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Spring 1901

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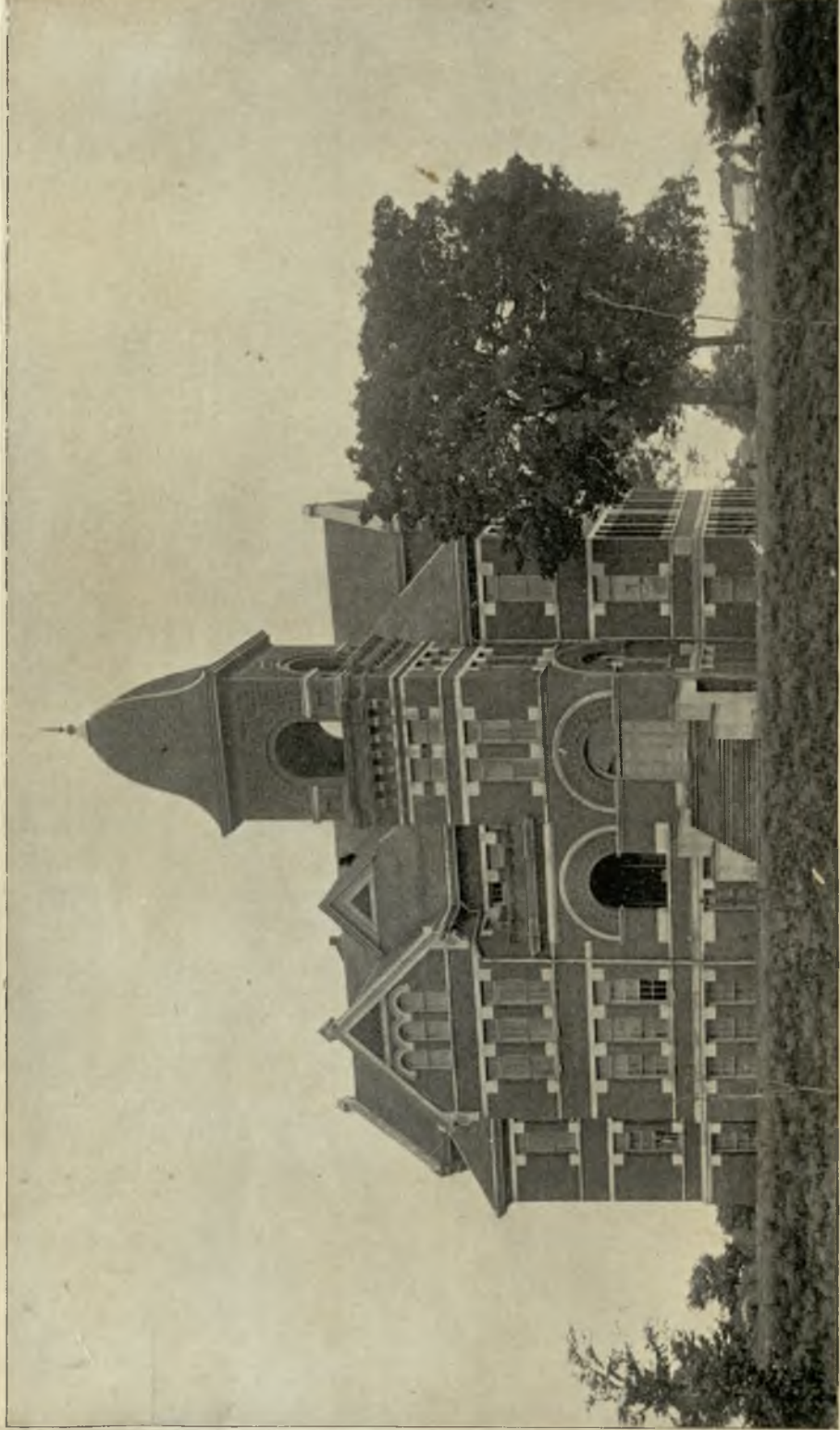
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MAIN COLISEUM BUILDING.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL

ANNOUNCEMENT AND CATALOGUE

OF THE

335

Georgia

Normal and Industrial College

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA.

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1901-1902.

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NEXT SESSION BEGINS ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1902

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68911



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## PREFACE.

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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," "Business Regulations" and "Terms of Board." 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 can not find what he wants to know clearly stated somewhere in the catalogue.

**CALENDAR FOR SESSION 1902-1903.**

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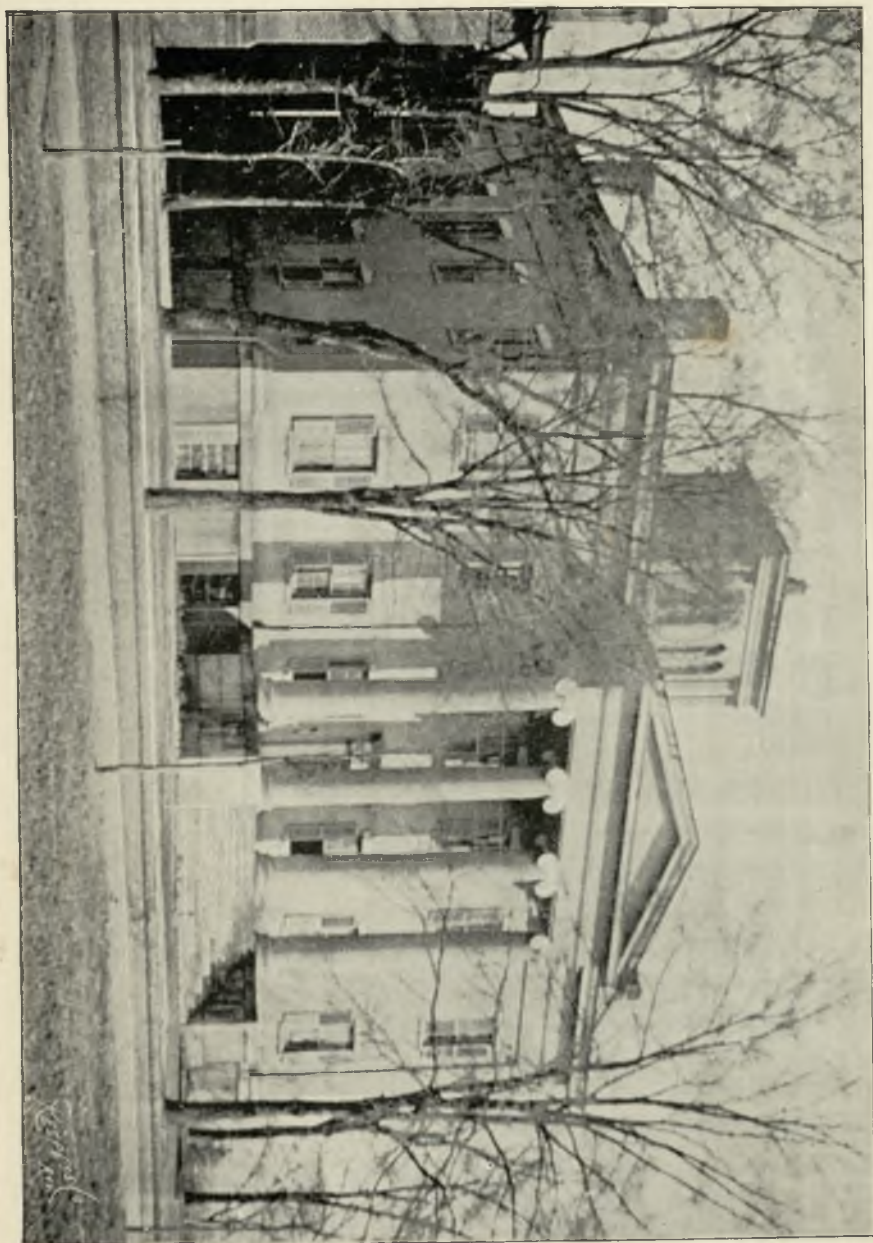
**1902.**

September 10, Wednesday . . . . . Opening Day.  
September 11 and 12, Thursday and Friday  
Entrance Examinations.  
November 27, Thursday . . . . . Thanksgiving Day.  
December 20 to December 30 . . . . Christmas Holidays.

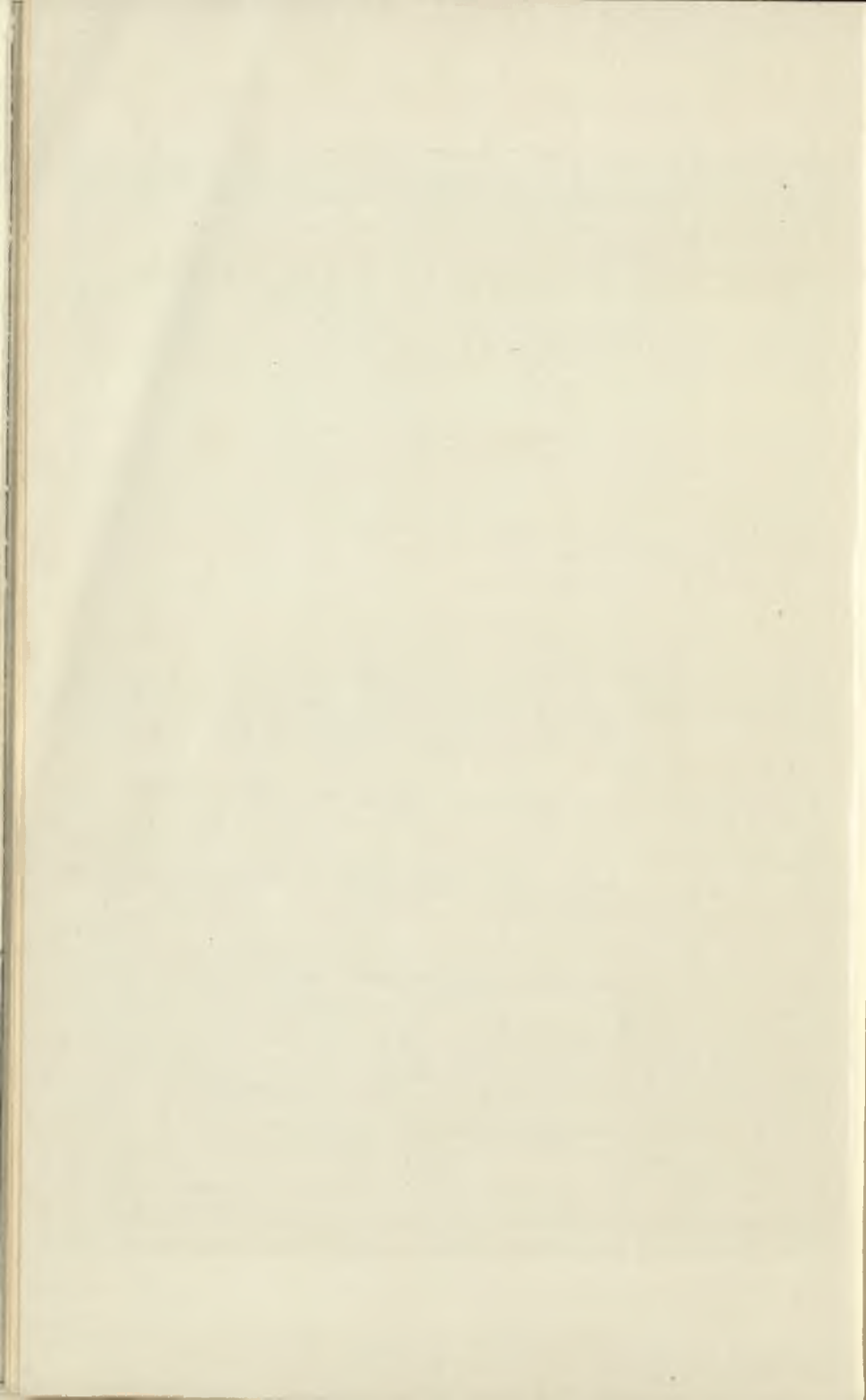
**1903.**

February 2 to February 6 . . . Intermediate Examinations.  
April 27, Monday . . . . . Confederate Memorial Day.  
May 1, Friday . . . . . Annual May Holiday.  
May 22 to May 27 . . . . . Final Examinations.  
May 29 to June 2 . . . . . Commencement Exercises.





THE MANSTON (Part of College Dormitory)



# Georgia Normal and Industrial College.

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## 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.

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 eleven 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, book-keepers, 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.

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#### 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 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.

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### 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. 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.

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.

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## PURPOSES OF THE COLLEGE.

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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.

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## 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 32-34 of this pamphlet.

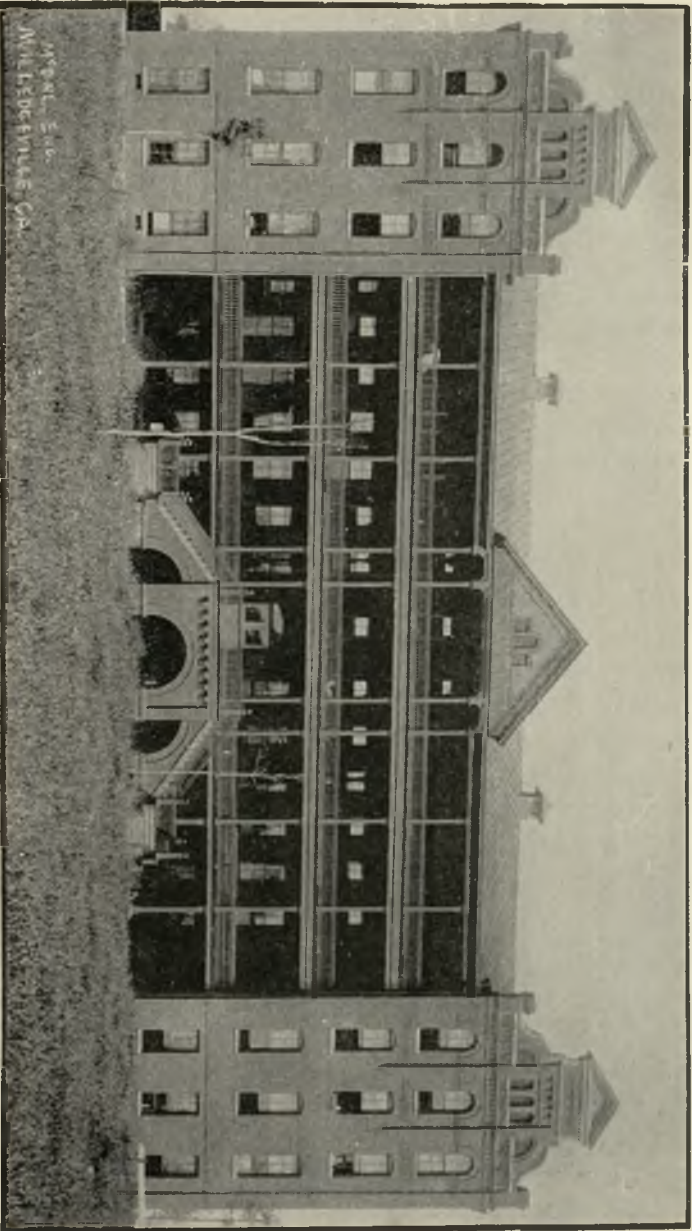
The second requisite, namely, professional knowledge, it undertakes to give in the study of Psychology and Pedagogy, in the Junior and Senior classes, as stated in detail below.

