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GEORGIA NORMAL

.. AND ..

Industrial College.

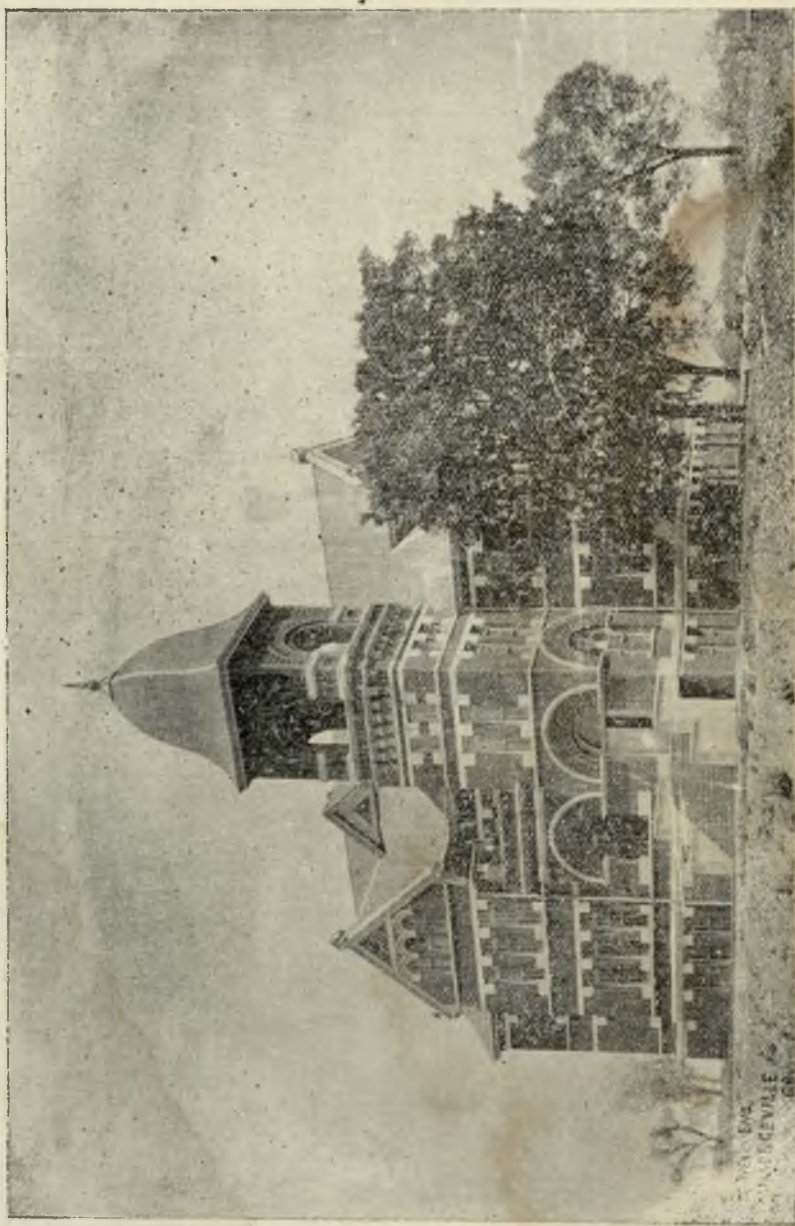
A STATE INSTITUTION

.. FOR ..

GEORGIA GIRLS.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GEORGIA.

1891-92.



THE UNIVERSITY OF
SACRAMENTO
CALIF.

FIRST
ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT

—AND—

CATALOGUE

— OF THE —

Georgia Normal & Industrial College,

MILLEDGEVILLE, GEORGIA,

1891-'92.

Next Session Begins on Wednesday, September 21st, 1892.

ATLANTA, GA.

JAS. P. HARRISON & Co., Book and Job Printers.
(Franklin Publishing House.)

1892.

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1895

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Teacher of Dressmaking.

MISS ATLANTA W. CRAMER,
Teacher of Cooking and Domestic Economy.

MRS. E. K. HEAD,
Principal Peabody Model School.

[TO BE SUPPLIED.]
Teacher of Instrumental Music.

[TO BE SUPPLIED.]
Teacher of Vocal Music.

MISS HATTIE N. ELLIS,
Teacher of Fine Art.

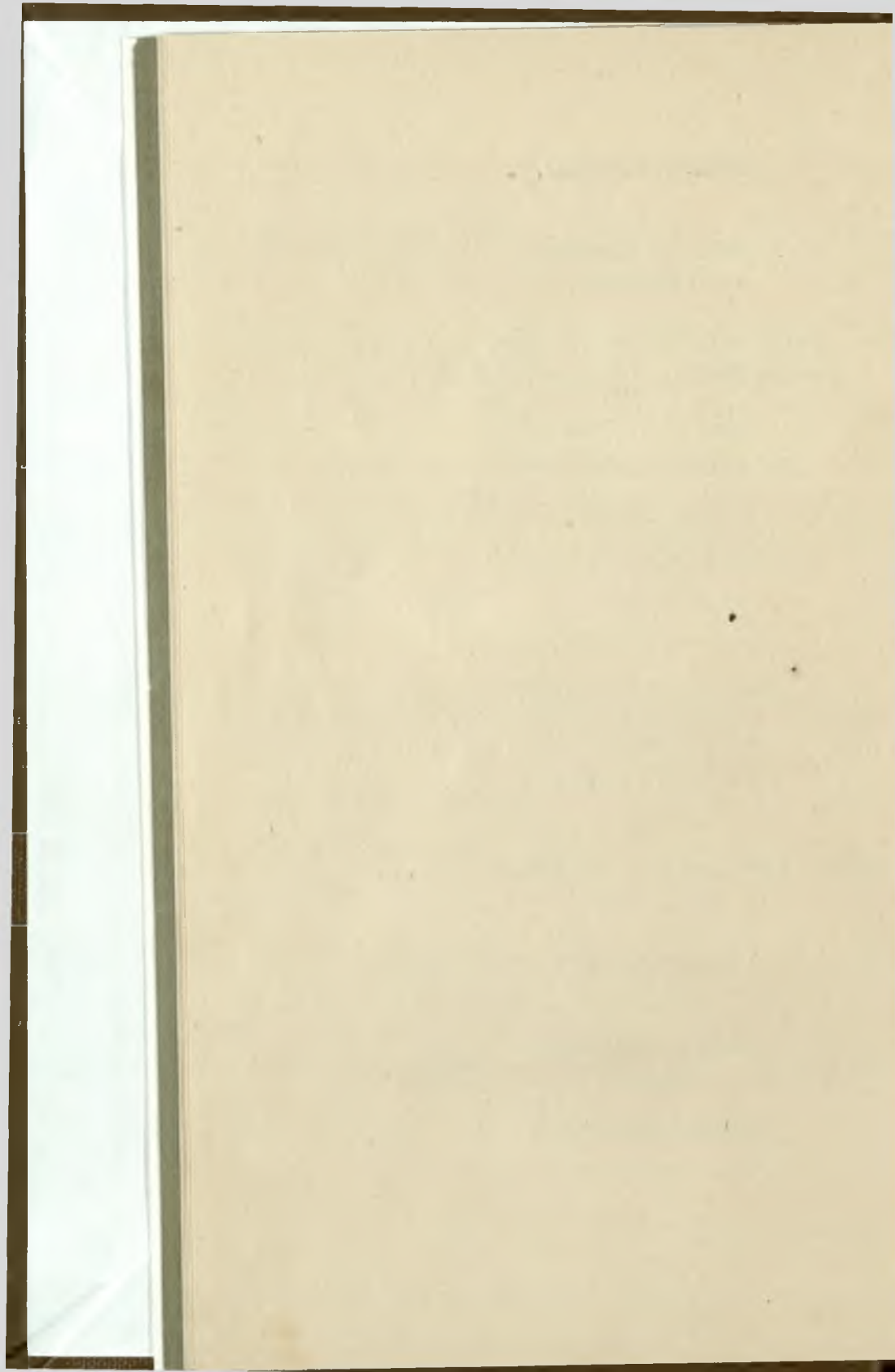
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Matron.

MISS LIZZIE P. NAPIER.
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PREFACE.

In preparing this announcement of the first year's completed work and the second year's plans and prospects of the Georgia Normal and Industrial College, the President of the institution has tried to give full and explicit information on all important points. He thinks the public may rely upon the accuracy and truthfulness of every statement made in these pages. Persons wishing any further information may get it by writing to the President at Milledgeville; but to avoid needless correspondence he begs that every inquirer before writing will look carefully and see if he cannot find what he wants to know clearly stated somewhere in this pamphlet.

The register of pupils instead of being placed at the beginning of this pamphlet, as is usual in such publications, is placed at the close.

Georgia Normal and Industrial College.

History.

The original bill for the establishment of this institution was first introduced in the House of Representatives of the Georgia Legislature early in the July session of 1889, by Hon. Wm. Y. Atkinson, a member from Coweta county. It was received with great favor by the legislature, and after some important amendments, by which the scope and purpose of the school were considerably enlarged, it passed both houses by a large majority and received the Governor's signature, and on November 8, 1889, became a law. It was received with universal and hearty enthusiasm by the press and the people of Georgia. A year was spent in perfecting arrangements for the establishment of the school, and finally on November 27, 1890, the corner stone of the main building was laid with impressive ceremonies in the presence of the Governor and the entire body of the Georgia Legislature and many distinguished men and women who had come from all parts of the State to do honor to the occasion. On May 16, 1891, at a meeting of the Board of Directors held in Atlanta, a president was elected for the institution. At meetings held several weeks subsequently in Milledgeville and in Atlanta the other members of the faculty were elected, and plans for the organization of the school were fully outlined.

On September 30, 1891, the college was opened. In the beautiful Assembly Hall the pupils and teachers

and a large concourse of citizens of Milledgeville were gathered. The President of the college made a short, earnest, inspiring speech to the pupils and then read the chapter from Ecclesiastes beginning, "Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth," after which the entire assembly arose and with bowed heads united fervently in the Lord's prayer. With these simple exercises the Georgia Normal and Industrial College was inaugurated. The work of enrollment and the organization of classes was immediately begun and was completed that day, and on the next day, Tuesday, October 1st, promptly at 9 o'clock in the morning the regular routine work of the school began. There were then present eighty-eighty pupils coming from fifty-two counties in the State. This number was increased during the session to 171 regular matriculates from seventy-five counties, besides a large number of special pupils, making in all 263 students who received instruction in the institution during the year.

The session closed with appropriate commencement exercises on June 21st. The year's work had been a grand success. Every promise made in the "Prospectus" published in the summer of '91 had been fulfilled and more than fulfilled. The school in its first year's work had surpassed the best expectations of its most sanguine friends.

During the session the institution was visited by hundreds of persons from all parts of Georgia and from other States. Many of these visitors were leading educators and men and women of the highest culture and distinction, who spent hours in the class rooms and various industrial departments, watching with critical interest the work of the school. All were delighted with what they saw, and went away strong enthusiastic friends of the institution.

The college will start upon its work next session with perhaps greater prestige than has ever been acquired in a single year by any other educational institution in the Southern States. It is undoubtedly, as has been frequently pronounced by leading educational thinkers, the most important and the most promising school in the State of Georgia.

Buildings and Grounds.

The college building is situated near the center of the twenty acre lot given by the State for this purpose. It is a beautiful and commodious edifice four stories high, constructed in the best style of modern school architecture, with admirably arranged assembly hall, class rooms, art and music rooms, cloak rooms and closets. It is supplied throughout with water and gas. The hot water system of heating, acknowledged to be the best in the world, is exclusively used and the ventilation is in strict accordance with the best known laws of sanitary science. The entire structure cost nearly fifty thousand dollars. It is used exclusively for teaching, or class room purposes, and will accommodate 360 pupils. A cut of the building may be seen on another page.

The dormitory, or college boarding house, is situated on another lot across the street and only a few hundred yards distant from the main college building. It will consist next session of two distinct houses, known respectively as "The Mansion" and "The Annex." The mansion is the magnificent Governor's residence of former years. It is a grand and spacious old building in the colonial style of architecture, and besides its impressive appearance it has been rendered sacred by many noble historic associations. It is as sound now

from basement to cupola as it was when it was first erected fifty-five years ago. Its interior has been thoroughly remodelled, and arranged for the new purpose to which it is now put. It affords ample accommodations for fifty-four girls, besides suitable apartments for the President's family. Surrounding the house is a spacious yard two acres in extent, including a beautiful grove of elms in front. To the north of the mansion, twenty or thirty feet away, the annex is now in process of erection, and will be finished and ready for occupancy by the opening of the next session. It is to be a handsome brick house and will be connected with the mansion by an arcade, or covered passage-way. The extensive ground floor of this new building will be occupied by a study hall, a gymnasium, bath rooms and closets; the two upper floors will be taken up with bedrooms capable of accommodating eighty or ninety pupils. The house will be heated throughout by the splendid hot water system, the same as is used in the main college building. The entire dormitory will be lighted with the incandescent electric lights.

Location.

The college is located in Milledgeville, a town of four 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 the young people, to a greater or

less extent, from the earnest pursuit of their studies. Besides this institution, it is also the seat of the Middle Georgia Military and Agricultural College, a well conducted and flourishing school which attracts many young men from all parts of the State, and also of the State Lunatic Asylum, situated two miles out of town.

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

The town is easily accessible from all parts of the State by means of the Macon and Augusta Road and a branch of the Central Road, both of which run double daily schedules through the place.

Equipment.

The equipment of the college is new and complete, and is first-class in every particular. All of the recitation rooms are furnished with Andrews' "New Triumph" single desks, the best in the world. Each department is fully supplied with the latest improved appliances and apparatus known to the teaching profession. The dormitory is handsomely furnished throughout, mainly in oak.

The College Library is an important adjunct to the institution and an invaluable aid to its work. It occupies one of the nicest rooms on the first floor of the building and is amply furnished with shelves, tables, chairs, etc. It now contains about two thousand volumes, most of them contributions from the friends of the institution. No part of the State appropriation or of the regular revenue of the college goes to the library. It has been gotten up entirely by the efforts of the Faculty and of the student body, and for its future growth and progress must depend altogether upon the contributions of friends.

Purposes of the College.

The object of the State in establishing 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 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 good general 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 another of those industrial arts suitable for females to follow.

3. 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.

4. To be skillful and expert in those domestic arts that lie at the foundation of all successful housekeeping and home-making.

To accomplish this fourfold educational purpose the courses of study to be pursued in the school are divided, in a general way, into four principal departments, namely :

1. The Normal Department.
2. The Industrial Department.
3. The Collegiate Department.
4. The Domestic Department.

It must not be supposed that each of these departments constitute a distinct and separate school. On the contrary they are co-ordinate and co-equal parts of one complete system, and are so united and related to one another as to form one harmonious whole. 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 fourfold classification. This will be made plain by the following brief account of the several Departments.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

Course of Study.

The purpose of this department is to prepare young women for the vocation of teaching. In the proper education of a teacher there are two principal elements, namely: 1st. Broad and accurate scholarship. 2d. Professional knowledge.

