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Spring 1892

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SECOND

Annual Announcement and Catalogue

OF THE

GEORGIA

Normal and Industrial College,

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA.

1892-93.

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Next Session begins on Wednesday, September 13th, 1893.

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ATLANTA, GA.:  
THE FRANKLIN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY.  
1893.

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MISS SARAH W. LANDES,

Teacher of Cooking and Domestic Economy.

MISS SARAH E. BOUDREN,

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MISS ALICE NAPIER,

Assistant Teacher of English.

MRS. FANNIE M. SHEALY,

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Teacher of Instrumental Music.

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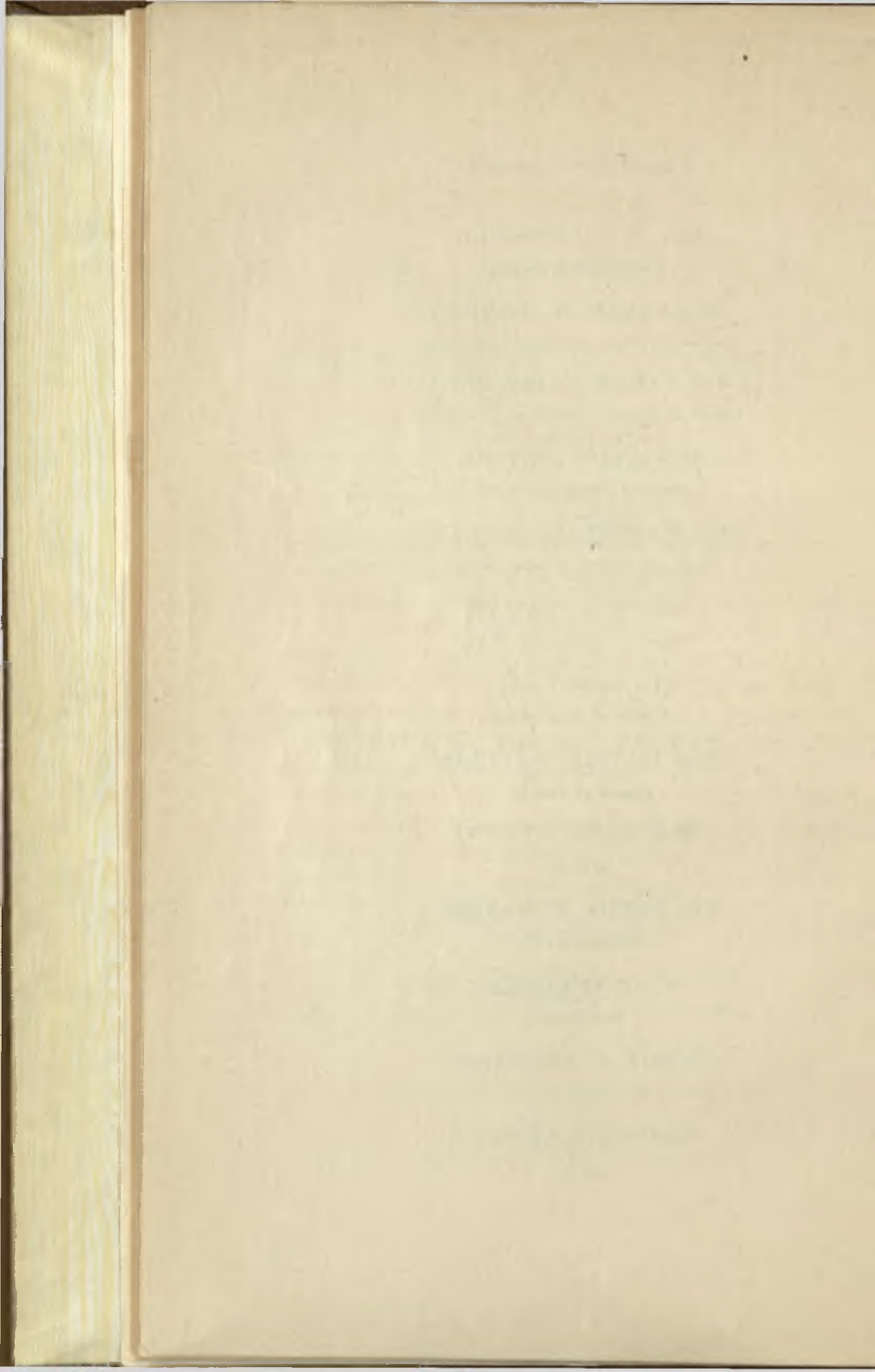
Bookkeeper.

JESSIE T. LEONARD,

Engineer.

HENRY WALTON,

Janitor.