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."

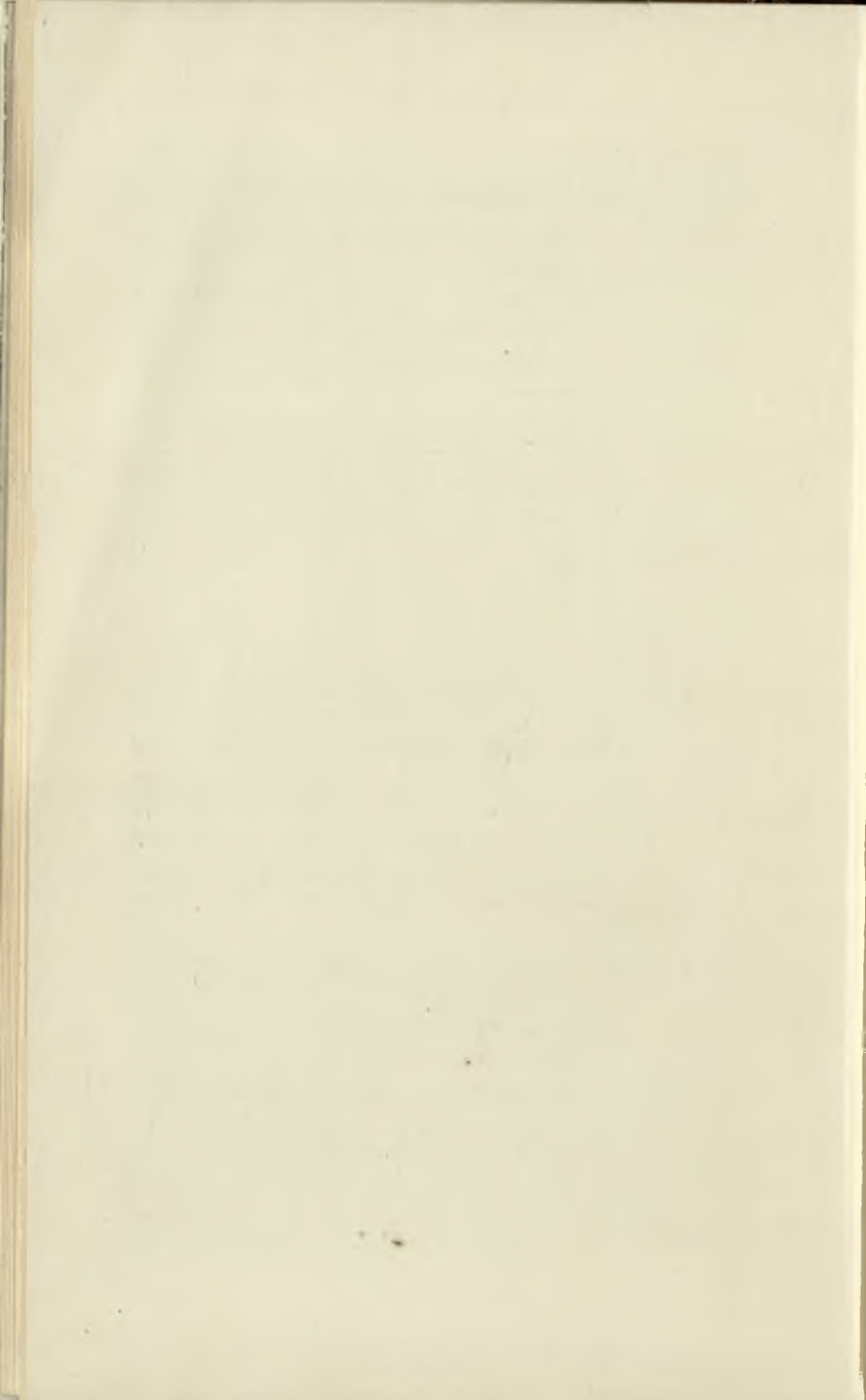
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## COURSE OF STUDY.

The course of study includes all of the studies of the Collegiate Department given on pages 32-34, except that in the Junior year Chemistry is omitted and in the Senior year Trigonometry and Latin are optional. In the place of these omissions a second year of Free-Hand Drawing and the professional courses as outlined below are required.



ATKINSON HALL (Part of College Dormitory).





### 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 of perception, apperception, memory, imagination, thought, induction and deduction, feeling, especially the altruistic and æsthetic 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.

The 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. L. 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, cooking, industrial arts, sloyd, basketry, shuck hat works, etc., all as correlated with orthodox school work.

### Normal Diploma.

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

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### 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.

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### 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. Basketry.
7. Historic Ornament.
8. 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, from memory, or from im-



agination; 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 actual 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.

Basketry, or the weaving of hats, mats, baskets, etc., is included in the work of the Normal Training Class.

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 text-book lessons and lectures explanatory of the subject. As a means of liberal culture, as a practical help in architectural study 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.

A voluntary club for art study and life and nature sketching meets one evening each week for seven months, and is open to special pupils and members of the second year Normal Art Class.

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.

## Collegiate Department.

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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.

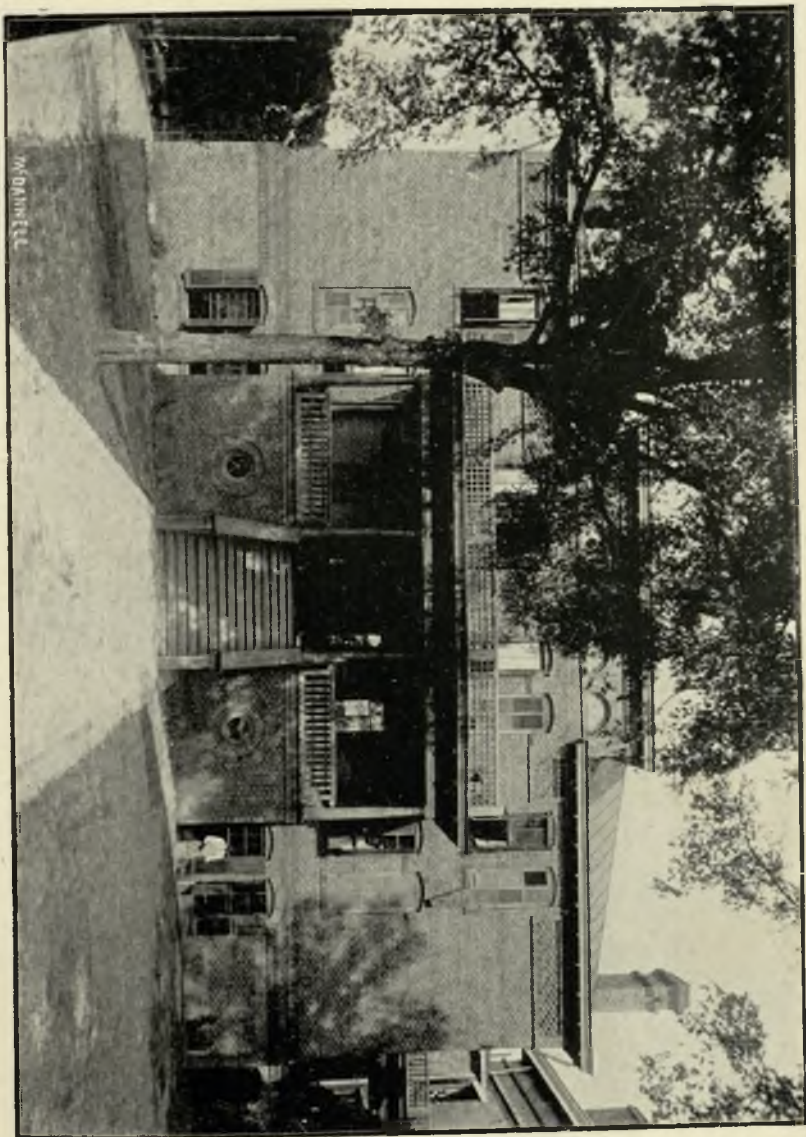
Pupils who take the full College course of study and the normal studies besides (see page 16) will be entitled to a Normal Diploma. A Normal Diploma ranks higher than a Collegiate Diploma.

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.

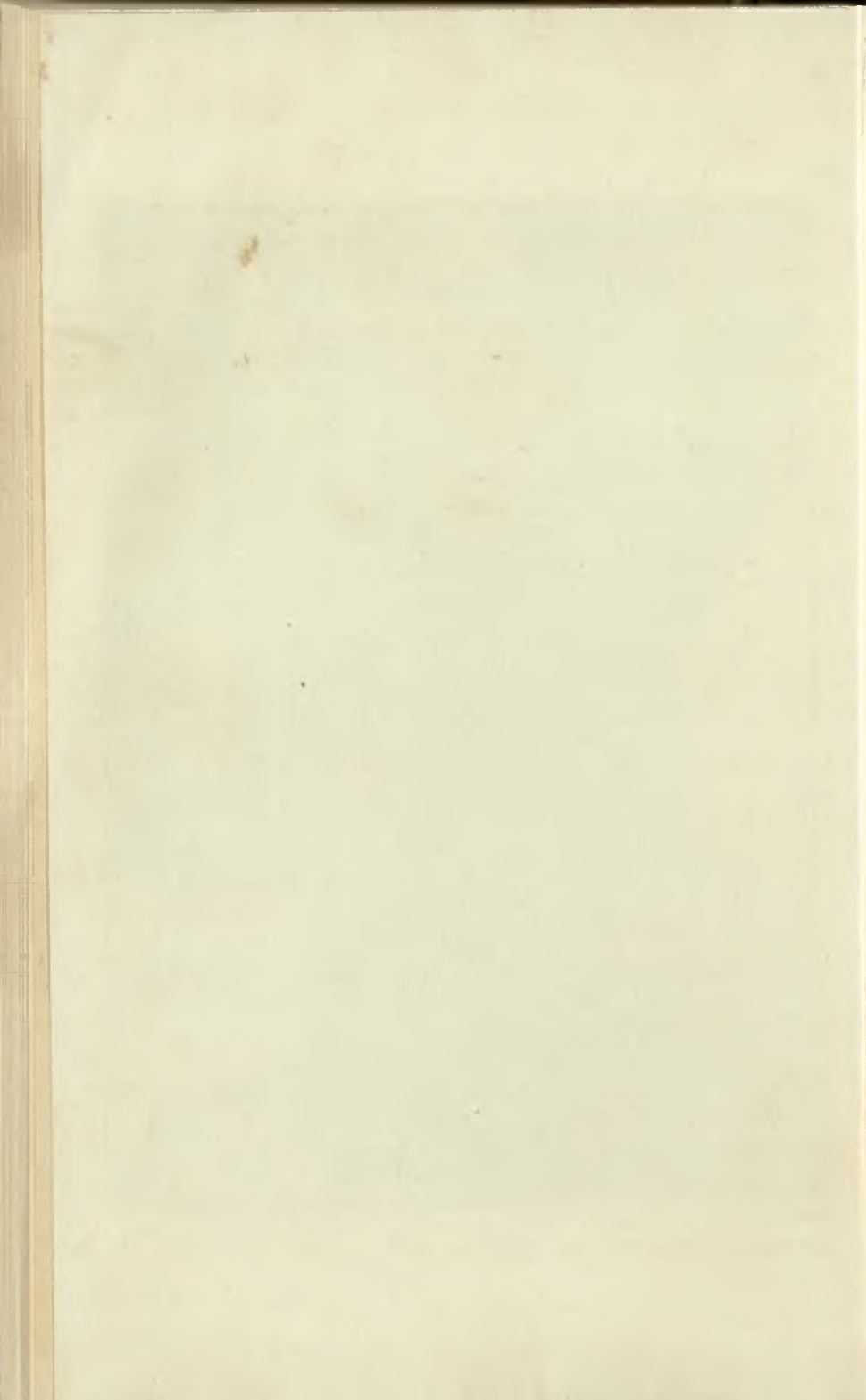
That sham and superficial learning which has made fashionable female college education the gibe of the world is not tolerated in this institution. Pupils are not allowed to enter any college class without first proving their fitness for that class by passing an examination given by the faculty. Pupils 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 lit-





THE ANNEX (Part of College Dormitory).





tle 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.

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### COURSE OF STUDY IN COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

#### Preparatory Class.

*Mathematics.*—Johnson's Arithmetic.

*Language.*—To be supplied.

*Geography.*—Frye's Grammar School.

*Literature.*—Selections from American Authors.

*History.*—Field's United States.

*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.*—Book II., Hyde's English.

*Geography.*—Frye's Geography.

*Literature.*—Selections from American Authors.

*History.*—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; Scott & Denny's Elementary Composition; American Authors, from Colonial Period; Maxwell's Advanced English Lessons.

*History.*—History of Greece and Rome.

*Science.*—Physiology; Martin's Human Body, Briefer Course.

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

*Physical Culture, Chorus Singing.*

#### Sophomore Class.

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

*English.*—Scott & Denny's Rhetoric; Pancoast's English Literature.

*History.*—Adams's Medieval and Modern History.

*Science.*—Elements of Physics: Henderson-Woodhall; 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.*—English, Montgomery.

*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, History of the United States.

*Science.*—Howe's Descriptive Astronomy; Tarr's 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 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 and U. S. History. 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 throughout; History of Greece and Rome; 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; Medieval History; 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 acquaint-

ance 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.