This college undertakes to give the first of these elements, namely, broad and accurate scholarship, by requiring all of its normal pupils to pursue the liberal course of study prescribed in the Collegiate Department, a full account of which will be given further on. This course has been arranged with a special view to imparting the kind of scholarship needed for successful teaching. The subjects will be taught by teachers of ability, most of them graduates of the finest normal schools in the country, and all of them thoroughly acquainted with modern normal methods. Under their tutelage pupils will unconsciously learn much of the best methods and manner of teaching.

This college undertakes to give the second element in a teacher's education, namely, professional knowledge, by requiring normal pupils to pursue a carefully arranged course of professional study, including textbook lessons and lectures on school management, educational psychology, and pedagogy, and observation lessons and practice lessons in the model school.

The full Normal Course extends through four years. The general, or literary and scientific, course of study for all of these years is identical with that prescribed in the Collegiate Course (see page 31) beginning with the Freshman Class.

The professional studies for each year will be as follows:

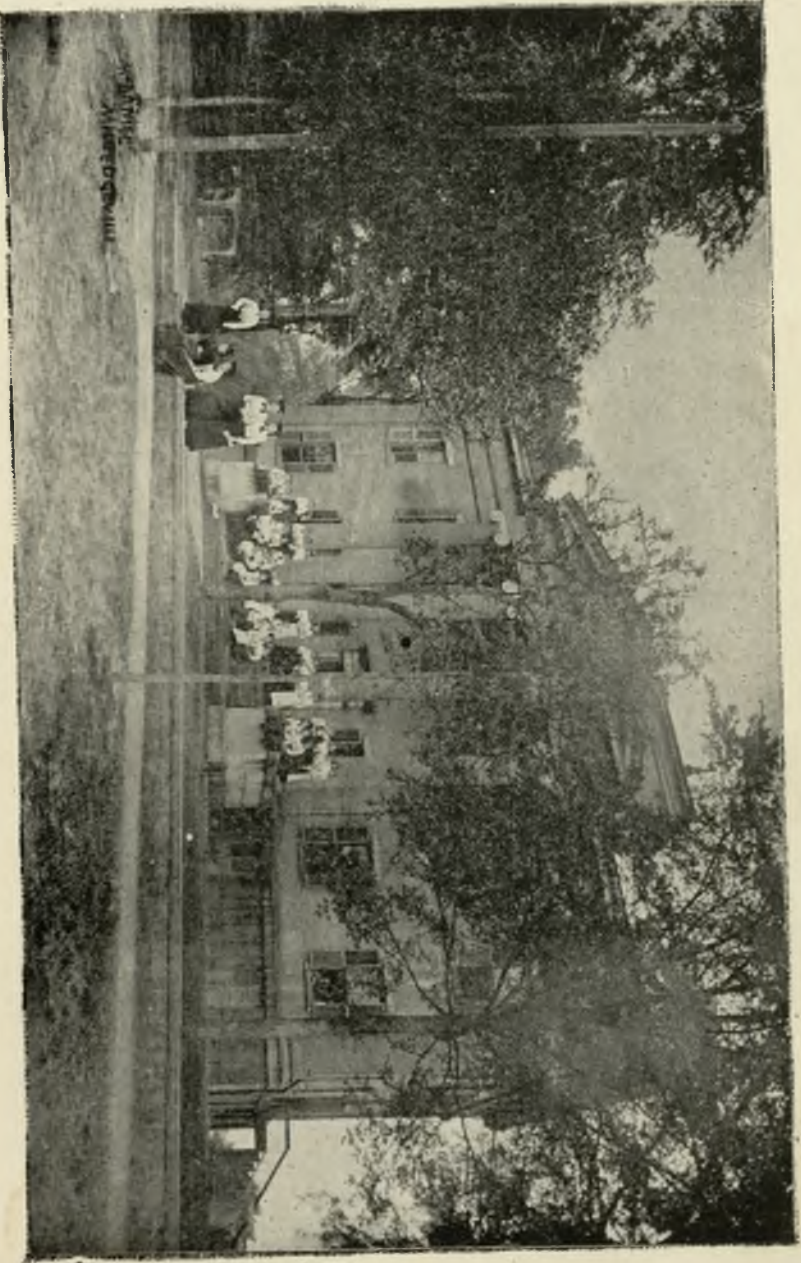
FRESHMAN YEAR.—Baldwin's School Management.

SOPHOMORE YEAR.—Baldwin's Educational Psychology and observation visits to Model School.

JUNIOR YEAR.—Comparye's History of Pedagogy and observation visits to Model School.

SENIOR YEAR.—Practice teaching in Model School.

This course of study is modelled after that pursued.



THE MANSION
AT THE GEORGIA NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE

THE MANSION.
(Part of Dormitory of the Georgia Normal and Industrial College.)



in the finest normal schools in America, and it is believed the instruction and training will be in every way equal to the best.

The Peabody Model School

Is an adjunct to the Normal Department. It was established and is maintained entirely 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 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 pupils. It serves both as a school of observation and as a practice school for them. It is composed of forty children from six to eleven years of age, divided into four classes, representing the first five years of the best graded school work. These children are taught by two normally educated, thoroughly trained, experienced, highly gifted primary teachers to whom higher salaries are paid than perhaps to any other primary teachers in the Southern States. Members of the Sophomore and Junior Normal Classes are required to pay frequent visits to this school so that they may observe the best methods of primary teaching as they are actually and skillfully employed in the instruction of children, but they are not allowed to take any direct part in the teaching. Members of the Senior Normal Class will be organized into a professional training class and, under the careful supervision of the training teacher, will be required to do regular practice work in the Model School.

Diplomas and Certificates.

Graduates from the Normal Department will be awarded special diplomas. Steps will be taken to get the State Legislature to pass a law giving the college authority to confer upon the holders of these diplomas the degree of Licentiate of Instruction, (L. I.)

Just before the close of each session all pupils in the Senior Normal Class who are applicants for a diploma will be required to stand a special examination in the ordinary branches of an English education, namely, spelling, reading, arithmetic, geography and United States History. Pupils who fail to pass this examination in a satisfactory manner will not be awarded diplomas, however high a mark they may have made in their higher collegiate and normal studies. It is exceedingly important, therefore, that every pupil in the Normal Department who is lacking in knowledge of these elementary branches should realize that fact, and should strive to make up the deficiency by extra study before she comes to the end of the senior year. In this work she will be, as far as possible, aided by members of the Faculty.

Doubtless many young ladies who wish to prepare themselves for the vocation of teaching will not be able, from financial circumstances or other reasons, to complete the full normal course of study. Such persons must not feel discouraged from coming to the school. A single year's study in any one of the four normal classes will be of inestimable advantage to any earnest young woman who wishes to prepare herself for the work of teaching. Pupils, for instance, who complete in a satisfactory manner the studies of the Freshman Normal Class, will be finely prepared, as far as scholarship is concerned, to take charge of any ordinary country or village school, or of the highest

grammar grades in city public schools. Pupils in good standing who are for any reason compelled thus to cut short their normal course will receive from the President of the college and the Principal of the Normal Department a personal certificate showing how far they have gone and what their acquirements are.

Young ladies are earnestly advised not to decide to enter upon the vocation of teaching without very careful consideration. Unless you have a deep, innate love of knowledge and love of children, and unless you feel sure that you would love teaching, it is probably not the calling for you. It is no longer the only means, or nearly the only means, by which a woman may earn a good living for herself and at the same time maintain her position in society. The several industrial arts taught in this college are now regarded by the world as just as respectable occupations for women as school teaching is; they are generally more lucrative and would perhaps suit the majority of girls better than school teaching. So unless you feel a deep, earnest desire to teach, and unless you think nature has fitted you specially for that work, do not decide to enter the Normal Department until you have read and considered carefully what is said about the Industrial Departments further on in this catalogue.

Pupils taking the full normal course will generally have as much as they can do without undertaking any of the industrial arts, except the obligatory ones of free hand drawing, and, in the senior year, cooking.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

General Information.

The object of this Department is to give thorough instruction in those industrial arts that are suitable for women to follow as a means of livelihood. The Depart-

ment will confine itself for the present to the following branches:

1. Stenography and Typewriting.
2. Telegraphy.
3. Bookkeeping.
4. Dressmaking.
5. Free-Hand and Industrial Drawing.
6. Cooking.

In selecting these from all the available industries, the authorities of the college had regard primarily to their business value and secondarily to their culture value. By their business value is meant the degree of certainty with which persons skilled in them can find lucrative employment. By their culture value is meant their worth as a means of intellectual training and development. Carefully compiled statistics show that the first four arts mentioned have a greater business value for women than any other employments whatever. The fifth in the list, namely, Free-Hand and Industrial Drawing, was selected mainly for its culture value, though if pursued as a specialty for two or more years by persons who have a natural aptitude for drawing it will afford the most pleasant and lucrative means of livelihood of any of the Industrial Arts taught in this school. Cooking, the sixth and last art in the list, was selected of course, almost entirely for its domestic or household value.

No pains have been spared to make the Industrial Department all that it should be. The President of the college, in order to get data and information to guide him in its organization, visited and carefully inspected the leading industrial institutions of the United States—the famous Girls' Industrial Institute at Columbus, Miss., the great Pratt Institute of Brooklyn, and the best Cooking Schools and Manual Training Schools of

New York City. The department in the Georgia College has been modelled after the best features found in these various schools. The teachers of the several branches 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.

The work done in all these branches during the past session was eminently satisfactory, but the year's experience will enable us to make a number of improvements, and we believe that next session the instruction given in every Industrial Art taught in the school will be as thorough and up to as high a standard as can be found in any educational institution in America.

The design of this institution, however, is to educate the head as well as the hand, and its firm purpose is to avoid turning out mere workwomen, ignorant of everything except the narrow craft by which they earn their living. Such a course would be a wrong, both to pupils and to society. No pupil, therefore, will be allowed to devote herself to the industrials to the exclusion of all other studies unless she can demonstrate to the President that she has already a fair English education. In the case of adult women exceptions may, for good and special reasons, be made to this rule, but the matter will be entirely in the discretion of the President. A limited course of general study, including the most important English branches, will therefore be required in the discretion of the President, of every pupil in the Industrial Departments.

This course will be adapted in each individual case to the needs, and as far as is right, to the wishes of the pupil. In no case need it interfere with the proper and successful pursuit of the Industrial Arts, to which every pupil will be encouraged to devote as much time and

energy as it is right she should do for her own best and permanent interest.

After finishing the course in each industrial, pupils will be subjected to a rigid examination and test of practical skill, and those passing satisfactorily will receive from the college a Certificate of Proficiency, declaring the holder to be competent to practice in actual business the art named in the certificate. It is proposed to make these certificates of such genuine worth that they will be regarded with perfect confidence by those seeking adepts in the Industrial Arts.

School of Stenography.

The Burnz system of shorthand, which combines the best features of nearly all leading systems and which for all practical purposes has no superior, is exclusively used in this department. Pupils, besides being taught the art of stenography, are also carefully instructed in the various kinds of knowledge incidental to that art and so necessary to its successful practice in actual business. Spelling, punctuation, business phraseology and forms, letter forms, mercantile laws and customs, and the etiquette of correspondence are among the useful things in which regular carefully prepared lessons are given to the stenographic classes throughout the session.

In addition to this, all stenographic pupils are required to take (unless for some special reason excused) the splendid course in English and in business arithmetic with the regular college classes. It is needless to say that with these extraordinary advantages our stenographic graduates will be incomparably superior in general intelligence, and therefore in practical ability, to the average graduate of ordinary schools of stenography where little but the mechanical art is taught.

Pupils will be admitted into this department only under the following regulations:

They must be sixteen years of age or over. They must not be below the grade of the Sophomore Class in the regular Collegiate Course; exceptions may be made to this rule in the case of those pupils who come chiefly to perfect themselves in this art.

They must stand an entrance examination, under the direction of the teacher of the department, in elementary English and arithmetic, and if found deficient in these branches will not be admitted.

Two kinds of Certificates of Proficiency will be given by this department:

1. A Certificate of Proficiency as Amanuensis Stenographer. To get this certificate the pupil will be required to stand a test examination in which she must take down dictation accurately at the rate of at least ninety words a minute and must transcribe the matter readily.

2. A Certificate of Proficiency as Reporting Stenographer. To get this certificate the pupil will be required to stand a final examination in which she must take down dictation accurately at the rate of 160 words a minute and transcribe the matter readily.

All pupils taking stenography are advised to take typewriting also, as the business value of the former is very much increased by a knowledge of the latter art.

School of Typewriting.

Pupils in this branch are taught on strictly scientific principles which have been evolved from years of experience of the greatest experts in the art; consequently, they become much better operators than persons who

learn it in a haphazard sort of way. They are also carefully instructed in all the minute details of the business, and in 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 equalled by the followers of the craft.

Only the best Caligraph and Remington machines are used in this department.

Pupils of any age or collegiate class who desire to perfect themselves in this art will be admitted under the following regulations: They must stand an entrance examination under the direction of the teacher of this department in elementary English, and if found deficient will not be admitted.

Pupils who on final examination prove themselves able to take dictations correctly at the rate of forty words a minute shall be entitled to a Certificate of Proficiency.

School of Telegraphy.

The equipment of this department is as perfect as can possibly be conceived. The large room used for the purpose presents a complete miniature Western Union system. None but the very finest instruments and implements are used. Twelve stations, representing leading cities in the United States, are connected by overhead wires, and are furnished with switches so that any connection or combination of connections desirable can be made. By means of blanks and account books drawn up in regulation form, pupils are taught all the business of an actual telegraph office. They are also instructed in the use of the relay instrument and how to charge and take care of the batteries.

Pupils of any age or collegiate class may be admitted



PART OF THE MANSION LAWN
With Student in Dress Uniform in the Foreground.

to this department under the following regulations: They must stand an entrance examination in elementary English, arithmetic and penmanship, and if found deficient in these branches will not be admitted.

Pupils who on final examination shall be found competent to send at the rate of twenty-five words a minute, and to receive correctly at the rate of eighteen words a minute, shall be entitled to a Certificate of Proficiency.

School of Bookkeeping.

The Williams and Rogers' system of bookkeeping is exclusively used in this department. The course embraces both Single Entry and Double Entry. Pupils are also taught commercial law and commercial arithmetic, and are thoroughly instructed in business forms, business correspondence, and the ordinary details of banking and mercantile transactions. Whenever there is need for it, pupils in this department are also given special lessons in penmanship.

A pupil to enter this department must be at least fifteen years old, must have a fairly good English education and a thorough knowledge of ordinary school 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 entitled to a Certificate of Proficiency.

School of Dressmaking.

The whole practical work of dressmaking is taught in this department, including cutting, fitting, draping, hand sewing and machine sewing.

The S. T. Taylor system, generally acknowledged to be the best in the world, is used. It is based on strictly mathematical principles which insures accurate results, and, where it is well learned, guarantees a perfect and artistic fit in every case. Although thoroughly scientific it is simple and not very difficult to learn.

