, just the greatest blessing that the Almighty ever gives in this world—a good, true, warm-hearted, modest woman, exercising with thoughtful intelligence those qualities, attributes and virtues which from of old have constituted the glory of womanhood and which forevermore must be "the sweet influences of the Pleiades!"

The first of these is the fact that the majority of the cases of this disease are reported from the United States and Europe. It is not known whether this is due to a higher prevalence of the disease in these countries or to a higher incidence of reporting. The second fact is that the disease is more common in the winter months. This may be due to the fact that the disease is more likely to be reported during this time of the year.

The third fact is that the disease is more common in the lower social classes. This may be due to the fact that these classes are more likely to live in crowded and unsanitary conditions, which are more favorable to the spread of the disease.

The fourth fact is that the disease is more common in the young. This may be due to the fact that the young are more likely to be exposed to the disease in crowded conditions, such as in schools and day camps. The fifth fact is that the disease is more common in the males. This may be due to the fact that the males are more likely to be exposed to the disease in crowded conditions, such as in schools and day camps.

The sixth fact is that the disease is more common in the urban areas. This may be due to the fact that the urban areas are more crowded and more likely to have unsanitary conditions. The seventh fact is that the disease is more common in the industrial areas. This may be due to the fact that the industrial areas are more crowded and more likely to have unsanitary conditions.

The eighth fact is that the disease is more common in the winter months. This may be due to the fact that the disease is more likely to be reported during this time of the year. The ninth fact is that the disease is more common in the lower social classes. This may be due to the fact that these classes are more likely to live in crowded and unsanitary conditions, which are more favorable to the spread of the disease.

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