#### 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 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.

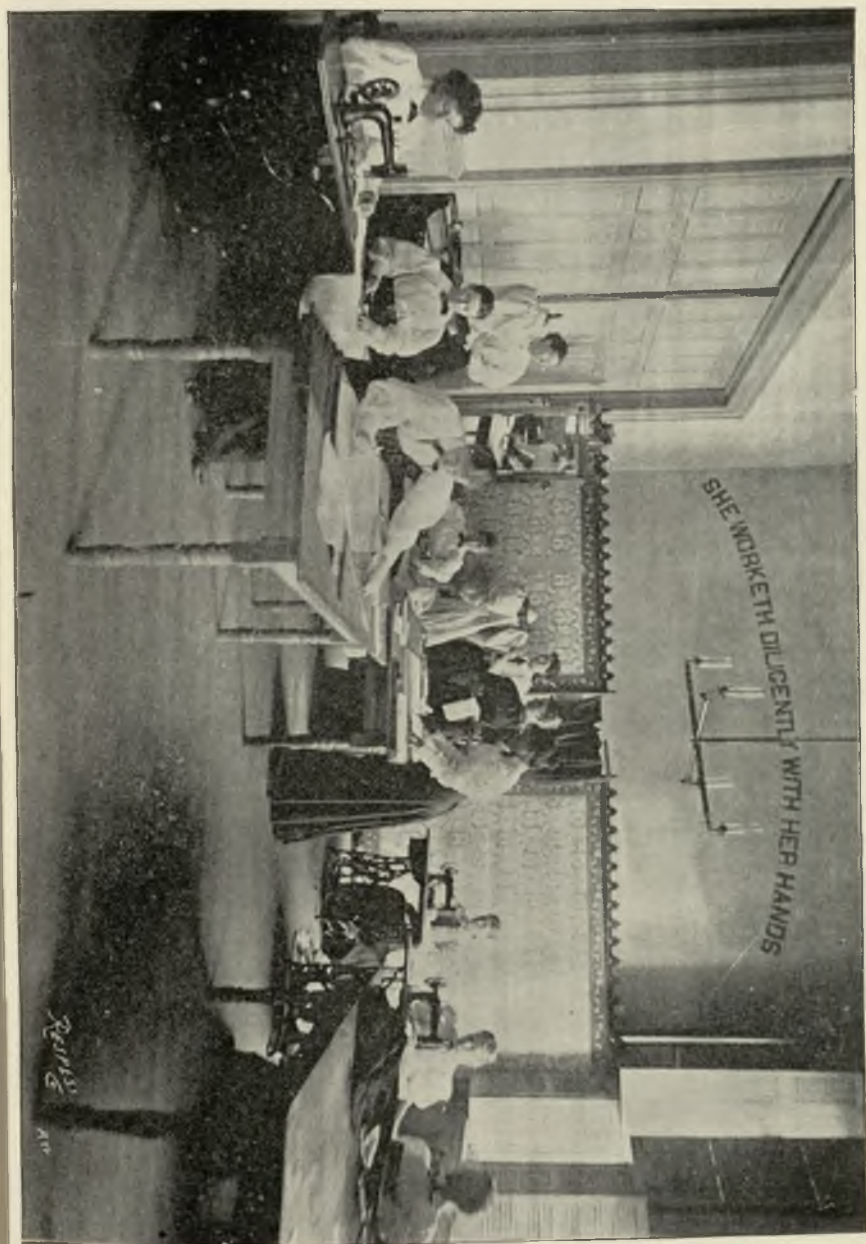
Pupils failing to make the required annual average in two or more studies, *or in one study and a mere passing grade in two or more other studies*, are put back in the same class they were in the session before.

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## PHYSICAL TRAINING.

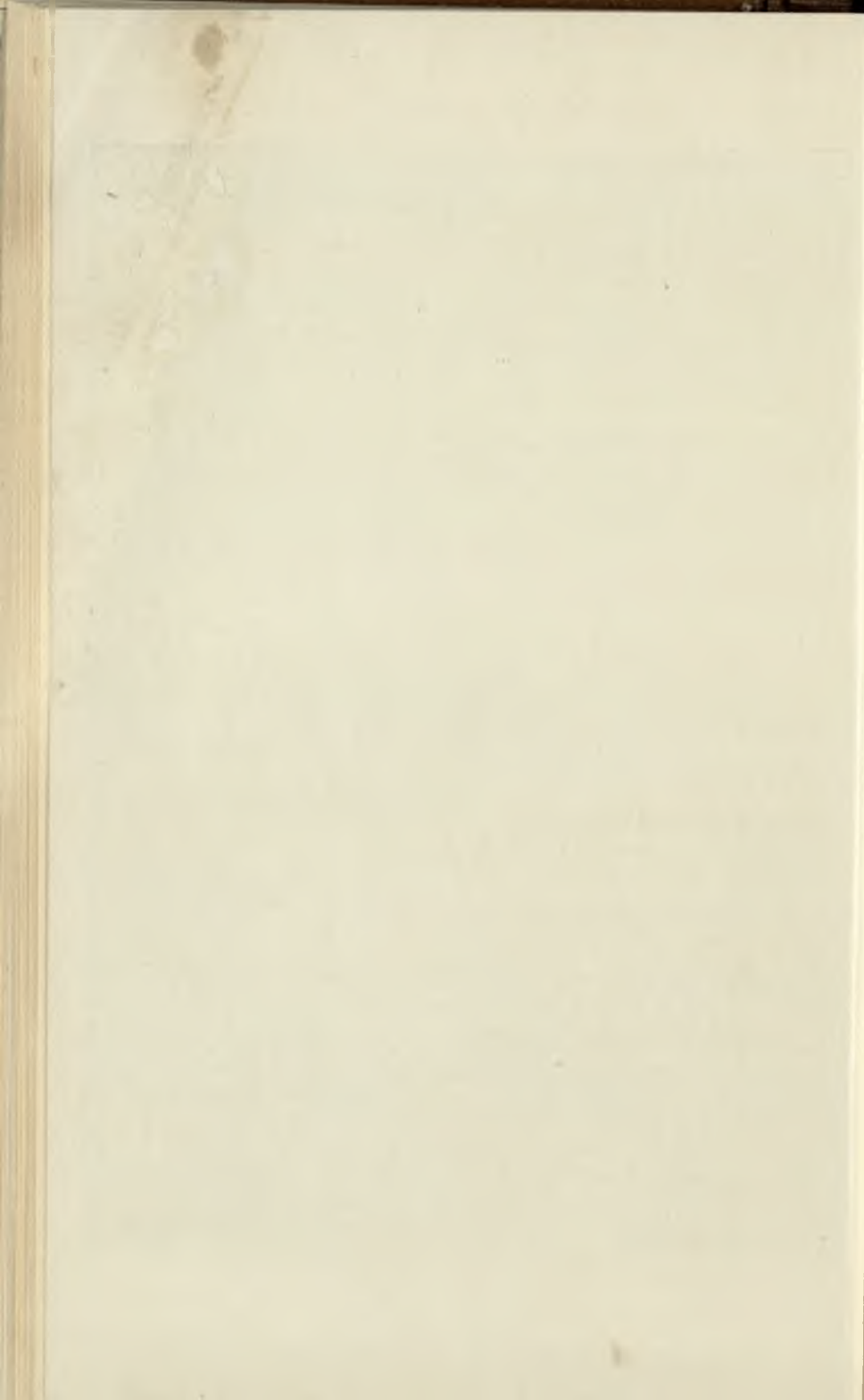
"The first requisite to happiness and success in life is to be a good animal." This aphorism from Emerson contains a fundamental principle in the science of education.

Soundness in 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



SHE WORKS THOROUGHLY WITH HER HANDS

R. W. G.  
1911





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 experiment. 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 basket-ball, 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 78; 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.

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This department includes:

1. The Collegiate-Industrial Course.
  2. The Business Course.
  3. The Course in Sewing and Dressmaking.
  4. The Course in Industrial Art.
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## COLLEGIATE INDUSTRIAL COURSE.

The studies required in this Course include all of those given under the Collegiate Department, page 29, except that the professional studies are substituted for Chemistry in the Junior year and for Latin or Trigonometry in the Senior year. Those completing satisfactorily this course will be given the Collegiate-Industrial Diploma.

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## BUSINESS COURSE.

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### 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 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 applicants. 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.

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### 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 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.

### METHOD OF INSTRUCTION.

The system of Shorthand taught is the Benn Pitman system, and is divided into three grades: Elementary, Intermediate, and Advance. 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.

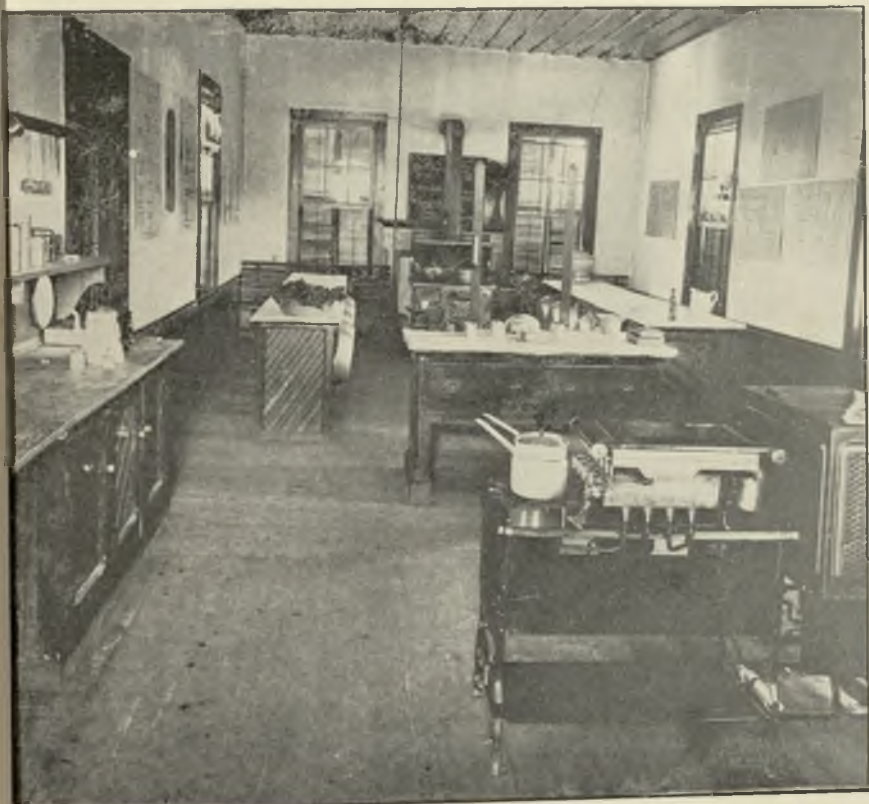
The second three months cover contractions, phrasing and dictations based on these principles, and easy correspondence. The last three months cover Railroad, General Merchandise, Legal, Editorial and General Literary work, and speed dictations.

In addition to this, each pupil will be given some practice in general office work, and will be taught manifolding, 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 longhand 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 transactions 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.



SECTION OF COOKING-SCHOOL.





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 COURSE IN STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING.**

Those who are able to pass satisfactorily 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, Commercial Arithmetic, Business Forms and Correspondence, a short course in Bookkeeping 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. Graduates in this special course will be given a certificate of proficiency.

### **SPECIAL NOTICE.**

*No pupil will receive a certificate* from the 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.

Pupils wishing to take Stenography must enter before the first of October, or on the first of January. New classes will not be started between October and January or after the latter date.

## 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 student 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

rily 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.

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## **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) Free-hand 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) Free-hand 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 mak-

ing 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.

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**INDUSTRIAL ART COURSE.**

For a full account of this course see pages 22-24.

In its application to dressmaking, the aim of this course is 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 is included in the elementary course.

More advanced pupils make designs for dresses, braiding, applique, etc.

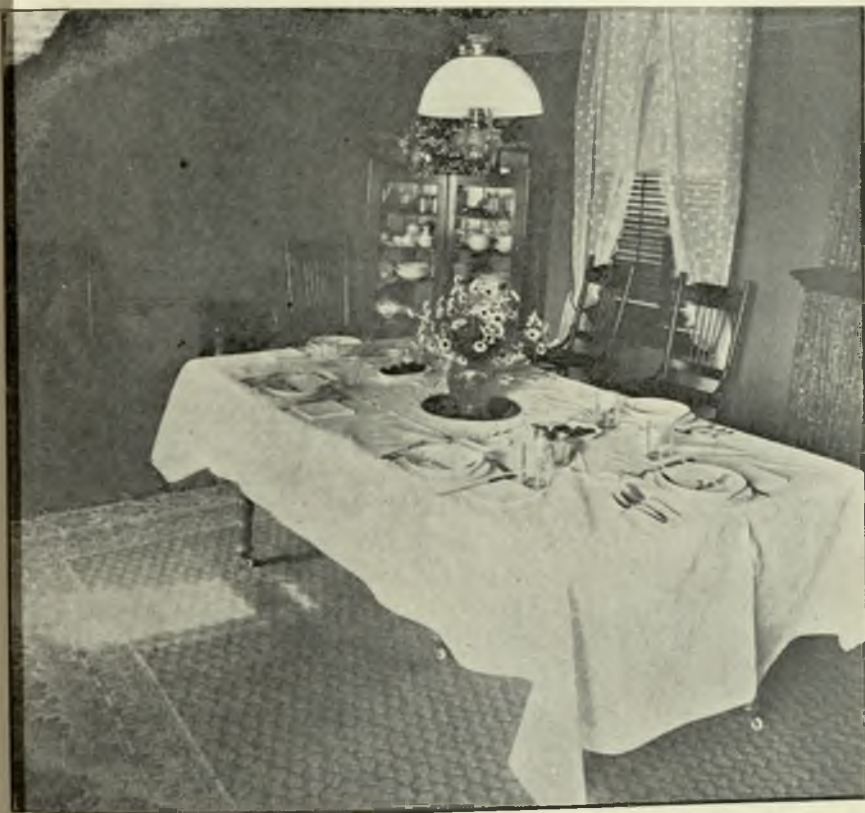
# Department of Domestic Science.