The department is furnished with an abundance of the very best and finest makes of sewing machines, and with all other furniture, implements and devices that go to make up a perfect equipment.

There are two classes of pupils who study this art in our college: 1. Those who wish to learn it merely for home or domestic uses. 2. Those who wish to learn it as a trade. For the first class one hour a day devoted to the work throughout the session is usually sufficient, but for those who wish to become professional, artistic dressmakers from three to five hours a day for at least one year is necessary.

All pupils studying dressmaking are required, by way of practice, to make their own college uniform dresses. They are also encouraged to take in work from others, for which they are properly paid. In this way pupils frequently make enough to pay a large part, and in some cases even the whole, of their college expenses.

A charge of \$7.00 is made for the measuring and drafting instruments and books which it is necessary for each pupil to have in this work.

School of Free-Hand and Industrial Drawing.

The course of study in this department includes Free-Hand and Industrial Drawing, Geometric Forms, Drawing in Perspective, Water Color Painting, Sketching

from Natural Objects, Modelling in Clay, Wood Carving and Designing.

FREE-HAND DRAWING.--A knowledge of this fundamental branch of art is now considered as absolutely requisite to every complete education. So every pupil in the college, unless excused for some good and sufficient reason, will be required to take a course of at least one year in this study. In the course will be included the elements of Mechanical Drawing and Drawing in Perspective and Modelling in Clay.

INDUSTRIAL DRAWING.--The ultimate aim of this branch is to make expert draughtsmen, capable of making a "working drawing" of any article to be manufactured, so that it may be placed in the workman's hands as a pattern. Thoroughly learned it affords a sure means of making a good living, but even if never used for this purpose it develops habits of close observation, accuracy and neatness, and is therefore of great educational value.

DESIGNING.--The object of this study is to teach pupils to make *original* working designs for prints, carpets, wall-paper, oil cloth, pottery ornamentations, etc., etc. To acquire sufficient technical knowledge and skill for this purpose usually requires from two to three years of diligent study; but even a partial course in this fascinating work is of great value as a means of developing artistic tastes and the expert use of the hands.

Besides the prescribed elementary course in Free-Hand Drawing a higher and more thorough Normal Course will next session be taught to those pupils who may wish to perfect themselves in this branch.

School of Cooking.

This is the pioneer institution of the sort in the Southern States. Neither expense nor pains have been spared in fitting it up. It occupies a large well ventilated room on the third floor of the college building. In arrangement, appointments, appliances and methods of instruction it is modelled after the great cooking school of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, and the famous Boston cooking school, to either of which it is in every particular fully equal. The teacher in charge of this department possesses the highest qualifications for her position. She was specially trained for the work in the best Northern schools, and has had extensive and exceedingly successful experience as a teacher.

The aim of this course of study is to acquaint pupils with all the fundamental principles of cooking, and to familiarize them with the most healthful and economical methods of preparing such articles of food as are usually found on a well appointed family table. The lessons are strictly practical. At each of them every pupil in the class does actual cooking directly under the eye of the teacher. For this purpose each pupil is furnished with a small individual gas stove with corresponding utensils. The classes consist of twelve pupils each, and each class receives one lesson of two hours duration every week. In connection with each lesson in cooking, instruction is given in hygiene as related to foods, in the nutritive properties and values of the materials used, and in the chemical changes caused by cooking. From time to time during the session the classes are taken to the butcher shops by the teacher and are taught to judge and select beef, mutton and pork. During the session several special lessons are given on cooking for invalids.

No girl of even ordinary application can go through this splendid course of instruction in the most important of all household arts without acquiring knowledge that will be of incalculable value to her through life.

The cooking lessons are obligatory upon all members of the Senior Class. No pupil shall receive a diploma from this college until she has taken this course and passed a satisfactory examination in the same. Ordinarily only seniors are allowed in this department, but exceptions will be made in the case of girls over sixteen years of age who expect to be in the college only one year.

A Normal Course, designed especially to train teachers of cooking, will be introduced into this department next session. Those desiring to enter must have some practical knowledge of cooking to start with and must also have a good English education and a fair acquaintance with the science of Chemistry. There will certainly be in a short time a great demand for teachers of this art in Southern schools and colleges, and every competent person will be able to command a lucrative position. An excellent opportunity will be here afforded for Georgia girls to prepare themselves for these positions. A woman cannot earn her living in a more honorable way than by teaching this art.

All pupils in this Cooking School will be charged \$1.00 a term, or \$2.00 a year, to assist in defraying the heavy incidental expenses of the department.

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

The object of the Collegiate Department is three-fold:

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 those young women who come here to perfect themselves in any of the Industrial Arts that sound and solid English education which every woman should have, whatever her work in life may be.

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

Pupils who take the full college course and the normal studies besides (see page 16) will be entitled to a Normal Diploma, with the degree *L. I.*

Pupils who take the college course alone will be entitled to a Collegiate Diploma, with which no degree goes.

Pupils who come to the college mainly to perfect themselves in the Industrial Arts are not required to take the full Collegiate Course but only such essential branches of a good English education as may be designated by the Faculty. This partial course will be adapted to the needs of each individual pupil.

The curriculum will be found in full on page 31. No attempt will be made, for the present at least, 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 will be found 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 will not be tolerated for one moment in this institution. Pupils will not be allowed to enter any college class without first proving their fitness for that class by passing an examination given by the Faculty. Pupils will not be permitted to rise

from a lower to a higher class until they have mastered the studies of the lower, and none shall receive diplomas except those who have fully and thoroughly accomplished the work marked out in the curriculum.

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

Course of Study in Collegiate Department.

SUB-FRESHMAN CLASS.

MATHEMATICS—Robinson's Practical Arithmetic.

ENGLISH—Lockwood's Lessons in English.

NATURAL SCIENCE—Walker's Physiology.

HISTORY—Montgomery's U. S. History.

LATIN—Collar and Daniel's Beginner.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

MATHEMATICS—Robinson's Elementary Algebra.

ENGLISH—Micklejohn's English Language (parts I and II).

NATURAL SCIENCE—Gage's Physics.

LITERATURE—American Classics.

LATIN—Roman History, Cæsar, Prose Composition.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

MATHEMATICS—Wentworth's Complete Algebra.

ENGLISH—Micklejohn's English Language (parts II and III.)

NATURAL SCIENCE—William's Chemistry.

HISTORY—Montgomery's History of England.

LITERATURE—Studies in Scott and Tennyson.

LATIN—Cicero and Virgil.

JUNIOR CLASS.

MATHEMATICS—Wentworth's Complete Geometry.

ENGLISH—Critical Study of Shakespeare's Plays.

NATURAL SCIENCE—Geology and Physical Geography.

HISTORY—Ancient and Mediæval History.

LATIN—Horace, Livy, Tacitus.

SENIOR CLASS.

MATHEMATICS—First term, Trigonometry; second term, Arithmetic reviewed.

ENGLISH—Critical Study of English Classics.

NATURAL SCIENCE—Astronomy.

HISTORY—Civics and Current History.

LITERATURE—Standard Current Literature.

INDUSTRIAL ART—Cooking.

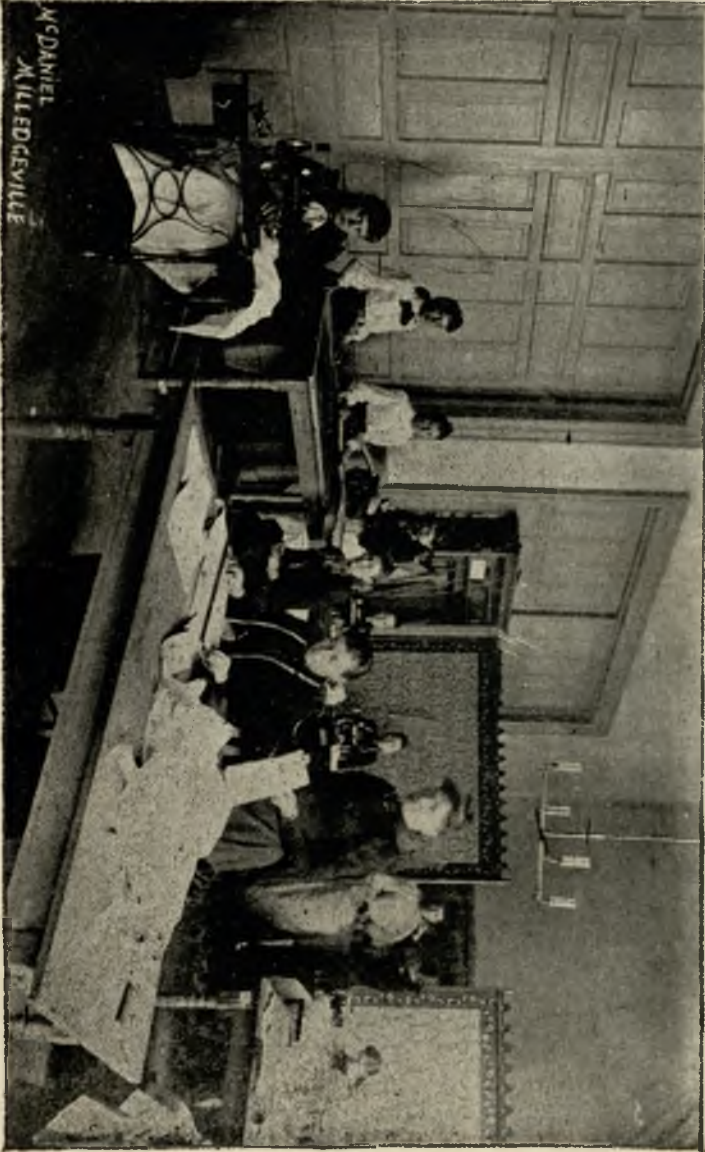
REMARKS ON THE COURSE OF STUDY.

In addition to the foregoing all pupils are required to take the one year's course in free hand drawing during their first session in the college. New classes are organized in this branch at the beginning of each session for the benefit of new pupils.

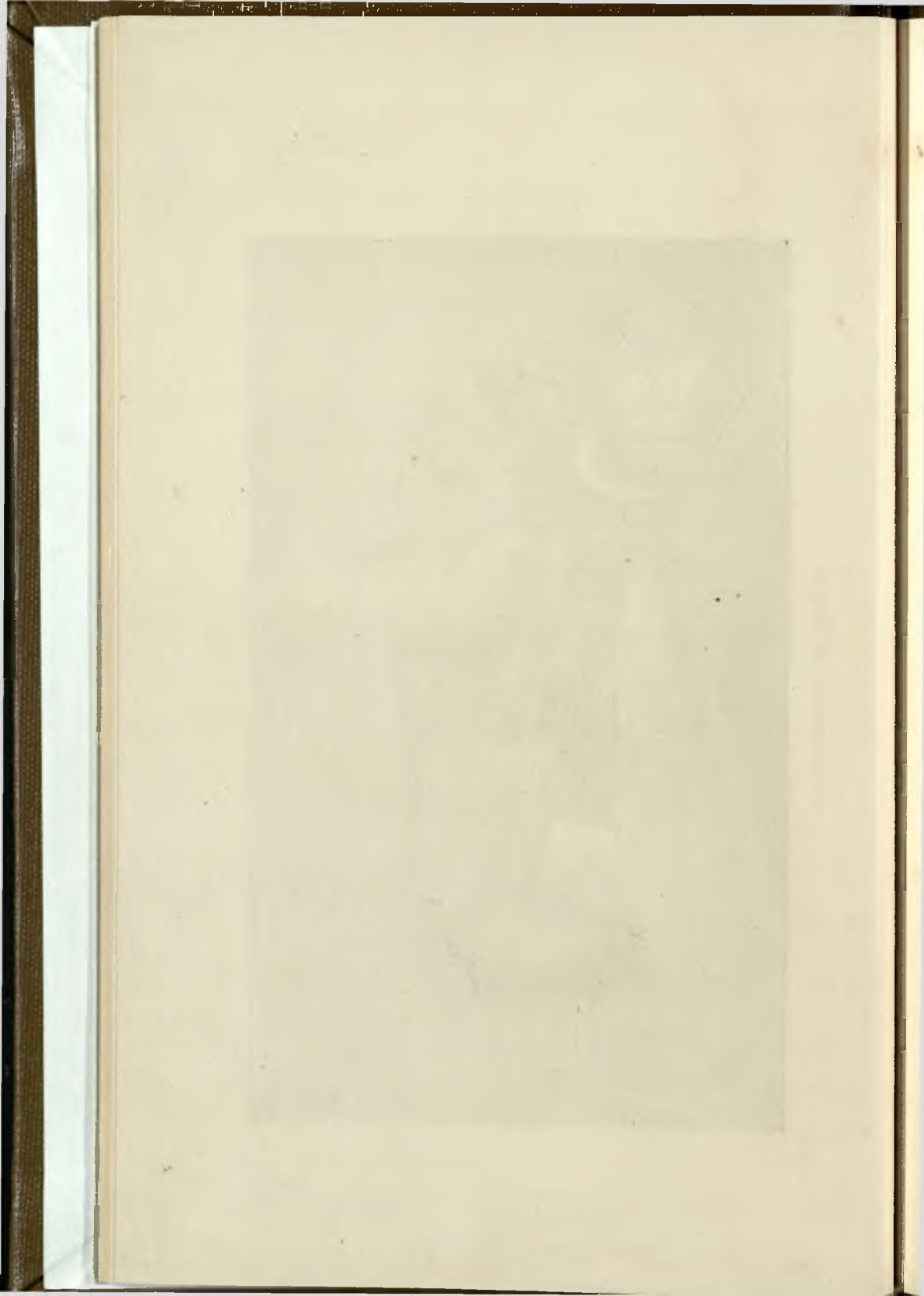
Physical culture, after the latest and best methods, will be carefully taught throughout the session to every class and will be made obligatory upon all pupils. Sight singing and chorus singing will also be taught to the entire school.

In connection with the course in English, exercises in original composition will be required of all classes throughout the session.

All pupils who take the college course only without the normal course (see page 16) are expected to devote at least five hours a week to the study of some one or another of the industrial arts. To a diligent girl there will be an abundance of time for this without danger of overwork.



SCHOOL OF DRESSMAKING.



Care has been taken not to overcrowd the curriculum with a multiplicity of studies. The plan of instruction is intensive rather than extensive. Every art and science is a microcosm, containing in itself the principle and essence of all other arts and sciences; for instance, study chemistry well and you have the principle and essence of all science; study Shakespeare well and you have the principle and essence of all poetry; study the story of ancient Rome well, and you have the principle and essence of all history.

Another 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 pupil 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. But on this point more will be said further on. (See page 53.)

French will be taught to those pupils who specially desire it, but it is hoped that none will wish to substitute it for Latin. The educational value of the study of Latin is incomparably greater than that of any modern language whatever.

The Roman method of pronunciation is used in the Latin classes in this school.

Every branch named in the curriculum is taught by teachers of the highest 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 natural mental capacity.