## I. CHARACTER AND AIM OF THE WORK.

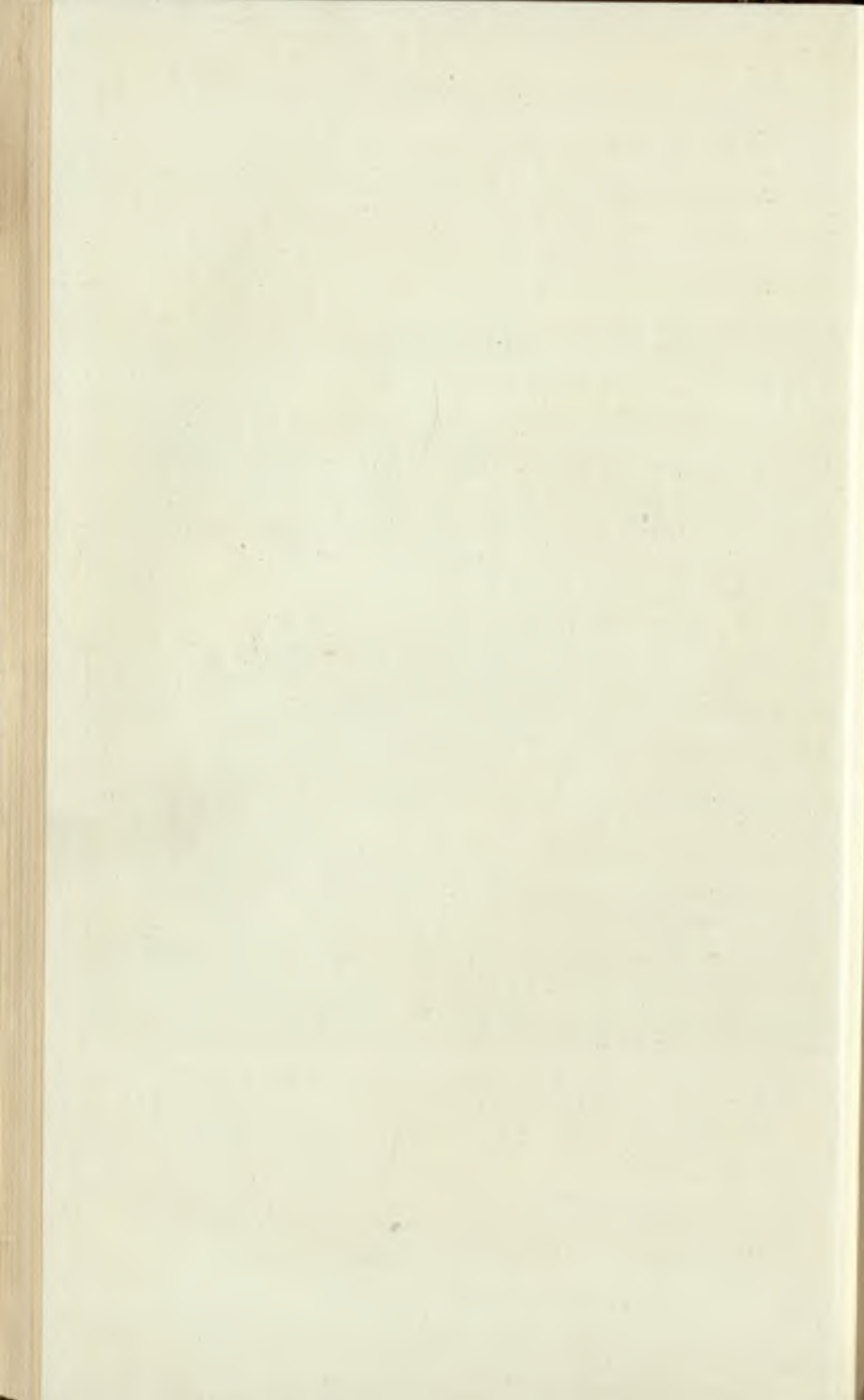
That group of subjects which bears upon the life and administration of the home is coming into great prominence in educational work, and is known variously as household science, household economics, science of the home and domestic science. As the last name is the one generally used in schools which 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 lifts home-making out of the realm of drudgery, and makes it intelligent, attractive and effective.

In the Domestic Science training given in the Georgia Normal and Industrial College, the food question receives more attention than any of the others, because of its more immediate connection with the health, happiness and prosperity of





TRAINING DINING-ROOM.



the individual, the family and the community. Both the President and Trustees have always recognized an intelligent knowledge of the selection and preparation of food, and some training in Household Management as essential to a girl's education, and have made a year's study of these subjects necessary to all candidates for a diploma, this study coming in the Junior year, after some knowledge of Chemistry, Physics, Physiology and Hygiene have been obtained.

## II. EQUIPMENT.

The Cooking School proper is 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.

The kitchen 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 the other good Cooking 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 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 a modern kitchen, and of well-balanced, properly prepared food, as well as to make the "every day" of cooking, thoughtful and attractive.

Elaborate utensils which the pupils will not use in their own homes, and rich, fancy cooking which simply tickles the palate, damages the digestive organs, and empties the purse, are strongly discouraged, while the right of the home-maker to have

and use real labor-saving appliances, and her duty to provide a varied, wholesome, attractive and well-balanced diet for her family is even more strongly emphasized.

The pretty dining-room connected with the Cooking School is another very important factor in carrying out the purpose around which all the work centers—the economic selection of healthful food, its proper preparation and its attractive serving. Here the pupils serve the meals which they have planned, prepared and found the cost of, and learn much as to the care of the dining-room and simple, tasteful and inexpensive table appointments. In this room, the different classes serve, during the year, from twelve to twenty meals to invited guests, at a cost ranging from five to fifteen cents per person per meal. This gives them a much better idea of the purchasing power of a dollar, and of the proper amount to “give out” for a meal than could be gained in any other way.

### III. COURSE OF STUDY.

The Department of Domestic Science, as at present arranged, offers the following courses of study:

1. General Course (one year).
2. Normal Course (three years).
3. Special Normal Course (six months).

#### (I.) General Course.

This is intended to give the future or present home-maker a practical knowledge of the principles underlying healthful and economic cooking, and efficient home management. It is compulsory for all girls expecting to receive the college diploma and forms a part of the regular course of study in the Junior year. It is the foundation of all other work in the department and is followed, with some modification, in the other College classes, as well as in the Housekeepers' and Children's classes.

For this course an incidental fee of \$2.00 is charged to defray the cost of food material.

The outline of work is as follows:



(I.) The intelligent Planning of Meals in Relation to the Human Body: 1, composition; 2, waste, growth and repair; 3, digestion.

(II.) Food and Diet: 1, composition and classification; 2, relative nutritive and economic values; 3, adaptability to season and individual; 5, selection and care; 6, wise combining and balancing; 7, writing bills of fare.

(III.) Proper Preparation of Meals: 1, arrangement and care of the kitchen; 2, selection, use and care of utensils; 3, production of heat, use and care of stove; 4, cooking (theory): (1) principles involved in different cooking processes; (2) right application of heat as to (a) temperature, (b) time; (3) best methods of combining ingredients; (4) wise use of utensils; 5, cooking (practice): (1) cereals, vegetables, breads, etc.; (2) eggs, meat, fish, etc.; (3) beverages—hot and cold; (4) simple salads and desserts.

(IV.) Attractive Serving of Meals: 1, care of linen, silver, china, etc.; 2, table-setting and serving; 3, garnishings, combinations of color, etc.; 4, order of courses and combination of dishes.

#### Housekeepers' Classes.

These are 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 work done in these classes follows the General Course, and gives, in addition, some more special and direct instruction in advanced cooking, household economics, home sanitation and marketing.

**(II.) Normal Course (three years).**

This is planned to meet the growing demand for teachers of cooking in the various schools and institutions of the State, which should be met by the State's own girls rather than supplied from the schools of the North. It aims to give the same thorough normal training which is considered necessary for the teachers of other subjects, and graduates of our own and other schools throughout the State are urged to take up this course. It *may* be finished in one year by those who have taken the General Course described above, and can give their whole time to the work. Those who have not had this General Course, or who wish to carry other work along with this, will need two or three years.

Further details of the course will be given through correspondence with the Director of the Department, Jennie T. Ford.

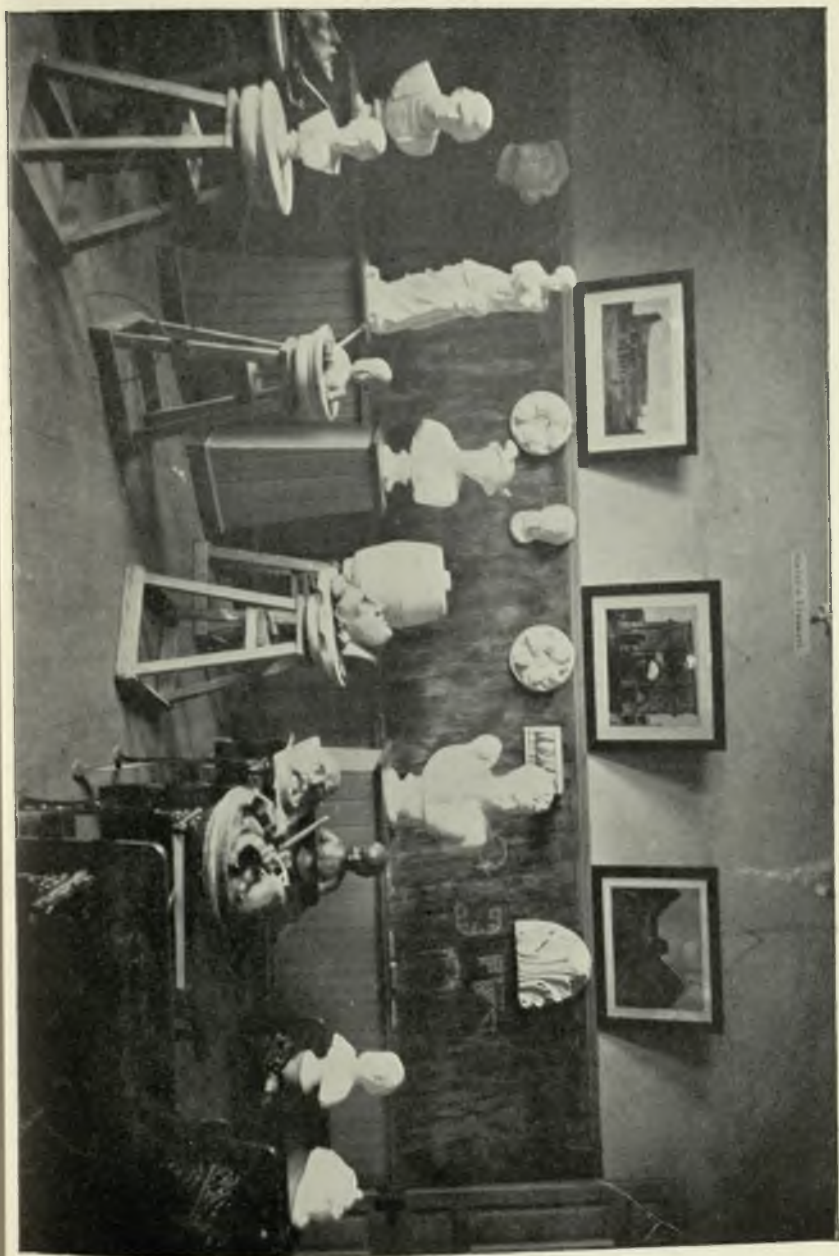
**(III.) Special Normal Course (six months).**

The aim of this course is to give to all of the Normal girls who are sent out as teachers suggestions and plans for arousing in the country and village schools where they go to teach, a desire for better and more healthful conditions of living. It is given in the Senior year after the girls have had the General Course in Domestic Science, and teaches them to make practical application of their knowledge to conditions in the country districts, using only the simplest and most inexpensive materials.

**IV. 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.

It is better for all those expecting to take cooking lessons to make up this uniform, with the exception of the holders and towels, before coming to Milledgeville, as it is very much more easily done at home than after reaching here. A good representation of the uniform is found on another page. The aprons should come to the bottom of the dress after washing, and the caps should be a half yard across.



SECTION OF CLAY-MODELLING ROOM.





# Department of Music and Fine Art.

## MUSIC.

### INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

Prof. Paul J. Fortin, . . . . .	Director, and Teacher of Piano and Stringed Instruments.
Mrs. Paul J. Fortin . . . . .	Principal Teacher of Piano.
Miss Minnie Scurry . . . . .	Assistant Teacher of Piano.
Miss Pearl Duggan . . . . .	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 her 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.

### **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.**

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-minutes 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

**Students Trained for Teaching.**

The principal aim of this department is to train teachers for the profession. Only the most thorough work will be done. The ideas advanced are simple, clear, concise, and for this reason, doubly effective in imparting instruction to others.

Students will be so trained that they will be absolutely sure of every principle of the method employed, and fully prepared to teach it successfully.

As an aid and effective means to this end, the Virgil Clavier will be largely used for practice.

This wonderful instrument is now being used by nearly all the advanced teachers of the piano. All students entering the Instrumental Music Department, without exception, must be examined by the Director or Mrs. Fortin, and assigned to their respective classes.

No student will be allowed to enter without this examination.

Every music pupil will be required to take at least a partial course of collegiate study, including English and Mathematics, unless specially excused by the President. No pupil shall be awarded a Certificate in Music unless she has completed satisfactorily the Freshman college course (or its equivalent) excepting Latin, which will not be required. No pupil shall be awarded a Diploma in music unless she has completed satisfactorily the Sophomore college course (or its equivalent) excepting Latin and natural science, which will not be required.

**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 Regulations 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, unless the teacher arranges to make up the lesson at some other time.

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.

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## 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.

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## THE SEVEN COURSES OF STUDY.

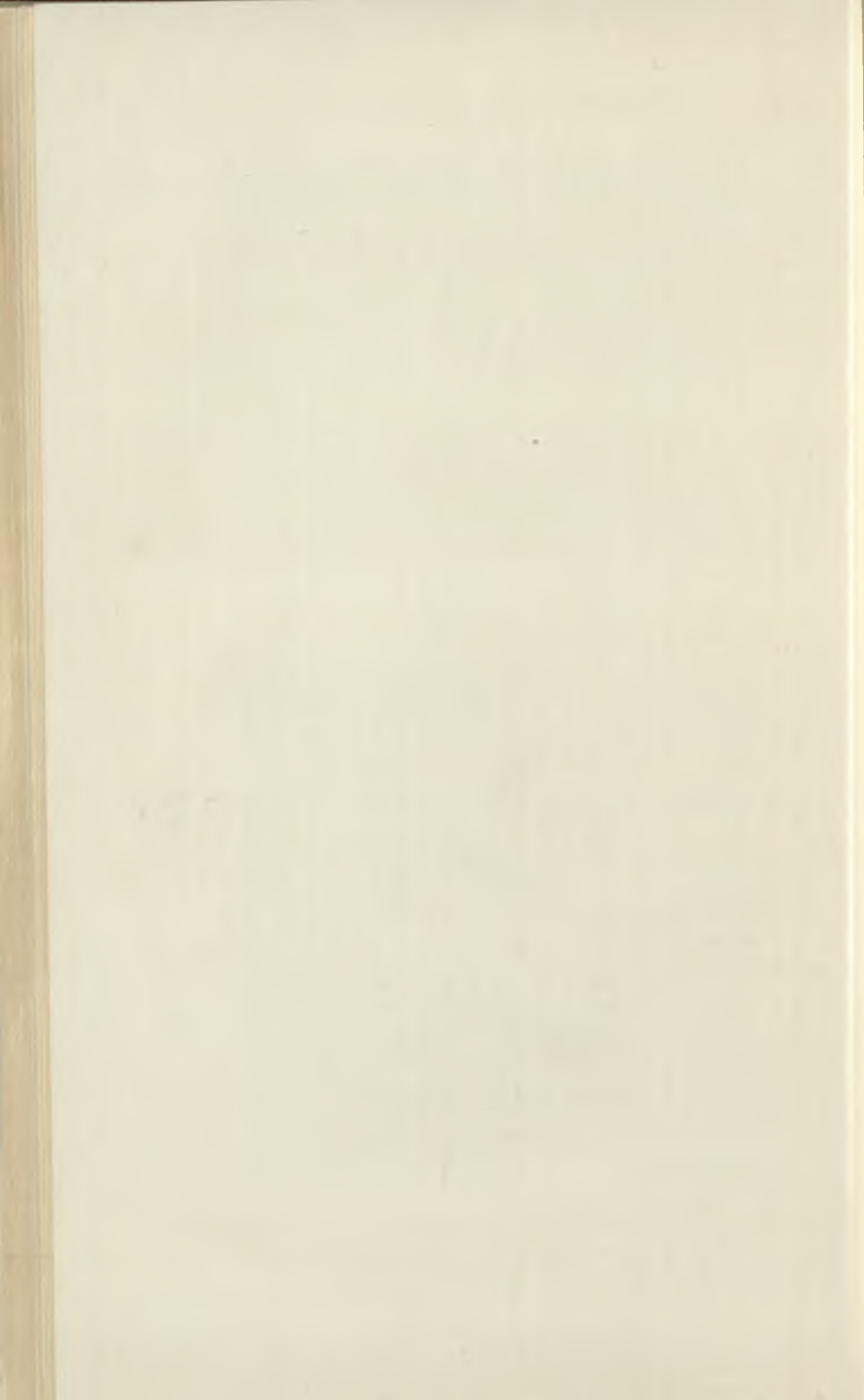
Reviewing the entire scope and purposes of this institution—including its three principal departments, Normal, Industrial, and Collegiate—the work that is done may be divided into seven different courses of study exactly suited to the several classes of pupils who come here for an education. The seven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

1. The Collegiate-Normal Course, including the course of study as given on pages 16-19 and 29-31. 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 (pages 29-31), with the modifications given on page 40, 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



WINTER UNIFORM.





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.

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 52 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 of 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." 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 homes 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 dormitories 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, have heretofore cost the students never more than ten dollars a month and usually somewhat less than that. The great advance in the price of provisions and other living expenses made it impossible to support the dormitories last session at a cost of only \$10.00 a month for board and there was a deficit which had to be made up from college funds which should not be applied in this way, and which can not and will not be so applied again. The President believes, however, that with certain economic changes which will be instituted, the dormitories can be conducted next session at cost to the students of not more than ten dollars a month. It is possible that it may go a little beyond that amount, but not enough to be appreciably felt by any boarder.

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 lady-like 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 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 are 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 reasonable cost. 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.

#### **Terms of Board.**

Pupils boarding in the dormitory are required immediately on their arrival to make a deposit of twenty dollars (\$20.00) with the bookkeeper. It is believed that this amount will be sufficient to pay for two months. It will be charged from month to month with the monthly board on the co-operative plan. When it is exhausted or nearly so the pupil or her parents will be notified and another deposit of \$20.00 or enough to cover another two months' board, must be made. Pupils who do not comply with this regulation will not be allowed to remain in the dormitory.

Students who engage quarters in 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 strictly providential causes are charged 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 first of January, even if they leave before that time.

No deduction from board will be made for the Christmas holidays.

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

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## 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, or thirty-eight weeks. Owing to the great rise in the price of provisions, it is possible that the cost may be more than this next session, but the increase, if any, will be only slight and scarcely appreciable.

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 \$10.00 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 about \$110.00. In no other educational institution in America can a girl get such fine advantages at so small a cost.*

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### SUMMARY OF CHARGES.

#### For the Entire Session of Nine Months.

Matriculation Fee . . . . .	\$10.00
Board (including fuel, lights, and laundry), about . . . . .	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 Fee . . . . .	.50
Dressmaking School Incidental Fee . . . . .	2.00
Use of Piano for Practice . . . . .	4.50
Model School Incidental Fee . . . . .	2.00
Diploma Fee . . . . .	2.00
Certificate Fee . . . . .	.50
Tuition Fee (charged only to students from other States than Georgia) . . . . .	40.00



FALL UNIFORM.





## 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. Or 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.)

**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 violation 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.

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## 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 exer-

cises 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



SPRING UNIFORM.





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.*

Local pupils and pupils boarding in private families are subject to the above rules and regulations just the same as those living in the college dormitories.

### 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.

#### CONFIDENTIAL COMMUNICATIONS.

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.

Whenever at the close of any session it is decided by the President that it is best for any student or for the College that she should not return to the College the next session, the President will write a strictly confidential letter to the parents or guardian of such student requesting that she be not sent back, giving fully his reasons for such request. Such students will not be again received into the school.

#### 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 58) 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 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.

11. Pupils who take nothing but music at the College will be required in every instance to pay the regular College matriculation fee of ten dollars just the same as other students do. This will entitle them to take free of charge any other subject taught in the College if they choose to avail themselves of the privilege.

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

13. 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.

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

15. 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.

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.

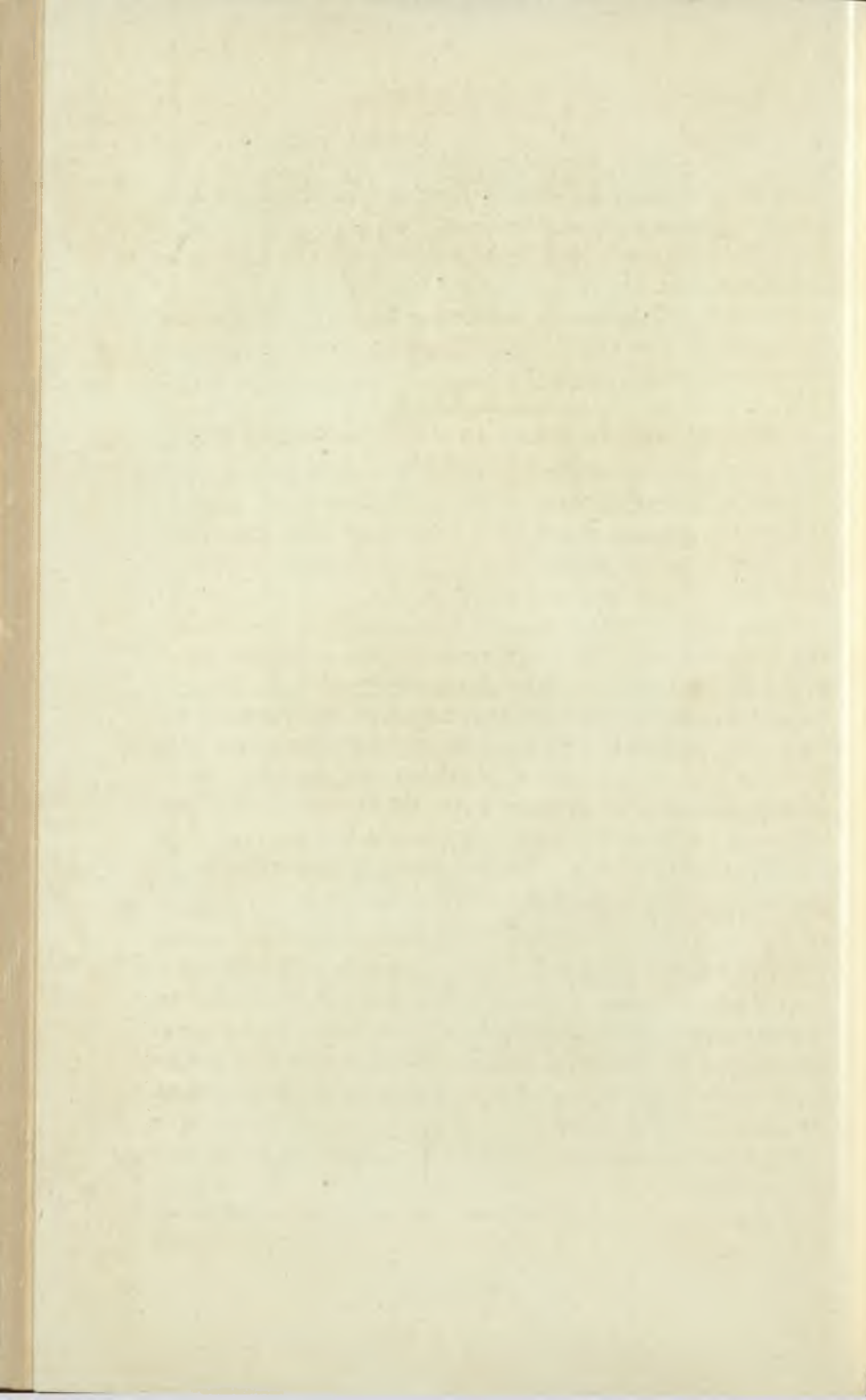
21. Money deposited with the President for safe-keeping will be held by him subject to the check or order of the student or her parents.

22. Parents who may wish the President 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*.





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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.

For further information concerning business requirements, read carefully the articles on "Boarding Department" and "Terms of Board," (pages 70-72).

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### 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 32-34 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 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 charge. 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.

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#### 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 are 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 class-rooms 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.

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#### 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 influence is felt throughout the College.

## REGISTER OF STUDENTS 1901-1902.

Names.	County and State.
Adams, Miss Annie . . . . .	Henry, Ga.
Aikin, Miss Maude . . . . .	Bulloch, Ga.
Alford, Miss Ella . . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
Allen, Miss Estelle . . . . .	Fulton, Ga.
Allen, Mrs. Dr. H. D. . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
Alligood, Miss Etta . . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
Ash, Miss Julia . . . . .	Clark, Ga.
Askew, Miss Mae . . . . .	Jefferson, Ga.
Askew, Miss Maude . . . . .	Jefferson, Ga.
Atwood, Miss Alice . . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
Atwood, Miss Rosalie . . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
Aubrey, Miss Rosa . . . . .	Bartow, Ga.
Austin, Mrs. Ada E. . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
Bagwell, Miss Essie . . . . .	Carroll, Ga.
Ball, Miss Ruby . . . . .	Thomas, Ga.
Ballew, Miss Julia . . . . .	Gordon, Ga.
Banks, Miss Bessie . . . . .	Bibb, Ga.
Bass, Miss Ora E. . . . .	Hancock, Ga.
Bass, Miss Ruby . . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
Bearden, Miss Leila . . . . .	Morgan, Ga.
Beasley, Miss Grace . . . . .	Troup, Ga.
Beckham, Miss Marilu . . . . .	Pike, Ga.
Bell, Miss Hildred . . . . .	Butts, Ga.
Bell, Miss Neva M. . . . .	Dooly, Ga.
Belote, Miss Trudie . . . . .	Lowndes, Ga.
Bennett, Miss Marie . . . . .	Wayne, Ga.
Bethune, Mrs. B. T. . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
Billingslea, Miss Mamie . . . . .	Newton, Ga.
Bivins, Miss Elizabeth . . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
Blanton, Miss Carrie . . . . .	Lowndes, Ga.
Blanton, Miss Leila . . . . .	Spalding, Ga.
Blanton, Miss Rosa . . . . .	Spalding, Ga.
Blount, Miss Gussie . . . . .	South Carolina.
Bone, Miss Susie . . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
Brandon, Miss India . . . . .	Florida.
Brady, Miss Addie . . . . .	Sumter, Ga.
Brady, Miss Mary . . . . .	Chatham, Ga.
Brantley, Miss Carrie . . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
Bray, Miss Lillian . . . . .	Bartow, Ga.
Brigham, Miss Jennie . . . . .	Burke, Ga.
Brinkley, Miss Ruby . . . . .	McDuffie, Ga.
Brinkley, Miss Sallie . . . . .	McDuffie, Ga.