THE DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

The aim of this department is to give pupils a practical knowledge of those industries that pertain di-

rectly to the household and family, and also to train them in those habits of neatness and order upon which the happiness of every home so largely depends. It is needless to dwell upon the importance of this branch of female education or to say that it has hitherto been greatly neglected in American schools. The facilities and equipment for doing first rate work in this much needed direction are far better in the Georgia Normal and Industrial College than was ever seen before in any Southern institution.

The department will include the following important features :

1. **THE COOKING SCHOOL**—A full account of which has been given on page 28.

2. **SCHOOL OF DRESSMAKING**—This department is intended primarily to prepare pupils for the art of dress-making as a means of livelihood, but all students will be encouraged to study it sufficiently to learn to cut and make their own dresses and other garments. It is an accomplishment without which no woman's education is complete. (See page 25.)

3. **HOUSEKEEPING**—In the dormitory, or college boarding house, pupils are required to make up their own rooms and to keep them in perfect order, and to do all of the dining room work, such as setting and serving the table, etc. Pains is also taken by the matron and housekeeper to instruct them carefully in other details of housekeeping. As far as practicable the same duties are required of pupils boarding in private families in town as are exacted of those living in the dormitory. It is believed that this system of discipline and work will prove an admirable training for the girls, and will go far towards fitting them for the responsible duties of housewives and home-makers. (See page 39.)

Apportionment of Pupils.

According to section 12 of the Act establishing the school, "The Board of Directors shall apportion to each county its quota of scholars which can be received into said college on the basis of white population (according to the United States census, taken just preceding its apportionment) in the State and several counties, provided that each county shall be entitled to at least one scholarship in said college.

In accordance with this law the calculation has been accurately made, based on the official census of 1890, and results in the following

NUMBER OF SCHOLARSHIPS FOR EACH COUNTY :

Appling.....2	Dekalb.....4	Johnson.....2	Richmond.....8
Baker.....1	Dodge.....2	Jones.....1	Rockdale.....2
Baldwin.....2	Dooly.....3	Laurens.....3	Schley.....1
Banks.....3	Dougherty.....1	Lee.....1	Scriven.....3
Bartow.....5	Douglas.....2	Liberty.....2	Spalding.....2
Berrien.....3	Early.....1	Lincoln.....1	Stewart.....2
Bibb.....5	Echols.....1	Lowndes.....2	Sumter.....3
Brooks.....2	Effingham.....1	Lumpkin.....2	Talbot.....1
Bryan.....1	Elbert.....3	McDuffie.....1	Taliaferro.....1
Bulloch.....3	Emanuel.....3	McIntosh.....1	Tatnall.....3
Burke.....2	Fannin.....3	Macon.....2	Taylor.....2
Butts.....2	Fayette.....2	Madison.....3	Telfair.....1
Calhoun.....1	Floyd.....7	Marion.....1	Terrell.....2
Camden.....1	Forsyth.....3	Meriwether...3	Thomas.....4
Campbell.....2	Franklin.....4	Miller.....1	Towns.....1
Carroll.....7	Fulton.....18	Milton.....2	Troup.....3
Catoosa.....2	Gilmer.....3	Mitchell.....2	Twiggs.....1
Charlton.....1	Glascock.....1	Monroe.....2	Union.....3
Chatham.....8	Glynn.....2	Montgomery...2	Upson.....2
Chattahoochee.1	Gordon.....4	Morgan.....2	Walker.....4
Chattooga.....3	Greene.....2	Murray.....3	Walton.....4
Cherokee.....5	Gwinnett.....6	Muscogee.....5	Ware.....2
Clarke.....3	Habersham...4	Newton.....3	Warren.....2
Clay.....1	Hall.....6	Oconee.....1	Washington...4
Clayton.....2	Hancock.....2	Oglethorpe...2	Wayne.....2
Clinch.....2	Haralson.....4	Paulding.....4	Webster.....1
Cobb.....6	Harris.....2	Pickens.....3	White.....2
Coffee.....2	Hart.....3	Pierce.....2	Whitfield.....4
Colquitt.....2	Heard.....2	Pike.....3	Wilcox.....2
Columbia.....1	Henry.....3	Polk.....4	Wilkes.....2
Coweta.....4	Houston.....2	Pulaski.....2	Wilkinson.....2
Crawford.....1	Irwin.....2	Putnam.....1	Worth.....2
Dade.....2	Jackson.....5	Quitman.....1	
Dawson.....2	Jasper.....2	Rabun.....2	
Decatur.....3	Jefferson.....2	Randolph.....2	Total..... 360

Appointment of Pupils.

The appointment of pupils to the scholarships lies in the hands of the County Board of Education, with the aid of the County School Commissioner.

The appointments must be made under the following regulations :

On Tuesday, August 16th, an examination of applicants for admission must be held in every county in the State under the supervision of the County School Commissioner. Said Commissioner must, through the newspapers or otherwise, give the most public and general notice possible of the examination for at least two weeks in advance of the time appointed for holding. The examination questions will be made out by the President of the college, and copies will be sent in due time to all County School Commissioners in the State.

Immediately after the examination the County School Commissioner shall carefully look over and grade the examination paper of each applicant. No applicant making a lower average than 75 per cent. will be eligible to appointment. From among the applicants making an average of 75 per cent. or over, the County Boards of Education shall appoint the number of pupils to which their respective counties are entitled. In selecting these appointees the County Boards of Education shall be governed by the following considerations, to-wit :

1. Excellence of scholarship, as evidenced by the applicant's examination paper, and excellence of moral character, as evidenced by reliable fame and report concerning her.

2. Earnestness of purpose on the part of the applicant to attend the school in good faith, with the intention of fitting herself to earn her livelihood by teaching

or by some one or another of the industrial arts taught in the college.

3. The financial circumstances of the applicant's family, rendering it necessary that she should prepare herself to earn her own living.

4. Other things being equal the daughters of deceased, disabled or impoverished Confederate soldiers shall have the preference over all other applicants.

The County Boards of Education, taking all of these things into careful consideration, will make the appointments with the utmost impartiality, justice and wisdom they can exercise.

Each appointment is good for five years' continuous attendance on the school, beginning with the session immediately after the appointment is made.

Many of the scholarships are of course already taken by pupils who attended the school during the past session and who will return next session. Each County School Commissioner will be duly notified of the number of vacancies that are to be filled from his county.

It is quite certain that from one cause or another many counties in the State will not send the full quota of pupils to which they are entitled. In such cases the vacancies may be filled from other counties by appointment by the County Board of Education under the direction of the President of the college. So applicants who fail to get in as regular appointees from their counties should not feel discouraged. Let their names be sent on to the President, and it is very likely that before the session opens he will see an opportunity of putting them in to fill a vacancy from some other county. Once in, they cannot be put out, but hold their places on the same terms as other pupils. The President believes that every girl in Georgia who wishes to come to the college next session, and who will pass

the entrance examination satisfactorily, can be accommodated.

Requisites of Admission.

To be eligible to admission into the college a girl must be at least fourteen years of age. She must be of good moral character and of sound physical health. An Industrial School is no place for weakly or sickly girls. She must be a resident of Georgia. If, after all of the competent Georgia girls who may wish to attend the school have been accommodated, there is still room for more, pupils from other States will be admitted.

No pupil will be admitted who has not already a fair knowledge of the ordinary branches of an English education, viz.: Arithmetic, grammar, geography and history.

Entrance Examination.

In order to insure this preparation all applicants for admission will be required to stand an entrance examination, which, as mentioned in a previous part of this catalogue, will be carefully prepared by the President of the college and sent to each County School Commissioner in the State, under whose supervision the examination will be held on Tuesday, August 16th.

The President does not wish to make a bugbear of this examination, and he earnestly hopes that it will not be the means of frightening girls who really wish to come to the college from making the attempt. He promises that the examination, while a good test of the pupils competency to pursue the college course, shall be very simple in its character. It will contain no catch questions, no arithmetical puzzles, no pedantries

of any kind. Its purpose will be to test the pupils' mental discipline and general intelligence rather than her knowledge of mere text-book technicalities. It will include common sense questions in grammar, arithmetic, geography, history and a simple practical test in English composition. Each question will have a value attached, and applicants making a lower average than 75 per cent. of the whole will not be eligible to appointment.

Board in the Dormitory.

The Dormitory will accommodate about 130 girls, the President's family, the Matron, and the Housekeeper. The girls in their domestic life in the Dormitory are under the direct control of the Matron, 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. Pupils are required to make up their own rooms and to keep them in perfect order, and also to do all the lighter dining-room work, such as setting and serving the table, taking care of the dishes, etc.

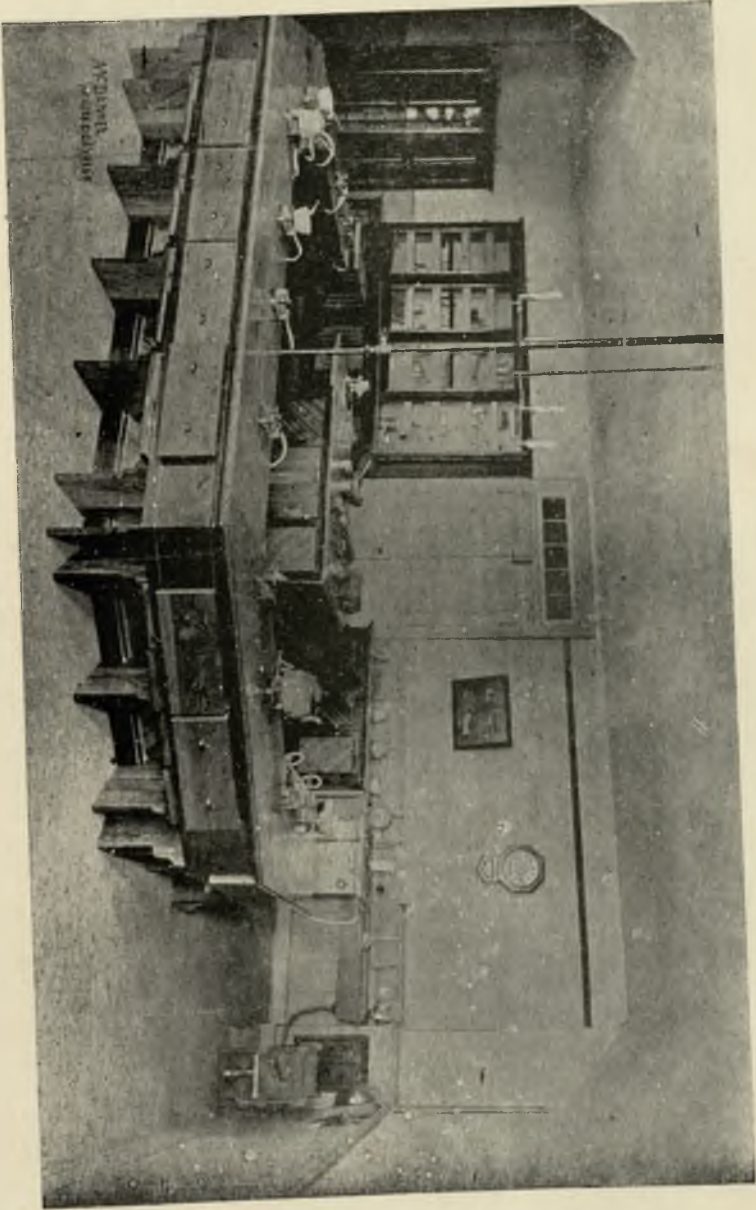
The expenses of the Dormitory are paid strictly on the co-operative plan. At the end of each month an accurate account is rendered of the exact cost of running the establishment, and this sum is divided *pro rata* among the inmates of the house. By this plan the entire expense of living, including board, fuel, lights, and washing, cost last session only \$9.75 a month *per capita*, or \$87.75 for the entire scholastic year of nine months. This extraordinary cheapness of living leads

many persons to believe that the fare and accommodations must be mean and sparse. Nothing could be further from the truth than this. 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 session inspected the boarding department from basement to garret and took meals with girls in their every day fare in the dining-room will fully indorse this statement.

The way in which living is made so cheap in this institution is easily explained: In the first place no one makes a cent of profit out of the boarders. In nearly all other female colleges the boarding department is the principal source of profit. Parents may be sure that the actual cost of living—including board, fuel, lights and washing—for a girl in almost any female college in the South is not more than ten or eleven dollars a month, and everything beyond that is clear profit to the institution. In the second place, the boarding department of this college is managed with the finest economy. Provisions are purchased in quantities and at the lowest cash prices. Waste is reduced to a minimum. The boarders do nearly all of the bedroom and dining-room work, by which the cost of servants' hire is greatly lessened.

The rooms of the Dormitory are fully furnished with bureaus, closets, tables, chairs, bedsteads with springs and mattresses. Pupils are required to supply their own blankets and sheets and other bed covering, pillow cases, towels and napkins, and also for the dining table one teaspoon and one fork, either of solid silver or heavily plated. Each of these articles must be plainly marked with the owner's name.

COOKING-SCHOOL ROOM



THE INFIRMARY.—Two large, airy, comfortable rooms will be set aside next session as an infirmary for the Dormitory. They will be furnished in a manner suitable for sick persons, and the inmates will receive the most careful nursing and attention. Sick girls will in all cases be promptly removed from their bedrooms to the Infirmary.

THE STUDY HALL is an elegant room, forty-five feet square, situated on the ground floor of the Annex, or new dormitory building. It will be properly furnished and will be used as a general study hall at night and as a reading room during afternoons and on Saturdays. It will be supplied with the leading newspapers and magazines and with standard works in literature.

FROLIC HALL is a spacious room also on the ground floor of the Annex. It will be used, as its name implies, as a place of free recreation for the girls. It is proposed to furnish it, as soon as practicable, with the best physical culture outfit suitable for female gymnastic exercises.

Pupils boarding in the Dormitory will be required immediately on their arrival at the college to make a deposit of twenty dollars (\$20.00) with the treasurer. This amount will be placed to their credit and will be charged from month to month with the monthly board. When it is exhausted, or nearly so, the pupil or her parents will be notified and another deposit of twenty dollars must be made. Pupils who do not comply promptly with this regulation will not be allowed to remain in the Dormitory.

Pupils wishing to board in the Dormitory should apply to the President as soon as possible after they receive their appointment to the school. As there will probably be many more applicants than can be accommodated, the President in assigning the places

will take into consideration the applicant's moral character, her age, her financial circumstances, and the purpose for which she comes to the college, preference being given, other things being equal, to those who come in good faith to prepare themselves for the vocation of teaching or for some of the industrial arts taught in the college. Testimonials bearing on these points from the county school authorities and from leading persons in the community should be sent with the application. The President will strive to assign the places with the utmost impartiality and discretion, and as far as practicable will notify the appointee at least two weeks before the opening of the school.

The Dormitory will not open for the reception of pupils until the day before school begins. Under no circumstances will any pupil be allowed to take up her quarters in the house before that time.