Names.	County and State.
Brooks, Miss Mary . . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
Brown, Miss Ellie . . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
Brown, Miss Lucy . . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
Brown, Miss Mattie . . . . .	Bulloch, Ga.
Brown, Miss Sallie . . . . .	Emanuel, Ga.
Bryan, Miss Mary . . . . .	Chatham, Ga.
Bullard, Miss Juanita . . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
Bullard, Miss Lucile . . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
Bulloch, Miss Bertha . . . . .	Dooly, Ga.
Butler, Miss Bessie . . . . .	Decatur, Ga.
Butler, Miss Nellie . . . . .	Decatur, Ga.
Byrd, Miss Edna . . . . .	Fulton, Ga.
Cannon, Miss Lou Ella . . . . .	Terrell, Ga.
Carmichael, Miss Ruby . . . . .	Butts, Ga.
Carswell, Miss Maggie . . . . .	Jefferson, Ga.
Cassels, Miss Walter O. . . . .	DeKalb, Ga.
Clark, Miss Alma . . . . .	Webster, Ga.
Clark, Miss Jessie . . . . .	Telfair, Ga.
Clark, Miss Mattie . . . . .	Telfair, Ga.
Clements, Miss Pearl . . . . .	Montgomery, Ga.
Coates, Miss Susie . . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
Coleman, Miss Laura . . . . .	Carroll, Ga.
Colwell, Miss Annie . . . . .	Florida, Ga.
Colwell, Miss Estelle . . . . .	Decatur, Ga.
Combs, Miss May . . . . .	Bartow, Ga.
Conner, Miss Mattie . . . . .	Carroll, Ga.
Converse, Miss Edith . . . . .	Lowndes, Ga.
Converse, Miss Susie . . . . .	Lowndes, Ga.
Cox, Miss Bertha . . . . .	Bryan, Ga.
Crawford, Miss Mabel H. . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
Crouch, Miss Bessie . . . . .	Meriwether, Ga.
Crumbley, Miss Gussie . . . . .	Quitman, Ga.
Culver, Miss Mary L. . . . .	Hancock, Ga.
Cunningham, Miss Cornelia . . . . .	Cobb, Ga.
Dallas, Miss Martha . . . . .	Fulton, Ga.
Dally, Miss Naomi . . . . .	Walton, Ga.
Daniel, Miss Lizzie . . . . .	Houston, Ga.
Daughtry, Miss Helen . . . . .	Wilkinson, Ga.
Davis, Miss Willie . . . . .	McIntosh, Ga.
Deas, Miss Carrie . . . . .	Clayton, Ga.
Deen, Miss Eula . . . . .	Appling, Ga.
DeSaussure, Mrs. . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
Dickson, Miss Annie . . . . .	Irwin, Ga.
Dorsett, Miss Lilla . . . . .	Houston, Ga.
Dorsey, Miss Carrie L. . . . .	Henry, Ga.

Names.	County and State.
Duke, Miss Estelle . . . . .	Newton, Ga.
Dunlap, Miss Pearl . . . . .	Fulton, Ga.
Dunn, Miss Fannie E. . . . .	Talbot, Ga.
Dunn, Miss Lucile . . . . .	Sumter, Ga.
DuPree, Miss Beulah . . . . .	Henry, Ga.
Edwards, Miss Annie C. . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
Edwards, Miss Bessie . . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
Edwards, Miss Jennie . . . . .	Bryan, Ga.
Eldridge, Miss Louise . . . . .	Muscogee, Ga.
Ector, Miss Julia . . . . .	Meriwether, Ga.
Ellison, Miss Inez . . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
Ellison, Miss Mamie . . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
Enicks, Miss Helen . . . . .	Screven, Ga.
Evans, Miss Marie . . . . .	Houston, Ga.
Eve, Miss Casey . . . . .	Jefferson, Ga.
Ferrell, Miss Louise . . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
Fleming, Miss Eula . . . . .	Hart, Ga.
Fletcher, Miss Alma . . . . .	Irwin, Ga.
Flisch, Miss Leoni . . . . .	Richmond, Ga.
Forrester, Miss Marie . . . . .	Lee, Ga.
Fortin, Miss Adelle . . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
Foster, Miss Ethel . . . . .	Camden, Ga.
Franklin, Miss Lena . . . . .	Richmond, Ga.
Franklin, Miss Vera . . . . .	Jasper, Ga.
Freeman, Miss Elizabeth . . . . .	Floyd, Ga.
Gaskins, Miss Alma . . . . .	Berrien, Ga.
Gaskins, Miss Mattie . . . . .	Berrien, Ga.
Gaskins, Miss Minnie . . . . .	Berrien, Ga.
Ginn, Miss Alice . . . . .	Bartow, Ga.
Ginn, Miss Vadie . . . . .	Walton, Ga.
Ginn, Miss Zonie . . . . .	Walton, Ga.
Godwin, Miss Mary K. . . . .	Troup, Ga.
Goodman, Miss Effie . . . . .	Berrien, Ga.
Goodman, Miss Maude . . . . .	Berrien, Ga.
Gould, Miss Alberta . . . . .	Glynn, Ga.
Gould, Miss Julia . . . . .	Glenn, Ga.
Gould, Miss Mildred . . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
Grace, Miss Maribel . . . . .	Houston, Ga.
Graham, Miss Dorothy . . . . .	Floyd, Ga.
Graves, Miss Elizabeth . . . . .	Hancock, Ga.
Graybill, Miss Nina . . . . .	Washington, Ga.
Green, Miss Agnes . . . . .	Laurens, Ga.
Green, Miss Elizabeth . . . . .	Hall, Ga.
Green, Miss Laura . . . . .	Fulton, Ga.
Green, Miss Mary . . . . .	Fulton, Ga.





PHYSICAL-TRAINING SUIT.



Names.	County and State.
Grider, Miss Mary . . . . .	Fulton, Ga.
Griffin, Miss Eleanor . . . . .	Decatur, Ga.
Grogan, Miss Sarah P. . . . .	Elbert, Ga.
Hall, Miss Anna . . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
Hall, Miss Clara . . . . .	Sumter, Ga.
Hall, Miss Mattie . . . . .	Baker, Ga.
Hall, Miss Mora . . . . .	Bartow, Ga.
Hancock, Miss Alma . . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
Hargett, Miss Verna . . . . .	Harris, Ga.
Harlan, Miss Marie . . . . .	Gordon, Ga.
Harley, Miss Bessie . . . . .	Irwin, Ga.
Harper, Miss Annie . . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
Harper, Miss Wilena . . . . .	Elbert, Ga.
Harris, Miss Agnes . . . . .	Floyd, Ga.
Harvey, Miss Iva . . . . .	Bryan, Ga.
Harvey, Miss Mabel . . . . .	Bryan, Ga.
Hatcher, Miss Josie . . . . .	Burke, Ga.
Head, Miss Nancy . . . . .	Monroe, Ga.
Henderson, Miss Beulah . . . . .	Catoosa, Ga.
Hendrix, Miss Claude . . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
Henry, Miss Mattie . . . . .	Terrell, Ga.
Herlong, Miss Myra . . . . .	Florida, Ga.
Hester, Miss Fae Belle . . . . .	Morgan, Ga.
Hickey, Miss Alma . . . . .	Stewart, Ga.
Hilton, Miss Nettie . . . . .	Early, Ga.
Hinson, Miss Edna . . . . .	Montgomery, Ga.
Holbrook, Miss Anna . . . . .	Franklin, Ga.
Hollingshead, Miss Marion . . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
Holmes, Miss Pearl . . . . .	Richmond, Ga.
Hood, Miss Bobbie . . . . .	Washington, Ga.
Horton, Miss May . . . . .	Gordon, Ga.
Hudson, Miss Grace . . . . .	Troup, Ga.
Hudson, Miss Hattie . . . . .	Greene, Ga.
Huie, Miss Eleanor . . . . .	Clayton, Ga.
Hutcheson, Miss Zillah . . . . .	Morgan, Ga.
Irick, Miss Maggie . . . . .	Bartow, Ga.
Isbell, Miss Lula . . . . .	Florida, Ga.
Jackson, Miss Mary . . . . .	Wilkinson, Ga.
James, Miss Dona . . . . .	Irwin, Ga.
Jarratt, Miss Roberta . . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
Jeter, Miss Bertha . . . . .	Fulton, Ga.
Johns, Miss Jewel . . . . .	Oconee, Ga.
Johnson, Miss Ethel . . . . .	Clarke, Ga.
Johnson, Miss Mamie . . . . .	Coffee, Ga.
Johnstone, Miss Kate . . . . .	Richmond, Ga.

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Names.	County and State.
Jones, Miss Clara . . . . .	Elbert, Ga.
Jones, Miss Daisy . . . . .	Twiggs, Ga.
Jones, Miss Hattie . . . . .	Bartow, Ga.
Jones, Miss Lotta . . . . .	Lowndes, Ga.
King, Miss Bessie . . . . .	Webster, Ga.
King, Miss Evie . . . . .	Wilkinson, Ga.
King, Miss Genie . . . . .	Quitman, Ga.
King, Miss Willie . . . . .	Fulton, Ga.
Kimbrough, Miss Mattie M. . . . .	Talbot, Ga.
Kitchens, Miss Blanch . . . . .	Glascok, Ga.
Kittrell, Miss Inez . . . . .	Washington, Ga.
Kittrell, Miss Wilhelmina . . . . .	Washington, Ga.
Kenneth, Miss Bessie . . . . .	Florida.
Kenneth, Miss Mary . . . . .	Florida.
Knight, Miss Stella . . . . .	Lowndes, Ga.
Knott, Miss Lillian . . . . .	Pike, Ga.
Knox, Miss Lucy . . . . .	Telfair, Ga.
Kolb, Miss Annie . . . . .	Fulton, Ga.
Lamar, Mrs. Lucius . . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
Land, Miss Kate . . . . .	Muscogee, Ga.
Lane, Miss Annie . . . . .	Fulton, Ga.
Lanier, Mrs. J. J. . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
Lasseter, Miss Russelle . . . . .	Decatur, Ga.
Lee, Miss Mattie . . . . .	Irwin, Ga.
Little, Miss Susie . . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
Lumpkin, Miss Lulie . . . . .	Bartow, Ga.
Lumsden, Miss Mattie L. . . . .	Bibb, Ga.
Lunquest, Miss Mignon . . . . .	Butts, Ga.
Maddox, Miss Laurie . . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
Maddox, Miss Maude . . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
Mallett, Miss Nannie . . . . .	Coffee, Ga.
Mann, Miss Aleph . . . . .	Telfair, Ga.
Mann, Miss Frances . . . . .	Tattnall, Ga.
Mashburn, Miss Annie . . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
Maxwell, Miss Nannie . . . . .	Decatur, Ga.
Mayfield, Miss Cornelia . . . . .	Fulton, Ga.
Middleton, Miss Edna . . . . .	Chatham, Ga.
Milam, Miss Hattie M. . . . .	Henry, Ga.
Miliken, Miss Mattie . . . . .	Wayne, Ga.
Miller, Miss May . . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
Miller, Mrs. A. E. . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
Miller, Mrs. Laura . . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
Minhinnette, Miss Beatrice . . . . .	Floyd, Ga.
Mobley, Miss Abbie . . . . .	Montgomery, Ga.
Morgan, Miss Mary . . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.



Names.	County and State.
Moore, Miss Eula . . . . .	Jackson, Ga.
Moore, Miss Mabel . . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
Moseley, Miss Maude . . . . .	Chattooga, Ga.
Mott, Miss Carrie . . . . .	Monroe, Ga.
Mott, Miss Mae . . . . .	Monroe, Ga.
McComb, Mrs. T. S. . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
McConnell, Miss Ethel . . . . .	Ware, Ga.
McDonough, Miss Evie . . . . .	Wayne, Ga.
McDowell, Miss Carrie . . . . .	Talbot, Ga.
McKinley, Miss Annie . . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
McKinley, Miss Pauline . . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
McMillan, Miss Lula . . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
McMillan, Miss May . . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
McMurrian, Miss Leta . . . . .	Chattahoochee, Ga.
McNorrill, Miss Lizzie . . . . .	Burke, Ga.
McRae, Miss Bertie . . . . .	Telfair, Ga.
McRae, Miss Inez . . . . .	Montgomery, Ga.
McWhorter, Miss Gussie . . . . .	Oglethorpe, Ga.
McWhorter, Miss Pattie . . . . .	Oglethorpe, Ga.
Napier, Miss Ida P. . . . .	Bibb, Ga.
Neal, Miss Mary . . . . .	Harris, Ga.
Neel, Miss Laurie . . . . .	Bartow, Ga.
Newell, Miss Colquitt . . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
Newell, Miss Dorothy . . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
Nix, Miss Alma . . . . .	Fulton, Ga.
Nolan, Miss Emma . . . . .	Coweta, Ga.
North, Miss Eddie . . . . .	Henry, Ga.
Nuckolls, Miss Emilie . . . . .	Alabama.
Odum, Miss Lila . . . . .	Putnam, Ga.
Odum, Miss Sidney . . . . .	Tattnall, Ga.
Odum, Miss Myrtle . . . . .	Lee, Ga.
Owens, Miss Irene . . . . .	Fulton, Ga.
Owens, Miss Pearl . . . . .	Fulton, Ga.
Ozburn, Miss Carrie L. . . . .	Morgan, Ga.
Parrish, Miss Mary . . . . .	Berrien, Ga.
Patillo, Miss Addie . . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
Patillo, Miss Edna . . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
Patterson, Miss Grace . . . . .	Brooks, Ga.
Paulk, Miss Ida . . . . .	Coffee, Ga.
Payne, Miss Nettie . . . . .	McIntosh, Ga.
Perkins, Miss Claudia . . . . .	Taliaferro, Ga.
Perkle, Miss Belle . . . . .	Jackson, Ga.
Pearson, Miss Tabitha . . . . .	Coffee, Ga.
Pettis, Miss Hattie . . . . .	Twiggs, Ga.
Phillips, Miss Helen . . . . .	Fulton, Ga.

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Names.	County and State
Pottle, Miss Hallie . . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
Powell, Miss Mattie . . . . .	Decatur, Ga.
Powers, Miss Nettie . . . . .	Screven, Ga.
Price, Miss Annie . . . . .	Florida.
Prichard, Miss Emma . . . . .	Spalding, Ga.
Puckett, Miss Lois . . . . .	Bartow, Ga.
Reagan, Miss Amy . . . . .	DeKalb, Ga.
Reid, Miss Nona . . . . .	Sumter, Ga.
Reynolds, Miss Claudia . . . . .	Hancock, Ga.
Rice, Miss Mae . . . . .	Fulton, Ga.
Richter, Mrs. C. W. . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
Roberts, Miss Emma . . . . .	Jones, Ga.
Roberts, Miss Olive . . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
Roberts, Miss Willie . . . . .	Meriwether, Ga.
Rowell, Miss Mae . . . . .	Bibb, Ga.
Rumph, Miss Maude . . . . .	Wayne, Ga.
Salter, Miss Bessie . . . . .	Washington, Ga.
Sams, Miss Pearl . . . . .	Forsyth, Ga.
Schomberg, Miss Gertrude . . . . .	Muscogee, Ga.
Schooler, Miss Maggie . . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
Shea, Miss Mae H. . . . .	Fulton, Ga.
Shepperson, Miss Mary C. . . . .	Muscogee, Ga.
Shingler, Miss Antoinette . . . . .	Miller, Ga.
Sibley, Miss Leo C. . . . .	Chatham, Ga.
Sibley, Miss Mattie . . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
Smith, Miss Annie . . . . .	Madison, Ga.
Smith, Miss Allie . . . . .	Harris, Ga.
Smith, Miss Hall . . . . .	Effingham, Ga.
Smith, Miss Laurie . . . . .	Wilkinson, Ga.
Smith, Miss Lucile . . . . .	Muscogee, Ga.
Smith, Miss Rosa . . . . .	Jones, Ga.
Smith, Miss Madge . . . . .	McIntosh, Ga.
Snellgrove, Miss Effie . . . . .	Emanuel, Ga.
Solms, Miss Rosa . . . . .	Fulton, Ga.
Spivey, Miss Maggie . . . . .	Putnam, Ga.
Stanley, Miss Clara E. . . . .	Effingham, Ga.
Starke, Miss Ruth . . . . .	Elbert, Ga.
Steed, Miss Cornelia . . . . .	Bibb, Ga.
Stewart, Miss Angela . . . . .	Glynn, Ga.
Stewart, Miss Jessie . . . . .	Glynn, Ga.
Stewart, Miss Eunice . . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
Stone, Miss Ruth . . . . .	Hancock, Ga.
Strickland, Miss Laura . . . . .	Pike, Ga.
Tappan, Miss Nellie M. . . . .	Greene, Ga.
Taylor, Miss Agnes . . . . .	Ware, Ga.

Names.	County and State.
Taylor, Miss Gladys . . . . .	Chatham, Ga.
Taylor, Miss Hasselle . . . . .	Dade, Ga.
Taylor, Miss Jessie . . . . .	Chatham, Ga.
Tennent, Miss Annie . . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
Tharp, Miss Vesta . . . . .	Webster, Ga.
Thompson, Miss Eula . . . . .	Effingham, Ga.
Thompson, Lois . . . . .	Fulton, Ga.
Thrash, Miss Jessie . . . . .	Meriwether, Ga.
Thrash, Miss Sarah . . . . .	Meriwether, Ga.
Thurmond, Miss Pope . . . . .	Walton, Ga.
Tomlinson, Miss Benita . . . . .	Lowndes, Ga.
Touchstone, Miss Emma . . . . .	Spalding, Ga.
Towsend, Miss Addie . . . . .	Appling, Ga.
Townsend, Miss Gussie . . . . .	Glynn, Ga.
Trapnell, Miss Ella . . . . .	Bulloch, Ga.
Troutman, Miss Claudia . . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
Troutman, Mrs. C. H. . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
Tucker, Miss Irman . . . . .	Florida.
Tuttle, Miss Maude . . . . .	Houston, Ga.
Twiggs, Miss Fannie . . . . .	Chatham, Ga.
Twiggs, Miss Luda . . . . .	Chatham, Ga.
Vale, Miss Lucile . . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
Van Pelt, Miss Norma . . . . .	Richmond, Ga.
Vaughn, Mrs. A. A. . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
Vinson, Miss Mabel . . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
Wadley, Miss Anna . . . . .	Monroe, Ga.
Wadley, Miss Mary . . . . .	Monroe, Ga.
Walden, Miss Susie . . . . .	Jefferson, Ga.
Walker, Miss Hallie . . . . .	Greene, Ga.
Walkup, Miss Lillie . . . . .	Florida.
Wall, Miss Claudia . . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
Wallace, Miss Margaret . . . . .	Bartow, Ga.
Walters, Miss Beulah . . . . .	Macon, Ga.
Wardlaw, Miss Josephine . . . . .	Richmond, Ga.
Waters, Miss Lizzie . . . . .	Troup, Ga.
Watts, Miss Nellie G. . . . .	Floyd, Ga.
Whaley, Miss Louise . . . . .	Putnam, Ga.
Whatley, Miss Lillie O. . . . .	Muscogee, Ga.
Whatley, Miss Mattie . . . . .	Meriwether, Ga.
Whitaker, Miss Marion . . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
Whitaker, Miss Orië . . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.
White, Miss Edith . . . . .	Madison, Ga.
White, Miss Frances . . . . .	Madison, Ga.
White, Miss Nancy . . . . .	Madison, Ga.
Whitfield, Miss Annie . . . . .	Baldwin, Ga.

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Names.	County and State.
Willborn, Miss Lillie . . . . .	Oconee, Ga.
Wilcox, Miss Daisy . . . . .	Irwin, Ga.
Williams, Miss Claudia . . . . .	Washington, Ga.
Williams, Miss Ruby . . . . .	Washington, Ga.
Williams, Miss Annie . . . . .	Gwinnett, Ga.
Williams, Miss Lucile . . . . .	Bartow, Ga.
Willingham, Miss Belle . . . . .	McDuffie, Ga.
Wilson, Miss Lizzie . . . . .	Dooly, Ga.
Wilson, Miss Rene . . . . .	Dougherty, Ga.
Wisembaker, Miss Carrie . . . . .	Lowndes, Ga.
Woodward, Miss Estelle . . . . .	Butts, Ga.
Woodruff, Miss Annie . . . . .	Newton, Ga.
Woodruff, Miss Exa . . . . .	Newton, Ga.
Woolfolk, Miss Kate . . . . .	Houston, Ga.
Wooten, Miss Sallie . . . . .	Calhoun, Ga.
Wright, Miss Farise . . . . .	Floyd, Ga.
Total . . . . .	378
Model school pupils (not included in list) . . . . .	70
Entire attendance . . . . .	<hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 448





COOKING-SCHOOL SUIT.



**GRADUATES AND PROFICIENTS OF THE SESSION 1901-1902.**

**Normal Graduates.**

Coleman, Miss Laura E. Gantt . . . . .	Carroll, Ga.
Davis, Miss Willie Corinne . . . . .	McIntosh County.
Harris, Miss Agnes Ellen . . . . .	Floyd County.
Tappan, Miss Nellie May . . . . .	Greene County.
Walters, Miss Beulah . . . . .	Macon County.
Wisnbaker, Miss Carrie . . . . .	Lowndes County.

**Collegiate Graduates.**

Brinkley, Miss Ruby Lea . . . . .	McDuffie County.
Freeman, Miss Elizabeth Frances . . . . .	Floyd County.
Goodman, Miss Effie . . . . .	Berrien County.
Nuckolls, Miss Emilie Francis . . . . .	Alabama.
Pettis, Miss Harriet Louise . . . . .	Twiggs County.

**Proficients in Stenography.**

Bass, Miss Ora Elma . . . . .	Hancock County.
Coates, Miss Susie Virginia . . . . .	Baldwin County.
Flisch, Miss Leoni W. . . . .	Richmond County
Johnson, Miss Ethel Davis . . . . .	Clarke County.
Newell, Miss Dorothy Tarver . . . . .	Baldwin County.
Smith, Miss Rosa . . . . .	Jones County.
Vinson, Miss Mabel . . . . .	Baldwin County.

**Proficients in Bookkeeping.**

Knaught, Miss Elizabeth . . . . .	Decatur County.
McRae, Miss Bertie . . . . .	Telfair County.

**Proficients in Dressmaking.**

Bagwell, Miss Essie . . . . .	Carroll County.
Edwards, Miss Annie Charles . . . . .	Baldwin County.
Waters, Miss Lizzie . . . . .	Troup County.
Willingham, Miss Edna Belle . . . . .	McDuffie County.

# University of Georgia.

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The complete organization of the University of Georgia is as follows:

## I. Parent Institution, at Athens, Ga.

This institution is composed of the following schools and departments.

1. FRANKLIN COLLEGE (the College of Arts); established 1801; offering the Degree of Bachelor of Arts; having the following schools: Chemistry, Mathematics, Biology, Greek Language and Literature, History and Political Science, Latin Language and Literature, English Language and Teutonic Philology, Romance Languages, Physics and Astronomy, Metaphysics and Ethics, Rhetoric and English Literature, Pedagogy, Geology.

2. THE GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MECHANIC ARTS (the College of Science); established 1872; offering the Degree of Bachelor of Science; having the following schools: Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Agriculture (full course and short winter course), Chemistry, Physics, Biology, Mathematics, Rhetoric and English Literature, English and German, Romance Languages, Latin, History and Political Science; Metaphysics and Ethics; Military Science; Geology.

3. The Graduate Schools, offering the Degrees of Master of Arts, Master of Science, Civil Engineer, Civil and Mining Engineer.

For catalogue of the above, apply to

WALTER B. HILL, Chancellor,

Athens, Ga.



4. LAW DEPARTMENT, established in 1859, offering the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

For catalogue apply to SYLVANUS MORRIS, Dean,  
Athens, Ga.

**II. North Georgia Agricultural College, Dahlonega, Ga.**

Established 1871; offering the Degrees of Bachelor of Arts; Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Instruction, Bachelor of Business Science; having the following schools: Philosophy, Pedagogy, Courses in Science (including Agriculture, French, Department of Business, Military Department.

For catalogue, apply to  
JOSEPH S. STEWART, President,  
Dahlonega, Ga.

**III. The Medical College of Georgia, Augusta, Ga.**

Established in 1829. For catalogue, apply to

EUGENE FOSTER, Dean of the Faculty,  
Augusta, Ga.

**IV. Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.**

Established 1885. Offering the degrees of Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering, in Electrical Engineering, in Civil Engineering, in Textile Engineering, and in Engineering Chemistry; and having the following departments: Mathematics, Engineering Chemistry, Mechanical Engineering, English, Physics, Electrical Engineering, Civil Engineering.

For catalogue, apply to LYMAN HALL, President,  
Atlanta, Ga.

**V. Georgia Normal and Industrial College (for Girls), Milledgeville, Ga.**

Established 1889; offering the following diplomas: Normal Diploma, Collegiate Diploma, and the following Certificates of Proficiency: in Bookkeeping, Stenography, Dressmaking,

Free-hand Drawing; organized in the following departments: Normal Department, Normal and Industrial Art, Collegiate Department, Physical Training, Industrial Department, Department of Domestic Science, Department of Music and Fine Art. For catalogue, apply to

J. HARRIS CHAPPELL, President,  
Milledgeville, Ga.

**VI. State Normal School, Athens, Ga. (Co-Educational).**

Established 1891; having the following courses: Common School Course (one year), graduate course (three years); including the following schools: Literature, English, Elementary Science, Mathematics, History and Geography, Latin, Art Education and Manual Training, Penmanship, Psychology, Pedagogy, Domestic Science.

For catalogue, apply to

E. C. BRANSON, President,  
Athens, Ga.

**VII. Georgia Industrial College for Colored Youths, at College, near Savannah, Ga.**

Established 1890, and organized in the following schools: English, Pedagogy, Mathematics, Science, Agriculture, Manual Training (including Mechanical Drawing, Wood-working, and Iron-working), Department of Trades (Carpentry, Blacksmithing, Masonry, Painting, Tailoring, Shoemaking, Sewing).

For catalogue, apply to

R. R. WRIGHT, President,  
College, Ga.

**Summary of Students in the University Organizations.**

(a) Of College Grade:	
In Franklin College . . . . .	123
In State College of Agriculture and M. A. . . . .	152
In Graduate Schools . . . . .	5
In North Georgia Agricultural College . . . . .	155
In School of Technology (including Sub- Apprentices) . . . . .	430
In Normal and Industrial College for Girls . . . . .	378
In Industrial College for Colored Youths . . . . .	26
In State Normal School (including short and full terms) . . . . .	602
Total . . . . .	1,871
(b) In Preparatory Departments:	
In Industrial College for Colored Youths . . . . .	517
In Normal and Industrial College . . . . .	70
In State Normal School . . . . .	71
Total . . . . .	658
(c) In Professional Schools:	
In the Law Department . . . . .	32
In the Medical Department . . . . .	115
Total . . . . .	147

**Recapitulation.**

Total Students of College Grade . . . . .	1,871
Total Students Professional Schools . . . . .	147
Total Students Preparatory Departments . . . . .	658
Grand Total . . . . .	2,676

For catalogues of the several institutions mentioned, address the presidents whose names are given above; for catalogue of entire University organization, address

WALTER B. HILL, Chancellor,  
Athens, Ga.

## APPENDIX.

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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.

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### ELEVENTH BACCALAUREATE ADDRESS.

TO THE ELEVENTH GRADUATING CLASS OF THE GEORGIA NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE. DELIVERED BY PRESIDENT J. HARRIS CHAPPELL, TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1902.

“Thy Gentleness Hath Made Me Great.”

*Young Ladies of the Graduating Class:*

Several months ago I read in some magazine an article which contained a list of the most distinguished alumni of certain leading male colleges in America—Harvard, Yale, Princeton, University of Virginia and others—each institution setting forth with boastful pride those of its graduates that had attained to great distinction in the political and professional life of the country; each claiming so many governors of States, so many United States Senators, so many Supreme Court Judges, so many renowned lawyers, brilliant preachers, celebrated statesmen, and so on. Well, for a male college such pride, such boastfulness, such ambition is very natural; for from the very nature and organization of human society much of the work that men are called upon to do, and for which, as a rule, only men are fitted to do, when splendidly done necessarily brings the doer into great public notice and incidentally gets for him what the world calls fame. But to a woman's college such



pride, such boastfulness, such ambition does not appertain, for from the very nature and organization of human society woman's work, however splendidly done, does not bring her into public notice, does not get for her what the world calls fame; but woman's work is none the less important, none the less appreciated, none the less glorious for all that, and to fit her for her work requires an education none the less thorough and painstaking, none the less high and fine, nay rather the higher and finer! In the Centennial Catalogue of the University of Georgia issued a year or two ago there was published a list of all the graduates of that great institution during the entire hundred years of its existence, and among them were many whose names had filled the trump of fame and who by their deeds and achievements had rendered Georgia illustrious. My dear young friends, it is not to be expected that your names, your precious names, will fill the trump of fame, but it is to be expected that each and every one of you will by your deeds and achievements help to render Georgia illustrious!

There are two things that are very commonly said about women that I detest, because I believe them both to be utterly untrue. One is that woman is "the weaker vessel" and the other is that woman is "the lesser man." Except in a physical sense woman is not the weaker vessel and in no sense whatever is she the lesser man. She is neither the lesser man nor the equal man nor, as some women seem to think these days, the superior man. She is not man at all but woman! Every nerve in her body is finer spun than man's, every instinct of her nature is purer than man's, every impulse of her heart is more unselfish than man's, every aspiration of her spirit is nobler than man's. Altogether she is a more finely organized, a more exquisite, a more precious creature than man, and to this superior and peculiar fineness she owes and must ever owe her power in this world.