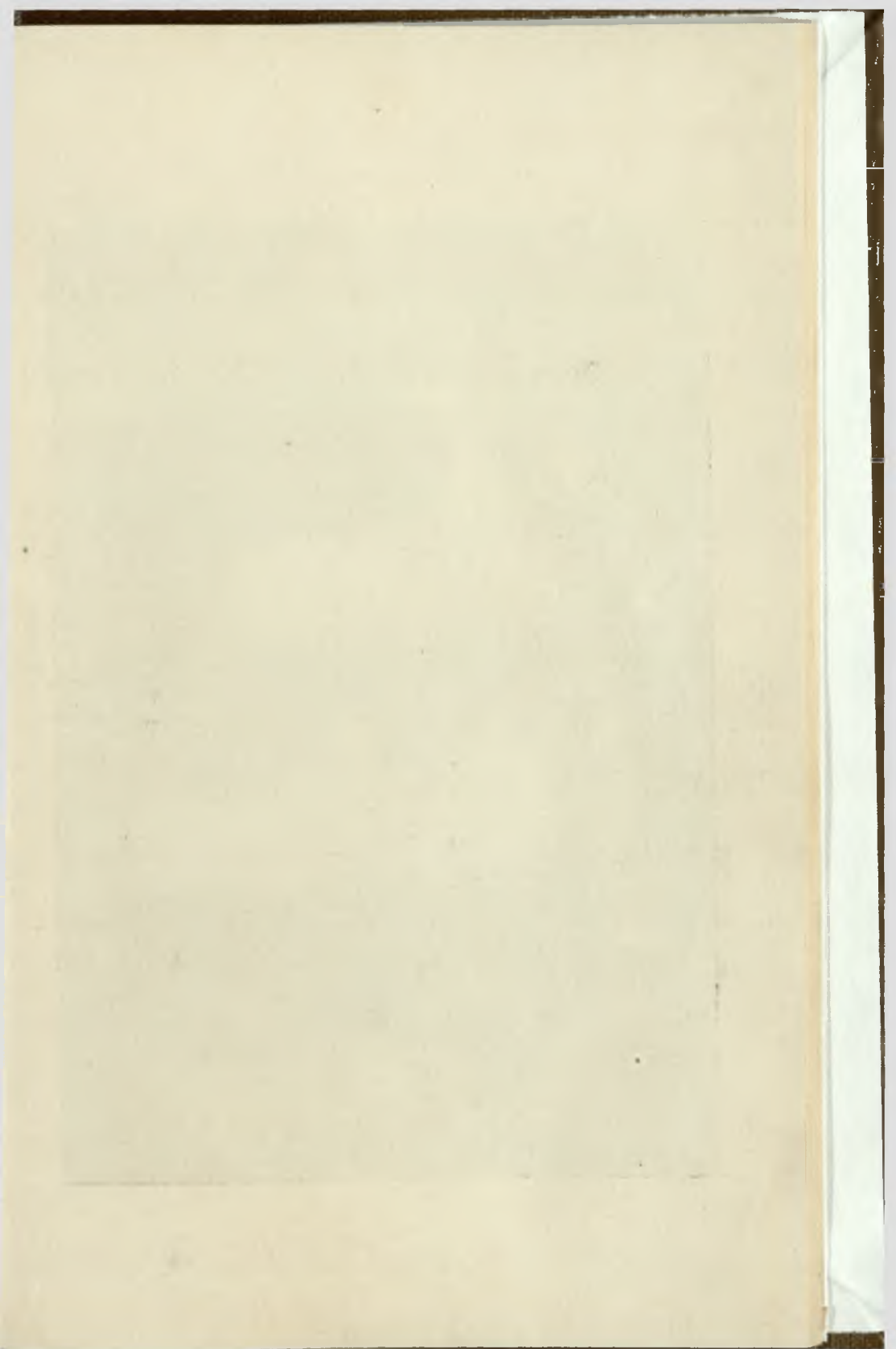
In no case will any deduction for board be made for an absence of less than one month.

Parents or relatives visiting pupils must arrange to board at the hotels or in private families; they cannot be accommodated in the Dormitory.

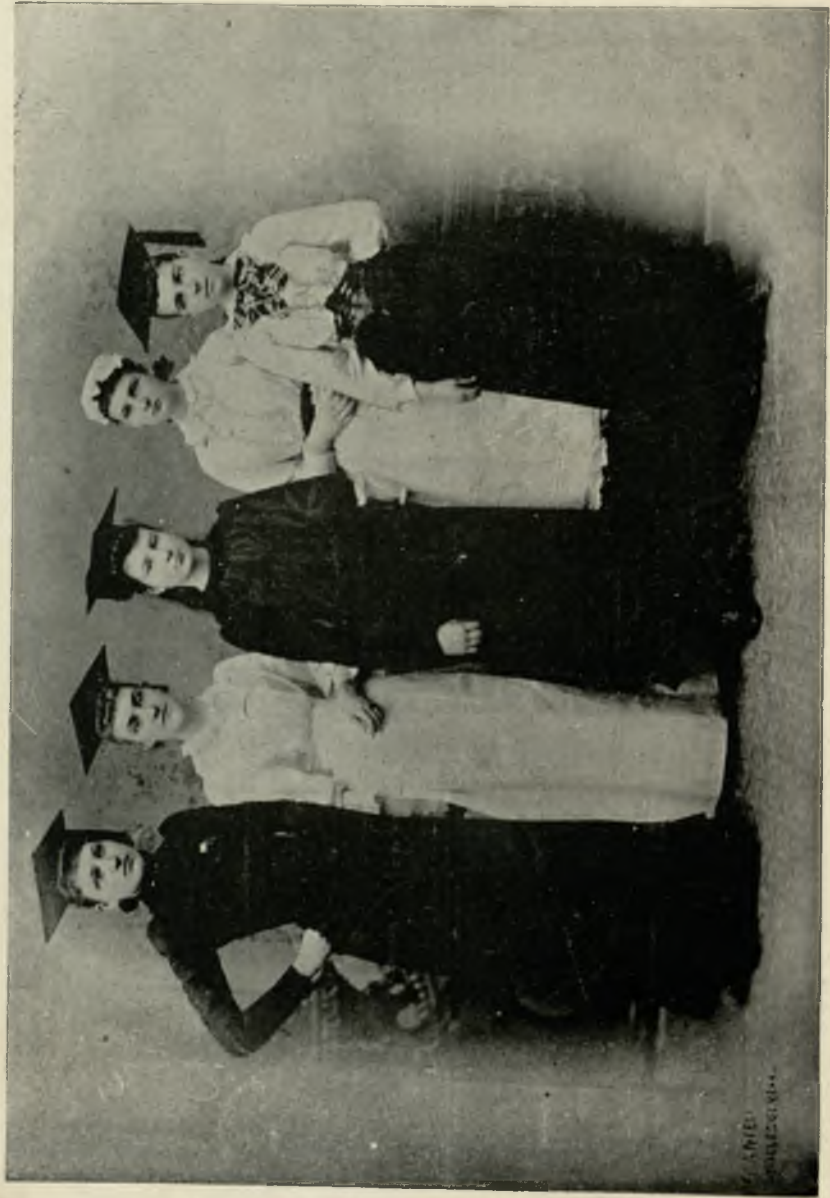
Boarding in Private Families.

Good board for over two hundred pupils can be obtained in the best private families in Milledgeville for \$13 50 or \$14 a month, including fuel, lights and washing. The charge is the same in all private boarding houses. Nearly one hundred pupils of the school boarded in this way last session, and it was found entirely satisfactory.

Pupils boarding in private families are subject to the same rules and regulations as those living in the Dor-



1. 2. 3. 4. 5.



COLLEGE UNIFORMS.

- 1. Full Dress. 2. Commencement Suit.
- 3. Fatigue Suit (winter). 4. Cooking Dress.
- 5. Fatigue Suit (spring).

C. S. H. P. Co. Boston, Mass.

mitory. They are under the constant supervision of the President and other members of the Faculty who will pay frequent visits of inspection to the several boarding houses. The lady of the house will be requested to report every instance of breach of discipline, and the delinquent will be held strictly to account.

Board in private families is payable invariably monthly in advance. Boarders are required to furnish their own bed clothing, towels and napkins, and to take care of their own rooms.

Whenever requested the president will engage board for pupils, making the best arrangement he can for them, but cannot undertake to answer letters asking questions about the private boarding houses. Parents will please not ask this of him. They must either trust entirely to his judgment in selecting a suitable place for their daughters or they must come and attend to the matter themselves.

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. The cut on the opposite page will give some idea of their appearance. They are as follows :

FULL DRESS.

Material, brown cashmere, identical with the sample pinned to the bottom of this page. The suit is cut, fitted and made up in the dressmaking department of the college after a model designed by the teacher of dressmaking. No charge is made for cutting and fitting. Pupils may do the sewing themselves or have it done at very reasonable rates. The material for this

suit must be identical with sample and can be purchased more cheaply in Milledgeville than anywhere else, as it is bought in large quantities directly from the manufacturers especially for this school. Pupils must not attempt to have this dress made until they get to Milledgeville.

The entire cost of this beautiful and becoming suit, including cutting, fitting and making, is only about \$7.50, or if the girl does her own sewing only \$5.50. The same thing gotten anywhere else would cost from 50 per cent. to 100 per cent. more than this.

FATIGUE SUIT (FALL AND WINTER).

Material, same color as full dress suit but need not be so fine or expensive. Light-weight flannel is suggested, but pupils may suit their taste in regard to the material so that it is right in color and not finer (better if less fine) than the material of the full dress uniform.

STYLE OF MAKING.—Blouse waist, not too long or wide, but *positively must be blouse*; shirt-sleeves, sailor collar. Skirt gored in front, fan plaits in back, one or two small ruffles at bottom in front.

This dress may be made at home provided pupils are careful to have it in every particular exactly according to description. The suit need not cost more than \$3.50 or \$4.00.

FATIGUE SUIT (SPRING AND SUMMER).

Shirt waist made of percale (white ground with some small, light figure) for every day wear, and shirt waist of pure white lawn for Sunday. Skirt precisely the same as in the winter fatigue dress just described.

This suit should in every case, if possible, be made up before the pupil leaves home and should be worn as a travelling dress in coming to Milledgeville. If the materials as described cannot be had in your town,

write to T. L. McComb & Co., Peter J. Cline, or Adolph Joseph, merchants of Milledgeville, who will send you samples and sell you the goods cheaper than you can perhaps buy them anywhere else. Packages will be sent promptly by express on receipt of price.

COMMENCEMENT DRESS.

Material, simple white lawn; surplice waist, full sleeves, neck and sleeves trimmed with lace four inches wide; gored skirt, wide hem. This dress is cut and fitted free of charge, in the college dressmaking department just before the commencement season. Pupils are not allowed to purchase for this dress material costing more than twenty-five cents a yard. No trimming or ornamentation of any kind, except the lace just described, is allowed. The entire suit, including cutting, fitting and making, should not exceed \$6.00. Where a girl makes her own dress it will cost considerably less than this.

OTHER ITEMS OF THE UNIFORM.

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 through the entire session of nine months.

CLOAK.—This article of the uniform has not yet been decided on, but will be before cold weather comes. Something comfortable, becoming, and in harmony with the rest of the uniform will be selected, and whatever it may be pupils may rest assured that it will cost them here very much less than they would have to pay for the same article anywhere else.

GLOVES.—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.

REMARKS ON UNIFORM DRESS.

The cost of the several suits is as follows:

Full Dress, including cutting and fitting.....	\$ 5 50
Winter Fatigue Suit, including cutting and fitting.....	3 40
Spring Fatigue Suit (with 6 shirt waists), including cutting and fitting.....	4 00
Commencement Dress, including cutting and fitting.....	4 60
Oxford Cap.....	1 50
	\$19 00

The above constitutes a complete outfit for the entire session. With ordinary care no suit nor any part of a suit need be duplicated. In most female colleges a girl's commencement dress alone costs more than this entire wardrobe. 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 have declared it to be the most beautiful and becoming school uniform that they ever saw.

The question may be asked, "How is it possible to have such good and becoming clothes at so small a cost?"

The explanation is as follows:

The materials were selected with the greatest care and discrimination by ladies of taste. The goods are bought in very large quantities direct from the manufacturers especially for this school, and are sold by Milledgeville merchants for cash at an exceedingly small profit. The dresses are cut and fitted (free of charge)

in the college dressmaking department, which insures a good fit and a stylish appearance. The style while pretty and becoming is very simple, and a college girl always looks best in a simple dress. All extra ornamentation is absolutely prohibited. The Oxford Students' Cap—which makes a remarkably becoming head-dress for almost any girl—costs only \$1.50, and a single cap, with ordinary care, lasts through the entire year; at almost any fashionable female college the average girl's hats for the year will cost ten times that amount.

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 school. The cadets at West Point are not more perfectly in uniform than are our students when they appear in public or in the class rooms.

Pupils are required to wear the full uniform on the cars in travelling 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.

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

Pupils are requested not to bring any other dresses to the college than the uniform suits. It is perfectly useless to bring others, for under no circumstances will they be permitted to wear them. A loose wrapper or two (of any material suitable) to wear around the house will be permitted.

The above estimate of the cost of uniforms includes linings, trimmings, buttons, etc., and also cutting and fitting, but of course does not include the sewing. Pupils may have this done, however, very neatly and

on reasonable terms in the dressmaking department of the college.

Cost of Attendance.

Tuition is free to all Georgia girls. To pupils who board in the Dormitory the entire cost of attendance for the scholastic year of nine months will be as follows:

Incidental fee	\$10 00
Board—including fuel, lights, washing, about...	90 00
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$100 00

Based on our experience during the past session (see page 39) ninety dollars is a very liberal estimate for the year's board. It is very likely to fall below that amount, it will almost certainly not go beyond it.