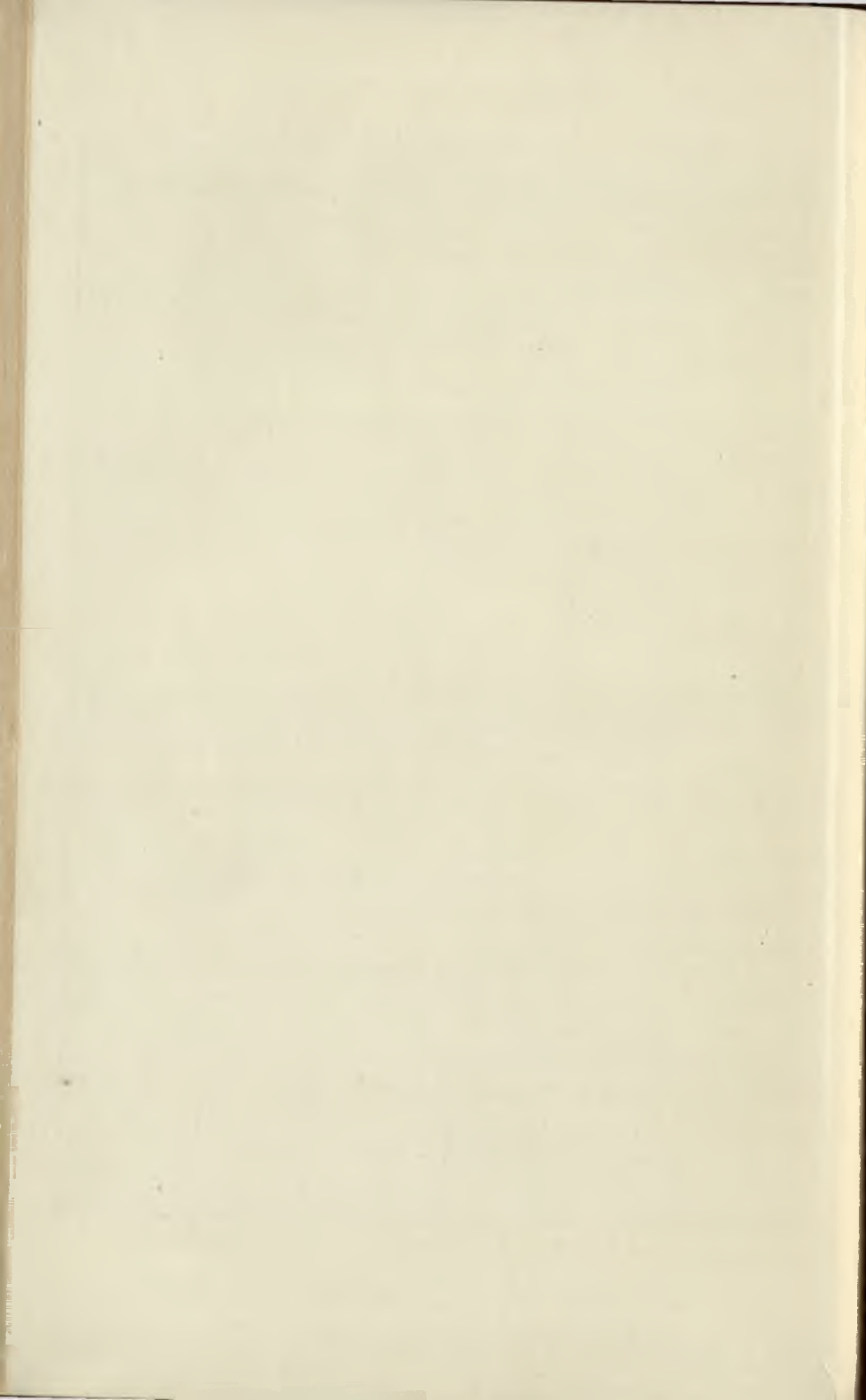
From one of the Psalms of David that I read to you at our opening morning exercises a few weeks ago there leaped forth

this beautiful and significant sentence: "Thy gentleness hath made me great!" How suggestive of woman's power, of her power over individuals, her power over communities, her power over nations, her power over the world's civilization is that little sentence, "Thy gentleness hath made me great!"

Oh how mighty is the power of gentleness! The mightiest and most powerful man that ever breathed the breath of life in this world owed his might and his power to his gentleness. Manliest of men was he! Bravery, daring, boldness, aggressiveness, strength of will, force of character, sternness when needs be, severity when necessary, all were his in eminent and pre-eminent degree, and in the course of his stormy and deeply tragic life he had need to exercise all these sterner virtues, but they only served as a background to emphasize and re-enforce his gentleness. With perfect will he turned his back upon the supreme temptation, with perfect bravery he drove the money changers from the temple of the living God, with perfect daring he faced furious mobs, with perfect boldness he lashed with a tongue of flame men in high positions, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites; but these acts and such like acts were only incidental to his real mission of gentle words and gentle deeds! The very flower and fruitage of his life was gentleness! By the power of his gentleness he drew to him, as he journeyed across this world, the deepest love and adoration of all sorts of people, from the scarlet woman that broke the alabaster box of ointment at his feet to the rich man of Arimathea who begged for his dead body to lay it in his own new tomb hewn from the solid rock. Perennial is the influence of his gentleness. His gentle words have more stirred the great depths of the human heart than the songs of all the poets, have more edified and inspired the human soul than all other uttered speech. His gentle deeds have more blessed mankind than the achievements of all other reformers and heroes, and to-day all the great peoples of the world turn to that Man of Galilee with the glad acknowledgment, "Thy gentleness hath made me great!" Now



INTERIOR OF DINING-ROOM (Atkinson Hall).





mark you the quality of that gentleness. It was not the weak, flabby, namby-pamby kind of gentleness. It came from a nature forceful as well as kind, from a heart courageous as well as tender, from a spirit brave as well as beautiful. It came from an insight deeper than your psychology penetrates, from a thoughtfulness finer than philosophy teaches, from a culture higher than schools and colleges give!

Young ladies, such gentleness is always a mighty power, nay may we not say the very mightiest power for good in the world! In its best and fullest development such gentleness implies the kindly nature, the loving heart, the thoughtful mind, the forceful character, the educated intellect, the trained hand. Such gentleness is emphatically, distinctly, and specially woman's power. It is the power by which she makes happy homes; it is the power by which she refines, elevates, adorns and charms society; it is the power by which she creates all of the dearest, purest, and noblest joys of this human life of ours! Well then may the world turn to her and say, "Thy gentleness hath made me great!" "Hath made me great" because such gentleness more than any other power on this earth enkindles, inspires, brings out what is best and noblest, what is truly greatest in man's nature.

Deep, deep in every true woman's heart the Almighty has planted the gentle instinct, and with it has given her the noble desire, the most earnest desire of her nature, to use her power of gentleness to fill the world, each her own individual world, with sweetness and beauty, with happiness and joy and love. To cultivate that instinct, to cherish and gratify that desire, to develop to the utmost that power should be the paramount aim and purpose, pervading and transcending all other aims and purposes, of a woman's education, of her education while she is yet in the school room and her education through her own earnest thoughtfulness, after she has received her college diploma and has left the schoolroom.

It is a sad thing to me to observe how many women are neg-

lectful of this mighty power, how many women undervalue this power. I would wish that every young woman, and especially every young Georgia woman, would get by heart, not merely commit to memory, but get by heart, those lovely lines of one of the older English poets:

“Ah, wasteful woman she who may  
 On her sweet self set her own price,  
 Knowing that man can not choose but pay,  
 How hath she cheapened Paradise,  
 How given for naught her priceless gift,  
 How spoiled the bread and spilled the wine  
 Which spent with due respective thrift  
 Had made brutes men and men divine!”

Young ladies, if after you have graduated from this college you strive not after still further and higher and yet higher graduation in the crucial school of experience and in the noble school of your own earnest thoughtfulness, you will have missed the chief benefit that this college and all other schools that you have attended meant to confer upon you—you have “spoiled the bread and spilled the wine.” If as soon as you enter society you allow the fine enthusiasms that have been enkindled in your young souls to be extinguished by the world’s frivolities and trivialities, if as soon as you come in contact with the harsh, discouraging, belittling actualities of real life you abandon your lofty faith and allow your beautiful ideals to fade away from the horizon of your being as the crimson blush fades from the morning sky, then you will have thrown away the most precious gift with which the Almighty has endowed you—you have “spoiled the bread and spilled the wine.” If as you journey across this world, “from eternity onward towards eternity,” you grow not more and more in charm of manner, in refinement of thought, in beauty of speech, in decision of character, in earnestness and singleness of purpose, in depth of feeling, in breadth and magnanimity of mind, in warmth

and sympathy of heart, so that wherever you may be placed, by whatever circumstances and environment encompassed, there shall exhale from your very presence an atmosphere of womanly gentleness that no mortal being can enter without feeling its sweet, ennobling, inspiring influence, if you attain not to this, then you will have failed to develop what is best in you, you will have failed to realize the greatest possibilities of your nature—you have “spoiled the bread and spilled the wine.” If when you shall come to that exalted throne that I trust awaits each one of you, when on your fair brow shall rest the glorious crown of womanhood, when at your feet shall kneel the loyal-hearted courtier lovingly obedient, joyfully acknowledging your divine right to rule, and around your knees shall gather, as adoring subjects with love-lit eyes, children fresh from the hands of God, bone of your bone and flesh of your flesh, if in that realm of Home you reign not so that every stranger and wayfarer that enters its domain shall pronounce it good and beautiful, that to every visitor and honored guest its hospitality shall be a golden benediction, that the loyal-hearted courtier and every adoring subject with love-lit eyes shall feel that just the dearest thing on earth is a woman’s gentleness, and shall realize that in the whole universe just the most powerful influence for good, for time and for eternity, is a woman’s gentleness, if when your queendom comes you reign not so, then you will have neglected the most precious opportunity ever vouchsafed to human being in this world—you have “spoiled the bread and spilled the wine.”

Young ladies, quite a number of years ago I heard a very distinguished man, a man of national fame, a man of great intellect and the highest culture, of wide observation and the finest insight say (I quote his own language as well as I can remember it after this lapse of years) said he:—“I have traveled over well-nigh the whole civilized world and I have mingled with what is termed the best society in nearly all of the foremost nations of the earth, and I have observed with special

care and interest the women of different countries and different climes, and all prejudice and partiality aside, I assert without doubt or reservation that the finest creature in form of woman-kind that the Almighty has yet placed on this planet is our own Southern gentlewoman,

“Heart on her lip and soul within her eyes,  
Soft as her clime and sunny as her skies!”

He spoke with the utmost sincerity and I believe he spoke the absolute truth; and I believe he might have gone a step further and said, and the finest specimens of this finest creature may be found right here in the grand old commonwealth of Georgia! I am glad that instead of the conventional word “lady” he used that nobler word “gentlewoman”—a word yet uncorrupted by fashion and undegraded by vulgar usage. My young friends, whatever your work in life may be, your special work or your general work, we expect of course that you will do it well. We expect you to be, according as your fate may determine, a good stenographer, a good bookkeeper, a good dressmaker, a good school-teacher, a good business woman, a good housekeeper, or what not, but over all, through all, and above all, at all times, in all places, under all circumstances, in the completest, noblest, highest sense of the expression, we wish you to be a Georgia gentlewoman! So then the commonwealth may indeed turn to you and say, “Thy gentleness hath made me great!” No State or people or nation can be truly great except through a gentle womanhood.

My dear young friends, it is God’s will that man with his creative intellect shall discover nature’s laws and fill the world with his masterful inventions and works of art; with his aggressive will shall govern the nations; with his strong and valiant arm shall “subdue the earth and have dominion over it.” It is God’s will that woman, with her fine, discerning mind shall decide what is the true, the beautiful and the good, and shall say what shall prevail and what shall not prevail; with her pure and gentle spirit shall guide the human race in paths of



righteousness, peace and love; with her exquisite taste and deft fingers shall dress the garden of the earth and keep it and make it a fit and happy habitation for mankind. Who then will say that woman's place in the universe is of less dignity and nobility than man's? True, it is of less publicity, and it is well that it should be so. Even man with his thick skin and tough texture is often spoiled and demoralized by publicity, the woman with her finer moral fiber and more sensitive spirit it can not but be harmful and disastrous. So, my dear young friends, don't believe the wild and foolish words that are being too much spoken on this subject these days. Don't believe that here in your own State your sex is undervalued, mistreated, downtrodden simply because Georgia men don't want to see Georgia women hankering and seeking after that miserable public notoriety that the vulgar world calls fame and doing all sorts of other mannish things. Be assured that the men that love you most deeply and tenderly, that appreciate you most highly and finely are the very men that don't want to see you do these things. My dear young friends, Georgia to-day stands in need of your power. Georgia is waiting with eager expectation to welcome you to the fountain heads of her civilization with your purifying and beautifying power—not any new-born public power, but an old power, a power as old as the universe, as old as the human heart, as old as manhood and womanhood, a power as old and as mighty in its gentleness as the genial sunshine and grateful showers of these sweet spring days that have brought the sap up from the roots of flowers to fill the world with bloom and beauty and fragrance. Your advantage is that this innate power of yours has been educated and trained for its work in this State school; so the State has a right to expect great things of you. Your Alma Mater believes that you will not disappoint the State.

With her warmest love, with her most earnest prayers and blessings, and with exulting pride, your Alma Mater sends you forth to the heart of Georgia's civilization, believing that you

will use your power for the honor and the glory of the commonwealth, so that in the coming years her inhabitants, her sons and her daughters from the mountains to the sea, will rise and say, "Thy gentleness hath made me great"; so that in whatever community, in whatever social organization, in whatever household, in whatever home your life may fall or your work be wrought, all the people thereof will rise and say, "Thy gentleness hath made me great"; so that when you shall have finished your mysterious journey across this world "from eternity onward toward eternity" and shall have passed over to the great beyond, your influence will live after you through the years and through the ages and generations yet unborn will say "Thy gentleness hath made me great!"

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