To pupils who board in private families the cost of attendance will be as follows:

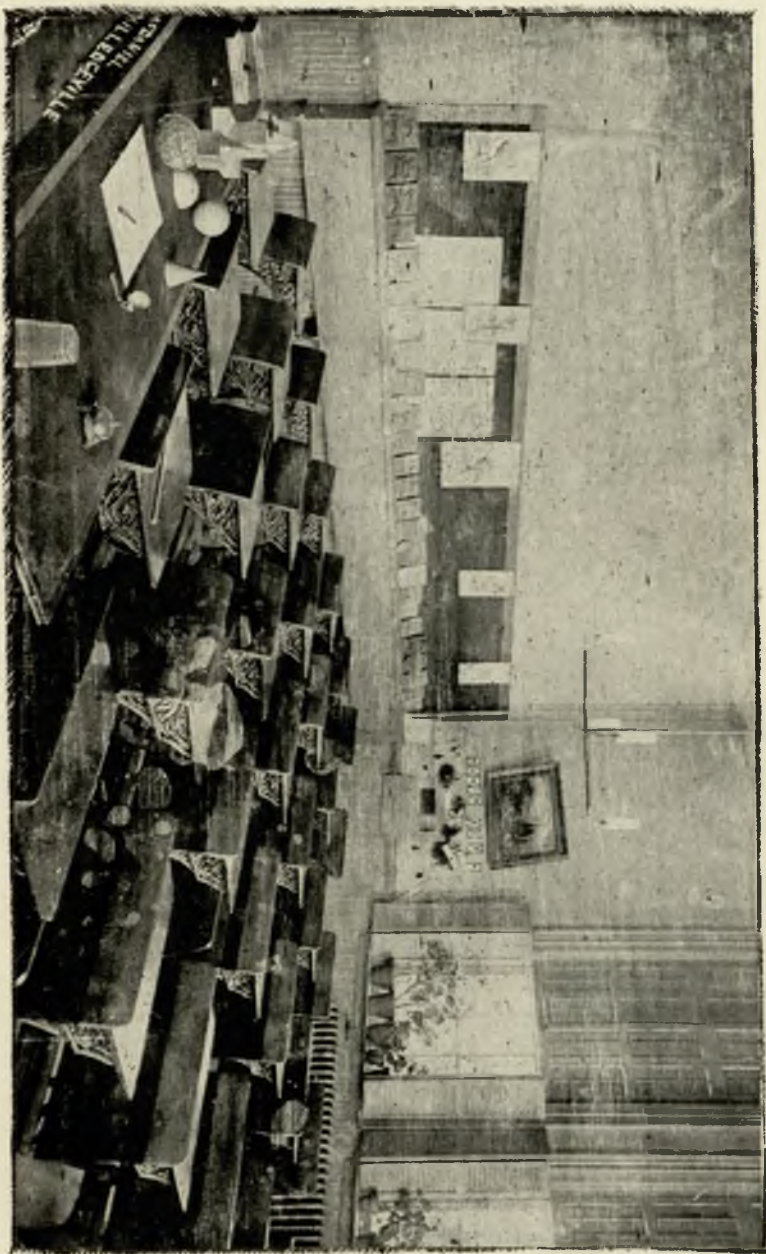
Incidental fee.....	\$ 10 00
Board—including fuel, lights, washing, about..	125 00
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$135 00

To regular pupils no charge is made for anything taught in the school except for music and art.

Pupils from other States will be admitted into the college on the payment of a tuition fee of \$50.00 a year, payable \$25.00 at the opening of the session and \$25.00 on the first day of February.

Special Pupils.

Ladies of adult years who may wish to make a specialty of any of the Industrial Arts taught in the school,



FREE-HAND DRAWING ROOM.



but who do not wish to be placed strictly under college discipline will be admitted on the payment of a tuition fee of \$5.00 a month for each Industrial Art taken.

School of Music.

This department will receive special attention. Only the ablest and most progressive teachers, those thoroughly versed in the best Conservatory methods, will be employed, and the course of instruction and training will be thorough and complete. No school or college in Georgia can offer finer advantages in this department of female accomplishments. The wants and capacities of different pupils will be carefully considered, and exercises for technique and pieces for æsthetic culture selected accordingly. Numerous opportunities will be given for those auxiliaries almost as essential as good instruction—namely, hearing good music, playing and singing before audiences. The music rooms are of convenient size, well arranged, and supplied with good instruments.

Before the opening of the next session arrangements will be made to establish a special department of Vocal Music—in connection with which all of the classes in college will be taught sight singing free of charge.

The regular charge in this department will be \$5.00 a month for instrumental music and \$5.00 a month for vocal music.

School of Art.

The lady in charge of this department has won an enviable reputation as a teacher. There has been but one opinion from her pupils, patrons, and those who

have seen her work with her pupils, and that is expressive of the high esteem in which she is universally held as an accomplished lady and excellent teacher. The department is kept 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; Drawing 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 50
Instruction in Painting (Oil or Water Colors),	“ 5 00
Instruction in Portraiture, per month,	. . . . . 5 00
Instruction in China Painting, per month,	. . . . . 4 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.

Some Business Regulations.

All pupils who remain absent from the college for ten days from the opening of the session shall by that absence forfeit their places, unless, for good and timely excuse rendered, the President see proper to extend the time; but in no case shall this time exceed thirty days.

If any pupil leave 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 to carry it over.

Pupils are not permitted to make accounts at stores. Physicians' bills 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.

Letters containing remittances for college dues of pupils must be addressed to the President. When checks are sent the sender must always prepay the expense of collection.

Letters to pupils boarding in the Dormitory should always be addressed to the "care of the Mansion." Letters to those boarding in private families should be addressed to the care of the head of the family.

The matriculation fee of ten dollars must be paid in every instance, cash in advance, on the day that the pupil enters school. This rule is imperative, and there can be no variation from it. No deduction will be made from this fee on account of late entrance.

Government.

We deem it unnecessary to give here a formulated code of 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 maintained with so much ease last session 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 well to let pupils know in advance a few of the requirements :

1. Visits from young men are positively prohibited. Young gentlemen coming from the homes of pupils will not be received unless they bring letters of introduction to the President from parent or guardian.

2. All association and communication with young men are forbidden except at the social entertainments, which may be given from time to time under the direct management of the Faculty of the college.

3. Boarders, whether living in the Dormitory or in private families, are not allowed to spend the night out of their boarding place, 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.

4. Attendance at church at least once on every Sabbath 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. Attendance on Sunday-school is encouraged but is not required. Pupils must not be members of two Sunday-schools at the same time, and unless there is some good reason to the contrary must belong to the same Sunday-school as the church which they attend.

5. Visitors are not admitted to the private apartments of students unless by special permission of the Matron. Calls are not allowed to interfere with college duties.

6. The college uniform must be worn as required on all occasions.

These few rules are given here because it has been found by experience that they are those about which ill-disciplined girls 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.

Pupils guilty of frequent violations of rules, of insubordination to authority or of any instance of grossly unlady-like conduct, will be promptly expelled from the college.

Reports of standing in studies and in deportment are sent to parents or guardians at the end of each month.

An Objection Answered.

A theoretical objection sometimes urged to a school like this, is that it underrates too much in trying to do the threefold work of a normal, a collegiate and an industrial education under one organization. The experience of the past session has proven conclusively the fallacy of this notion. There has been no collision or friction among the several departments; on the contrary they work together in perfect harmony, and are exceedingly helpful to one another. The members of the Faculty, all of whom have had extensive experience in leading schools and colleges of the country, unanimously declare that their work in this college is the most satisfactory they have ever done. The regular and moderate pursuit of the industrial arts required of all pupils, besides the practical value, affords a wholesome relief from the mental strain of collegiate studies, and far from interfering with the scholarly progress, freshens and brightens the intellect, and enables it to do better work. The many, intelligent and discerning visitors who have spent hours in our class rooms have been charmed with the work as they saw it going on, and have been greatly impressed with the earnestness, but at the same time cheerfulness and noble freedom of the students. One of the most distinguished of these visitors remarked to the President: "One needs but to look into the countenances of your pupils to see that this is a truly great school."

Attendance.

The entire attendance on the college during the past session has been as follows :

Regular matriculates.....	171
Special pupils	49
Model school pupils	42

262

Making, all told, 262 students who have received instruction in the institution during the session.

By "regular matriculates" is meant those students who took one of the regular courses of study, who were in all things under college discipline and whose names were entered on the college register.

By "special pupils" is meant those ladies and girls—mostly residents of Milledgeville—who pursued for a longer or shorter time only one or two special branches, who were not under regular college discipline and whose names were not entered on the college register. The special branches pursued by this class were principally music, art and cooking.

By "model school pupils" is meant the children from six to ten years of age who constitute the normal training school hereinbefore fully described. (See page 17.)

The 171 regular matriculates were all, with a single exception, Georgia girls. They came from seventy-six different counties in the State. Their average age was nearly seventeen years, greater than the average age of the graduates of most female colleges. A large majority of these young ladies came to this institution for the earnest purpose of preparing themselves for the vocation of teaching or to acquire proficiency in one or

another of the industrial arts taught in the school with a view to using the same as a means of making a livelihood. They were generally poor girls or girls in very moderate circumstances. Most of them came from the country and small towns and from the farming class of people. A more earnest, nobler set of pupils was never gathered together in any female institution of learning on the face of the earth.

Of these 171 young ladies sixty-six were in the Normal department. Thirty-eight of the number had more or less experience in teaching before coming to this college, and probably at least ninety per cent. of the number will, after leaving this institution, become teachers in Georgia schools.

All of the pupils not in the Normal department (and most of the Normal pupils, also) took one or another of the industrial arts, many of them with a view to following it as a profession, but some of them only in an amateur sort of way.

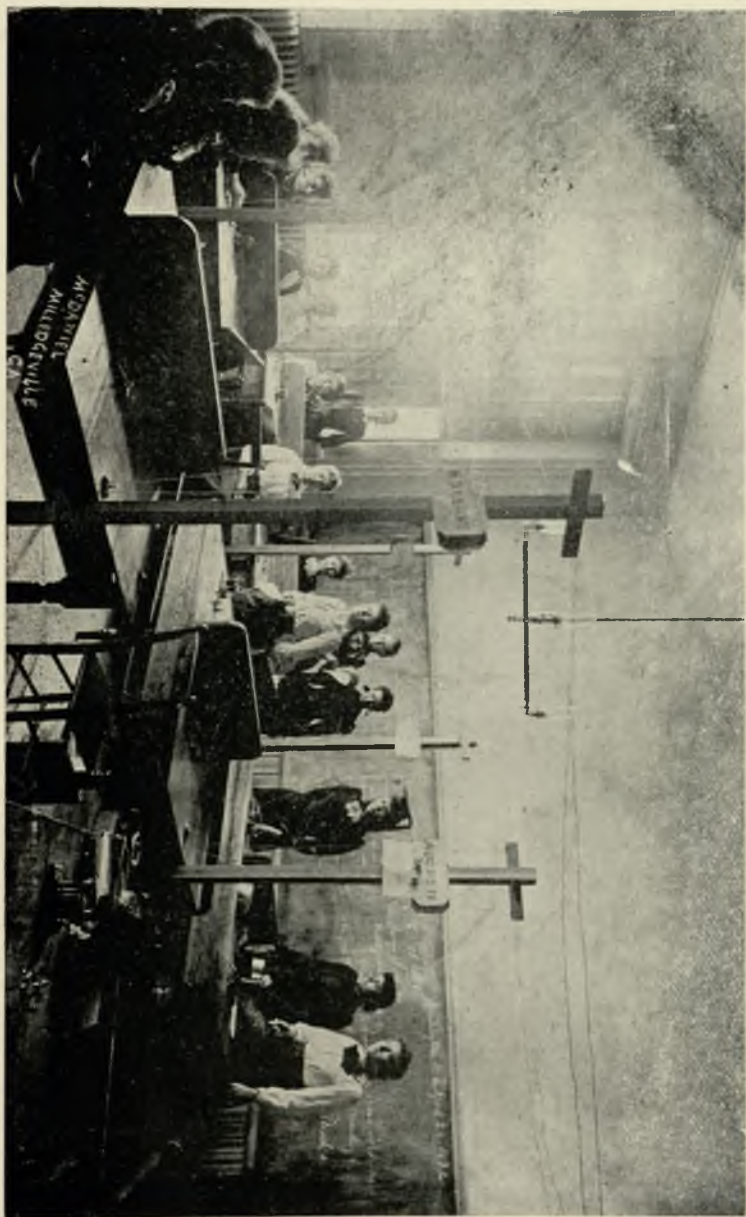
The attendance on the various industrial branches was as follows :

Stenography and typewriting	33
Bookkeeping.....	33
Telegraphy	17
Dressmaking.....	58
Free hand and industrial drawing.....	183
Cooking	49

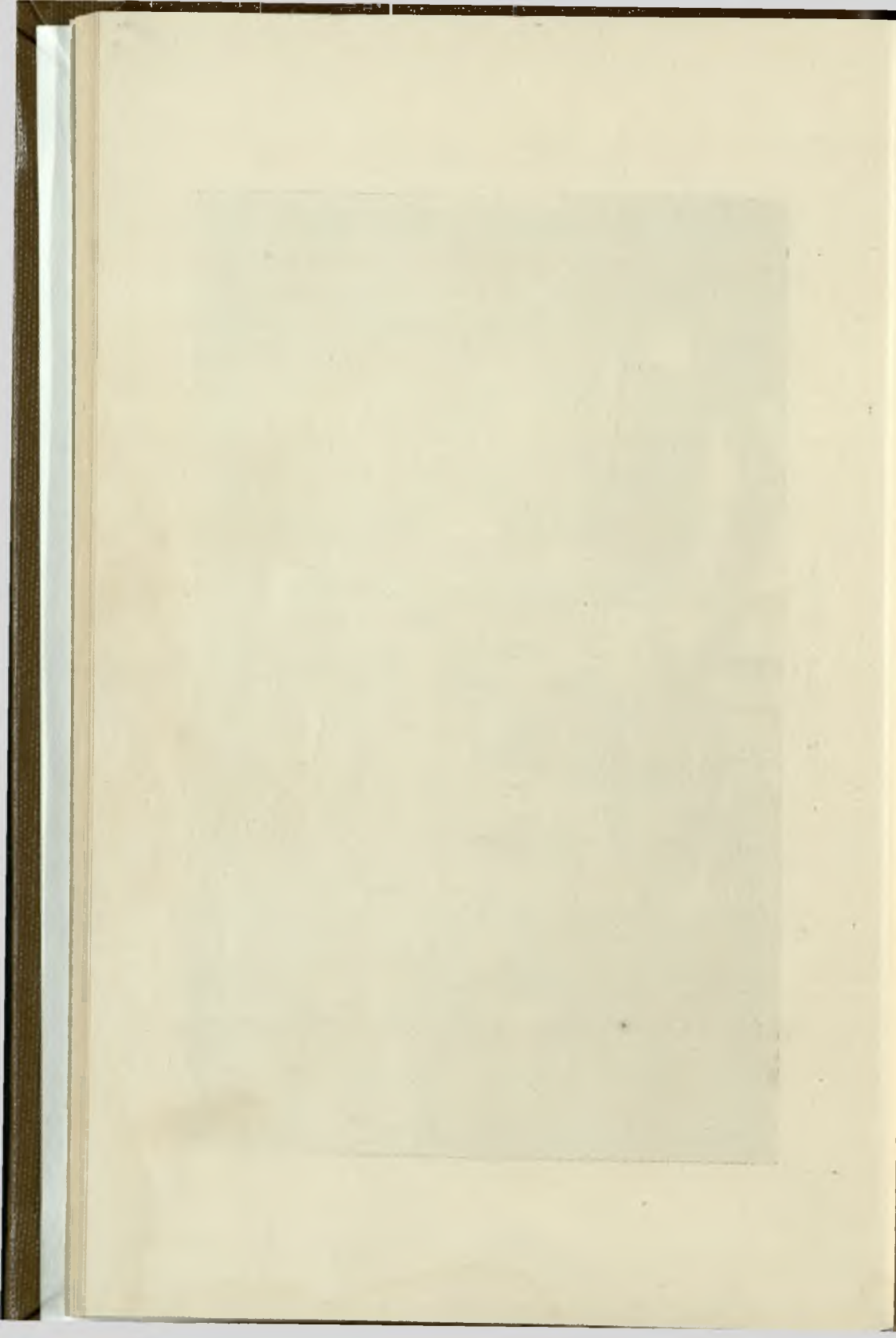
All matriculate pupils are required to take a course of at least one year in free hand and industrial drawing, unless excused for some special reason, and besides there were a number of special pupils in that branch ; this accounts for the very large attendance on that department. The cooking lessons were allowed only to members of the Junior and Senior Classes. This ac-

counts for the comparatively small attendance on that department.

In the following "List of Pupils" only the regular matriculates are given. Those marked *N* were in the Normal Department. All of the others may be classed as "Industrials."



SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY.



List of Pupils

GEORGIA NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE.

NAMES.	Depart- ment.	P. O. ADDRESS.	COUNTY.
Adams, Miss Pearl.....	.....	Montezuma	Macon.
Avant, Miss Gertrude.....	N	Linton.....	Hancock.
Ballard, Miss Mabel.....	.....	Palmetto.....	Campbell.
Banks, Miss Dollie.....	N	Columbus.....	Muscogee.
Barker, Miss Easie.....	.....	Thomaston.....	Upson.
Barnett, Miss Meta.....	N	Valdosta.....	Lowhdes.
Barrett, Miss Hettie.....	.....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Bassford, Miss Florie.....	.....	Thomson.....	McDuffie.
Bayne, Miss Katie.....	.....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Branan, Miss Eva.....	.....	Gordon.....	Wilkinson.
Brantley, Miss Henrietta.....	.....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Beach, Miss Bessie.....	.....	Beach.....	Ware.
Beadles, Florence.....	.....	Fayetteville.....	Fayette.
Bell, Miss Sue.....	.....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Benton, Miss Rebecca.....	N	Pembroke.....	Bryan.
Bearden, Miss Lizzie.....	N	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Briant, Miss Alice.....	.....	Lexington.....	Oglethorpe.
Bryans, Miss Bessie.....	.....	Indian Springs.....	Butts.
Broach, Miss Jennie.....	.....	Point Peter.....	Oglethorpe.
Brown, Miss Rosa.....	.....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Brown, Miss Marion.....	.....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Bowie, Miss Josie.....	N	Smyrna.....	Cobb.
Bostick, Miss Zilla.....	N	Augusta.....	Richmond.
Bostwick, Miss Clyde.....	.....	Camilla.....	Mitchell.
Burke, Miss Alice.....	.....	Tennille.....	Washington.
Camp, Miss Ellie.....	.....	Jonesboro.....	Clayton.
Camp, Miss Eunice.....	.....	Gainesville.....	Hall.
Carter, Miss Nena.....	N	Weston.....	Webster.
Carruthers, Miss Helen.....	N	Hawkinsville.....	Pulaski.
Castleberry, Miss Belle.....	N	Dawsonville.....	Dawson.
Chapman, Miss Lizzie.....	.....	Dublin.....	Laurens.
Cocke, Miss Edna.....	.....	Bolingbroke.....	Monroe.
Cone, Miss Katie.....	.....	Decatur.....	DeKalb.
Connor, Miss Jessie.....	.....	Cave Spring.....	Floyd.
Corry, Miss Mary.....	.....	Crawfordville.....	Taliaferro.
Crowell, Miss Julia.....	.....	Cuthbert.....	Randolph.
Crowell, Miss Mattie.....	.....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Cox, Miss Leslie.....	.....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Cullen, Miss Wimberly.....	.....	Kittrell.....	Laurens.
Daniels, Miss Birdie.....	.....	McDonough.....	Henry.
Davis, Miss Caressa.....	N	Luthersville.....	Meriwether.
Davis, Miss Lula.....	N	Sandersville.....	Washington.
Davis, Miss Ernestine.....	N	Sandersville.....	Washington.
Davis, Mrs. Nancy.....	N	Elberton.....	Elbert.
Drayhn, Miss Mamie.....	N	Marietta.....	Cobb.
Dickson Miss Mattie.....	.....	Faceville.....	Decatur.
Dixon, Miss Mat'ie Lee.....	N	Graham.....	Appling.

LIST OF PUPILS—Continued.

NAMES.	Depart- ment.	P. O. ADDRESS.	COUNTY.
Dillard, Miss Fannie.....	N	Crawford.....	Oglethorpe.
Dozier, Miss Lula.....		Flovilla.....	Butts.
Ector, Miss Nettie.....		Greeneville.....	Meriwether.
Edwards, Miss Mattie.....	N	Perry.....	Houston
Edwards Miss Mary.....		Tazewell.....	Marion.
Ennis, Miss O'Nora.....	N	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Evans, Miss Bessie.....		Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Everett, Miss Mattie.....		Sandersville.....	Washington.
Fechner, Miss Florence.....		Forsyth.....	Monroe.
Fleming, Miss Susie.....		Newton.....	Baker.
Fryer, Miss Annie.....		Barnesville.....	Pike.
Fountain, Miss Ida.....		Irwinton.....	Wilkinson.
Gaither, Miss Carrie.....		Newton Factory.....	Newton.
Gaskins, Miss Belle.....		Shepherd.....	Coffee.
Glaser, Miss Bertha.....	N	Macon.....	Bibb.
Graham, Miss Carol.....		Scotland.....	Telfair.
Gilbert, Miss Susie.....	N	Washington.....	Wilkes.
Goodman, Miss Lily.....		Flovilla.....	Jasper.
Godard, Miss Gertrude.....	N	Grays' Station.....	Jones.
Groover, Miss Ophelia.....	N	Boston.....	Brooks.
Hall, Miss Ida.....		Americus.....	Sumter.
Harper, Miss Mamie.....		Meriwether.....	Baldwin.
Harper, Miss Annie.....		Meriwether.....	Baldwin.
Hardaway, Miss Rosa.....		Thomson.....	McDuffie.
Harris, Miss Mamie.....		Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Haygood, Miss Beulah.....	N	Bainbridge.....	Decatur.
Hen'rix, Miss Corinne.....		Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Herring, Miss Dora.....	N	One Oak.....	Meriwether.
Hines, Miss Maud.....		Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Hines, Miss Mattie.....		Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Hinson, Miss Annie.....	N	Lumber City.....	Telfair.
Hinson, Miss Della.....		Lumber City.....	Telfair.
Hodges, Miss Maud.....	N	Midville.....	Burke.
Hollinshead, Miss Sallie C.....		Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Howard, Miss Annie.....	N	Atlanta.....	Fulton.
Howard, Miss Clyde.....		Cusseta.....	Chattahoochee.
Howard, Miss Mary.....		Cusseta.....	Chattahoochee.
Howard, Miss Mary E.....	N	Augusta.....	Richmond.
Howell, Miss Pearl.....	N	White Plains.....	Greene.
Howell Miss Lizzie J.....		Warrenton.....	Warren.
Hutcheson, Miss Emily.....	N	Winterville.....	Oglethorpe.
Jackson, Miss Lily.....	N	LaGrange.....	Troup.
Jackson, Miss Lizzie.....		Crawford.....	Oglethorpe.
Johnson, Miss V.....		Columbus.....	Muscogee.
Johnson, Miss Ada.....		Turin.....	Coweta.
Jones, Miss Letetia.....		Midville.....	Burke.
Kincaid, Miss Willie.....	N	Rome.....	Floyd.
King, Miss Boyce.....	N	Roscoe.....	Coweta.
Lamar, Miss Marie.....		Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Lange, Miss Johanne.....		Columbus.....	Muscogee.
Latimer, Miss Hattie.....	N	Shoals.....	Hancock.
Lazenby, Miss Georgia.....	N	Berzelia.....	Columbus.
Lester, Miss Sallie May.....	N	Grantville.....	Coweta.

LIST OF PUPILS—Continued.

NAMES.	Depart- ment.	P. O. ADDRESS.	COUNTY.
Lott, Miss Lilla		Shepherd	Coffee.
Lott, Miss Minnie Lee		Douglas.....	Coffee.
Mapp, Miss Annie.....		Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Martin, Miss Claud		Sandersville	Washington.
Massey, Miss Mary.....	N	Massey	Montgomery.
Mathews, Miss Sallie.....		Carrollton.....	Carroll.
Mathews, Miss Mamie	N	Columbus	Muscogee.
Merritt, Miss Mattie.....	N	Macon	Bibb.
McGregor, Miss Jessie		Warrenton.....	Warren.
McLennan, Miss Annie.....		Scotland.....	Telfair.
Milikin, Miss Kate.....	N	Jesup	Wayne.
Mims, Miss Fannie	N	Hawkinsville.....	Pulaski.
McIver, Miss Mamie	N	Cordele.....	Dooly.
McMillan, Miss Belle.....		Milledgeville	Baldwin.
Myrick, Miss Mattie		Meriwether.....	Baldwin.
Mobley, Miss Mamie.....	N	Lumber City.....	Telfair.
Moore, Miss Effie A.....	N	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Moore, Miss Mattie O.....	N	Milledgeville.....	Paldwin.
Moore, Miss Mattie L.....		White Plains.....	Greene.
Moore, Miss Florida	N	Augusta.....	Richmond.
Morgan, Miss Mamie	N	Warrenton.....	Warren.
Overton, Miss Susie Lee.....	N	Sharon	Taliaferro.
Parker, Miss Mamie C.....		Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Patterson, Miss Henrie.....		Sunny Side.....	Spalding.
Perry, Miss Tucker.....	N	Camilla.....	Mitchell.
Perryman, Miss Mattie.....		Talbotton.....	Talbot.
Pinkus, Miss Pauline.....		Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Porter, Miss Lillian J.....	N	Hapeville.....	Fulton.
Prosser, Miss Lily E.....		Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Randle, Miss Sidney.....		Jester.....	Stewart.
Reid, Miss Roselyn		Griffin.....	Spalding.
Richey, Miss Anna.....	N	Harmony Grove.....	Banks.
Rountree, Miss Amy.....	N	Swainesboro.....	Emanuel.
Roberts, Miss Fannie C.....		Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Roberts, Miss Mallie.....		Linton	Jones.
Roquemore, Miss Mamie.....	N	Clopton	Putnam.
Russell, Miss Rosa Lee.....	N	Tompkins.....	Camden.
Scaife, Miss Willie May.....		Camilla.....	Mitchell.
Salter, Miss Annie		Plains.....	Sumter.
Sanders, Miss Ella.....	N	Danielsville.....	Madison.
Sanford, Miss Lizzie.....		Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Shell, Miss Jimmie.....		Lurin	Coweta.
Smith, Miss Emmie.....	N	Palmetto	Campbell.
Smith, Miss Mary Will.....		Kittrell.....	Johnson.
Scott, Miss Maud		Canton	Cherokee.
Strom, Rosa Lee.....	N	Parkerville.....	Worth.
Sutherland, Miss Meric.....		Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Thrash, Miss Kate.....		Griffin.....	Spalding.
Toomer, Miss Loretto.....		Portsmouth.....	Virginia.
Thomas, Miss Nannie.....		Oxford.....	Newton.
Thomas, Miss Burt	N	Oxford.....	Newton.
Turner, Miss Carrie H.....		Sparta	Hancock.
Turner, Miss May		Monroe.....	Walton.

LIST OF PUPILS—Continued.

NAMES.	Depart- ment	P. O. ADDRESS.	COUNTY.
Underwood, Miss Nellie		Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Vinson, Miss Hattie		Milledgeville	Baldwin.
Wall, Miss Mamie.....		Milledgeville	Baldwin.
Walker Miss Alice.....		Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Walker, Miss Mattie.....		Laurens Hill..	Laurens.
Ware, Miss Nannie.....	N	Goshen.....	Lincoln.
Watkins, Miss Cordelia.....	N	Sandy Cross.....	Oglethorpe.
Watson, Miss Annie		Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
West, Miss Rosa Lee.....		Cedartown.....	Polk.
West, Miss Mary Sue.....		Cedartown.....	Polk.
West, Miss Olive.....	N	Griffin.....	Spalding.
Wilburn, Miss Emma ..	N	Monticello.....	Jasper.
Williams, Miss Duchess.....		Collins.....	Tatnall.
Wilson, Miss Lucy.....	N	Roberta.....	Crawford.
White, Miss Myrtle.....		Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Whitaker, Miss Addie.....		Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Whitaker, Miss Gertrude		Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Wright, Miss Louise ..		Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.

APPENDIX.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Georgia Normal and Industrial College held in Milledgeville on Wednesday, July 6th, 1892, the following resolution was introduced and unanimously carried :

“*Resolved*, That the excellent and beautifully appropriate farewell address to the graduates delivered by President Chappell on commencement day, June 21st, be published in full in the annual catalogue for the current year.”

In obedience to this resolution the President furnishes the following :

FAREWELL ADDRESS

TO THE FIRST CLASS OF GRADUATES OF THE GEORGIA
NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE.

DELIVERED BY PRESIDENT CHAPPELL IN THE ASSEMBLY HALL OF
THE COLLEGE, ON JUNE 21ST, 1892.

Young Ladies of the Graduating Class—I wish to call your attention this morning to a certain beautiful passage in the Bible, which I read to you several weeks ago at our morning exercises. I do not know that you paid any particular attention to it then ; I do not know that it then made any decided impression upon your mind, but I do wish you to pay particular attention to it this morning, I do wish it now to make a decided impression upon your mind. It is an allegory, uttered by that grand old prophet and poet, Isaiah, in the palm groves of Syria three thousand years ago, but I wish you to give it this morning a present and a personal interpretation. Here it is : “I will sing to my well beloved a song of my well beloved touching his vineyard. My well beloved hath a vineyard in a very fruitful hill, and he fenced it and gathered out the stones thereof, and planted it with

the choicest vine and built a tower in the midst of it, and also made a wine-press therein ; and he looked for it to bring forth grapes and it brought forth wild grapes. And now, O inhabitants of Jerusalem and men of Judah, judge I pray you betwixt me and my vineyard. What more could have been done unto my vineyard that I have not done unto it ? Wherefore then, when I looked for it to bring forth grapes, brought it forth wild grapes ? And now go to, I will tell you what I will do to my vineyard : I will take away the hedge thereof and it shall be eaten up, and break down the wall thereof and it shall be trodden down ; and I will lay it waste ; it shall not be pruned nor digged, but there shall come up in it briars and thorns ; I will also command the clouds that they rain no rain upon it."

Young ladies, less than one year ago, the State of Georgia established a vineyard in a very fruitful hill, and planted it with the choicest vine and appointed the best of vine-dressers to take care of it. The whole people of Georgia rejoiced to see the planting of that vineyard ; rejoiced to see it strike root and live instead of dying in the stock, as many feared it would do, rejoiced when it put forth first the tender bud, then the expanded leaf, and then the clusters of inconspicuous blossoms. Men and women from all parts of the commonwealth of Georgia and from other States, men and women of culture and distinction, the best people in the land, came hundreds of miles, with love in their hearts, to see that vineyard ; travelers going up and down in the land turned aside from their journey to look upon that vineyard ; the stranger and the wayfaring man paused as they passed by to gaze upon it—and each and all, visitors, travelers, strangers, pronounced upon the vineyard a heartfelt benediction. And now, after nine months of strong, vigorous growth, in this genial summer season, under the ripening influences of grateful showers and these silver suns of June, that vineyard offers its first fruits to the world. The State of Georgia, the people of Georgia look for it to bring forth grapes ! My young friends, shall they be disappointed ? Will it bring forth wild grapes ?

Young ladies, your Alma Mater, the Georgia Normal and

Industrial College, has been more flattered, more complimented, more praised, more noticed, more tenderly cared for, more deeply and truly beloved in the first year of its life than any other educational institution that ever stood on Georgia soil. How truly may the State exclaim: "What more could have been done unto my vineyard that I have not done unto it?" And that is very well. I do not know that too much care, too much love can be bestowed upon an educational institution. But I must tell you that I have sometimes feared for the effect of the excessive praise, or rather the premature praise, that has been bestowed upon this school. Already everybody says that the Georgia Normal and Industrial College is a success. Our noble Governor here says that it is a success; our State School Commissioner says that it is a success; our Board of Directors and Board of Lady Visitors say that it is a success; all the newspapers in Georgia say that it is a success; the hundreds of visitors from all parts of the State who have passed through our class rooms during the session and watched you at work say that it is a success; everybody says that it is a success, a great success, a brilliant success, a grand success! And yet, young ladies, when I was in Macon a few weeks ago, and an acquaintance of mine said to me very bluntly and rather ill-manneredly, I thought: "Now, Chappell, honor bright, is that Girls' Industrial School a success?" I replied to him, "I do not know whether it is a success or not, that remains to be seen." And, young ladies, it does remain to be seen. So if any one asks me if the Girls' Industrial School is a success, I say to him: "Don't ask me; don't ask any one who has reason to be either partial or prejudiced; don't ask people who judge from superficial appearances only; don't ask people who speak from the lip outward; don't ask people who talk from hearsay; indeed, don't ask any one yet, just wait awhile; just wait six months or a year until our first class of graduates has gone into the world, until they shall have had time to come in vital contact with Georgia's civilization, until they have become part and parcel of Georgia's social system, and then go into any community where one of our graduates lives, moves and

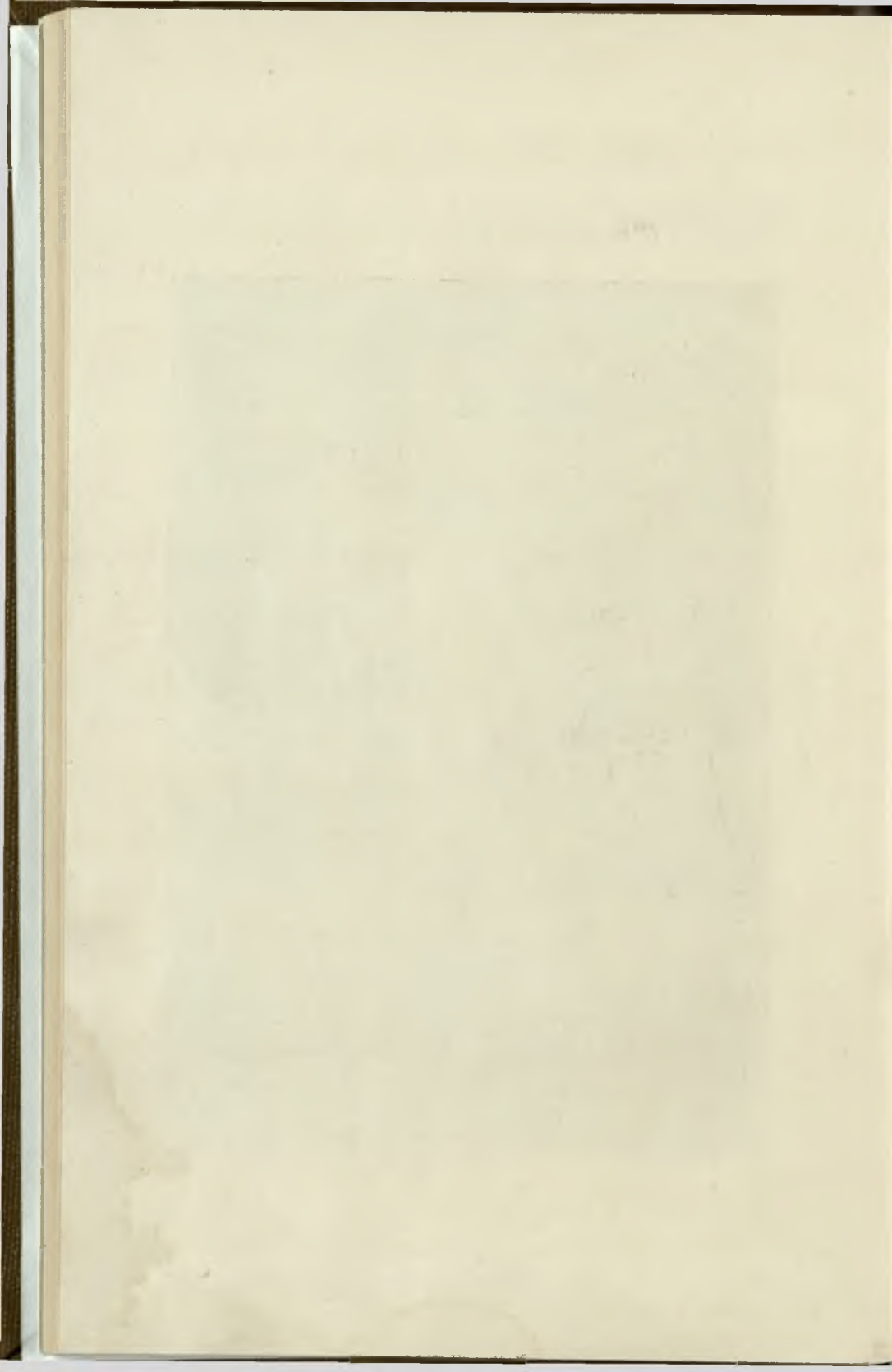
has her being, and ask your question there. Don't ask it of fools and simpletons; ask it of the very best people in the community and of those who have had the best opportunities of judging. Ask it of the business man who has employed one of our graduates as a stenographer or a book-keeper, ask it of the lady whose dress she has made, ask it of the first plain countryman or countrywoman whom you meet whose little child she has taught. Go into her own family circle and ask it of her father, her mother, her sisters, her brothers; ask it of the family house servant and the family cook—ask these people, "Do you think the Georgia Normal and Industrial College is a success?"

Last summer just before this school opened, I received a letter from a lady whose daughter is now a pupil in the school, a member of one of our lower classes, and in that letter the lady said: "Since that school was first spoken of several years ago I have looked forward to sending my daughter to it. She is now just old enough to go. I have read your Prospectus carefully, and I believe it is just the kind of school to train a girl into a useful and noble womanhood. I send her to you, Mr. President, with my heart full of hope for what your institution may do for her." Now just wait until we shall have sent that daughter home to that mother's heart, and then go ask that mother the question, "Is that Girls' Industrial School a success?" Upon the verdict that you get from these sources let the reputation of this school be based. By the answers that you get from these fountain heads of truth let the Georgia Normal and Industrial College stand or fall. By its fruits let this tree be judged. And, young ladies, by its fruits it will be judged.

We send you out as the first fruits of this tree. We send you out as the first exemplars of this progressive and aggressive experiment in female education. As you go forth into the world you will be encompassed by such a cloud of witnesses as never before watched with critic's eye the graduates of any school in Georgia. Just in proportion as extraordinary love and extraordinary care have been bestowed upon this school, extraordinary results will be



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expected. You are the servant upon whom ten talents have been bestowed, and ten other talents will be expected of you in return. God grant that you may not disappoint these expectations. God grant that on account of no shortcoming, no unfaithfulness, no lack of earnestness on your part, the State of Georgia shall ever have reason to strike our hearts with the bitter cry: "What more could have been done unto my vineyard that I have not done unto it? Wherefore, then, when I looked for it to bring forth grapes, brought it forth wild grapes?" For grapes and not wild grapes are expected of this vineyard. Educational wild grapes are not wanted. There is a superabundance of them already. Count the fashionable female colleges in the land and you will get exactly the number of vines that are producing them. The woods are full of them. Something better than these are expected of this vineyard, and if this vineyard does not produce something better the people of Georgia will, sooner or later, pronounce upon it the just but terrible sentence: "And now go to; I will tell you what I will do to my vineyard: I will take away the hedge thereof and it shall be eaten up, and break down the wall thereof, and it shall be trodden down, and I will lay it waste; it shall not be pruned or digged; but there shall come up in it briars and thorns; and I will command the clouds to rain no rain upon it!" God grant that such a sentence may never fall. God grant that you, by your manners, by your culture, by your work, by your character, by your whole walk and conduct in life, may illustrate to the people a better kind of education than has ever before been given by any female college in this State or in any other State. God grant that as you and each successive class of graduates go forth from these walls to become part and parcel of Georgia's complex social system, the commonwealth may feel more and more from year to year, through all the nerve centers of her being, the energizing, vitalizing, ennobling influence of this school, so that the people shall rise up and call it blessed and the State shall say to its founders, "You builded better than you knew!"

So you see, young ladies, that as the first graduates of this institution a grave responsibility rests upon you; but it ought not to be a depressing responsibility; on the contrary it ought to be a deep and noble inspiration to you. It ought to arouse to action all of the best and highest powers of your nature; it ought to make you very earnest girls. And I believe to a great extent it will. I believe you will go forth from this institution with a far nobler, a far more earnest purpose in life than usually characterizes the graduates of female colleges. Now let me beg you, do not like weaklings, like cowards, basely abandon this noble purpose just as soon as you come in contact with the hard, trying actualities of life. Do not allow the glitter and glare of worldly vanities to efface from your minds the beautiful ideals which we hope this school has impressed upon you, so that in a year or two they will fade away from the horizon of your being as the crimson blush fades from the morning sky.

You know that your education is not completed with your graduation from this institution. Indeed it is only fairly begun. All that we can hope for is that this school, together with all the schools that have gone before us, has laid well the foundation upon which you must rear the superstructure. So go on striving to educate yourselves, to develop yourselves in the direction of the best and noblest tendencies of your nature. Strive earnestly and constantly to develop yourselves into a useful, a cultured and a christian womanhood. I say first into a useful womanhood! You know the principal object of this college is to so educate Georgia girls that they will become useful women. That is what differentiates this college from nearly all other colleges in the world. The principal aim of nearly all other female colleges is to make women ornamental, and all other things are subordinated to that object; but the principal aim of this college is to make women useful, and all other things are subordinated to that object. That is why in this institution girls are taught how to teach school, how to write shorthand, how to manipulate the typewriter, how to keep books, how to make dresses, how to do

industrial drawing, how to cook, how to make up their own rooms, how to wash dishes and set the table, how to be neat and orderly and industrious in all things. That is what is meant by practical education. All these things tend to make Georgia girls useful, and if they so choose, independent women. This is a new idea in female college education, and Georgia is one of the first States to take hold of it with a strong, vigorous hand, and God will bless Georgia for doing it. But let us be thankful that in establishing this Girls' Industrial School the State of Georgia did not truckle to that narrow-minded utilitarianism that is so prevalent in the spirit of the age. Not satisfied with giving her beloved young daughters a purely and exclusively practical education, she goes beyond that and gives them something more, gives them something if not better at least on a higher plane.

Referring to the vineyard of which we have been speaking, did you observe one peculiar feature about it? Did you notice that it says he made a wine-press in the vineyard and also "built a tower in the midst of it"? Now what does the tower in the vineyard mean? Well, as far as our use of the metaphor is concerned it means the higher education that this school undertakes to give. It means all of those studies that are pursued in this school for their pure, ennobling culture value. It means some part of your physics and your chemistry; it means a very large part of your Latin; it means nearly all of your English and American poets; it means absolutely all of your Shakespeare and your astronomy. These are not practical studies, but they are none the less valuable because they are not. Their main purpose is not to furnish you with the means of making a living for yourselves, their purpose is not to make your animal life more comfortable, more pleasant, more luxurious; their purpose is simply to broaden your minds, to refine your hearts, to uplift, edify and ennoble the immortal spirit which Almighty God has placed in your material bodies. From of old these studies have been the pabulum from which the greatest minds of earth have gathered beauty and strength and power; and

there is not a school girl or a college girl now in the world to whom Almighty God has given brain power enough to assimilate any part of these noble studies who will not be a better woman, a happier woman, and in the broad sense of the word, a more useful woman, for having studied them. So, young ladies, in whatever environment you may be placed in life, however vehemently the apostles of materialism may preach to you their narrow, repressing gospel of utilitarianism, never for one moment, even in your innermost hearts, allow yourselves to lose faith in the priceless value of these noble culture studies. Never "like the base Indian throw away this jewel, the most precious pearl of all its fellows." Be thankful that the State of Georgia in establishing this great school for her beloved young daughters was not content to make of them mere workwomen, however proficient, however useful, but goes beyond that and tries to give them that broad and liberal education which will develop them into a cultured womanhood, which will make them indeed "like the corner stones polished after the similitude of a temple." Be thankful that the State of Georgia in planning this beautiful vineyard did not forget to build a tower in the midst of it; and, young ladies, do you not forget to sometimes leave off "treading the wine-press" to climb to the top of that tower, so that your minds may be expanded by the sweep of a broader horizon, so that your souls may be edified by a clearer view of the ever burning stars of God, so that your lives may be attuned to their sublime and rhythmic movements.

But, young ladies, in conclusion, let me say to you that higher than the vineyard, higher than the wine-press in the vineyard, higher than the tower that rises above the vineyard and the wine-press, higher than the ever burning stars that look so serenely down upon the tower, there is a transcendent, supreme education towards which you should ever strive, that education which will develop you into a christian womanhood! More important than any truth your industrial education can give you, more important than any truth your practical education can give you, more im-

portant than any truth your culture education can give you, is that oldest, simplest, sublimest of all truths: God made man in his own image and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life and man became a living soul, and man's whole duty is to love God, to serve him, to worship him, and to enjoy him forever! That truth once well forgotten, I know of nothing in the world that is worth remembering; that truth once thoroughly disbelieved in, I know of nothing in the universe that is worth the faith of man! Without that great, central, guiding truth human life, even at its very best, is at last "a thing of sound and fury, signifying nothing." So, my dear young friends, as a very last word to you to-day, with all the earnestness that my heart can feel or my lips can utter, I would say to you: Remember that truth, believe in that truth, strive to walk by that truth in every step that you shall take in your mysterious journey across this earth "from eternity onward towards eternity," until the Almighty in his own good time shall reveal this mystery to you and what you now "see through a glass darkly, you may then see face to face" in another world where supernal beauty dwells and the rainbow never fades!