## PREFACE.

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IN preparing this second annual announcement of the Georgia Normal and Industrial College the President has tried to give all the information necessary for those who think of patronizing the institution. In the multiplicity of subjects, however, and the brief space in which they had to be treated he may have failed to be sufficiently explicit on some points, so persons wishing further information may get it by writing to him 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. A carefully arranged Index will be found at the close of the pamphlet.



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



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Handwritten text, possibly a signature or name, located in the lower left quadrant of the page. The text is very faint and difficult to decipher.

# Georgia Normal and Industrial College.

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## History.

THE original bill for the establishment of this institution was introduced in the House of Representatives of the Georgia Legislature 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 became a law on November 8, 1889. It was received with hearty enthusiasm by the people and the press 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 college 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 Monday, September 30, 1891, the college was opened, There were present on the first day eighty-eight pupils,

coming from fifty-two counties in the State. This number was increased during the session to one hundred and seventy-one pupils, coming from seventy-five counties. The session closed with appropriate commencement exercises, on June 21, 1892. The school in its first year's work had surpassed the best expectations of its most sanguine friends, and the fame of the institution had spread throughout the State.

After a vacation of three months the school was reopened for its second annual session on Wednesday, September 21, 1892. There were present on the first day two hundred and sixty-eight pupils, coming from eighty-two different counties in Georgia. The enrollment for the entire session reached three hundred and sixty-nine pupils, coming from ninety-eight counties in the State. This enumeration embraces only the regular matriculates, and does not include the fifty children of the Model School and the numerous special pupils in music and in art. By the first of January the school was full to its utmost capacity, and after that many applicants were turned away for want of room. The second session closed with simple but impressive exercises, on Tuesday, June 13, 1893.

The wisdom of this progressive and aggressive step in the education of women has now been proven beyond a doubt, and the success of the enterprise is unquestioned. The beneficent practical results are already showing themselves largely throughout the State. Nearly one hundred pupils of the college, graduates and undergraduates, are now teaching school in Georgia and in other States, and a number have found good paying places as stenographers, bookkeepers, dressmakers and telegraphers.

The State legislature at its last session, recognizing the splendid work being done by this institution, largely increased its annual appropriation, and the additional money thus realized will be most carefully and economically spent in improving the school and making its work better and

more complete than it has yet been. Several important additions to the departments and improvements in those already established have been arranged for the next session, and will be put into vigorous effect. The school will start on its third year, therefore, better equipped than ever for the great work that it has to do.

### 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 young people, to a greater or less extent, from the earnest pursuit of their studies. Beside 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 water from an admirable system of waterworks, and from wells and springs. 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.

### 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 halls, 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 three hundred and sixty 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 consists 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-six 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 is the "Annex." It is a handsome brick house and is connected with the Mansion by an arcade, or covered passageway. The extensive ground floor of this new building is occupied by a study hall, a gymnasium, bath rooms and closets; the two upper floors are taken up with bedrooms capable of accommodating sixty-four pupils. The house is heated throughout by the splendid hot water system, the same as is used in the main college building.

### Equipment.

The equipment of the college is new 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 supplied with the latest improved appliances and apparatus known to the teaching profession. During the present vacation a number of important additions will be made to the outfit for teaching the natural sciences, and the equipment of the several industrial departments will also be improved.

A well appointed gymnasium will next session be added to the college as an adjunct to the department of physical culture.

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, comprising mainly books of reference and standard works in art, science and literature. These are constantly used by pupils as supplementary to text-books in the pursuit of their studies. The library table is also supplied with the best of magazines and periodicals, and will next session keep on file the leading daily papers of the State.

### 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 pedagogies.
2. To earn their own livelihood by the practice of some one or another of those industrial arts suitable for women 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 constitutes a distinct and separate school. On the contrary, they are co-ordinate and coequal parts of one complete system, and are so united 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 four-fold classification. This will be made plain by the following brief account of the several departments.

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## Normal Department.

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### I. Purposes.

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

## II. Course of Study.

The culture side of the training the normal students will receive here is adequately shown elsewhere in the studies undertaken in the regular collegiate course. This full course all normal students are required to take.

The professional studies likewise extend throughout the four years and are as follows:

**FRESHMAN YEAR.**—The common school subjects, including United States History, Georgia History, and Physiology, Methods and Test reviews.

**SOPHOMORE YEAR.**—Psychology—twenty topics applied to teaching. Lesson plans in the common school subjects by the students.

**JUNIOR YEAR.**—Pedagogy—five great educational reformers and epochs. Lesson plans and teaching exercises by the students. Observation in Model School rooms.

**SENIOR CLASS.**—Practice teaching in the Model School rooms one hour per day. Each student has entire charge of each model class at least one week during the year. Ten topics in school organization and *management*.

In the Collegiate Department the teachers will give each a series of ten lessons on methods to the normal students, as follows:

### MATHEMATICS.

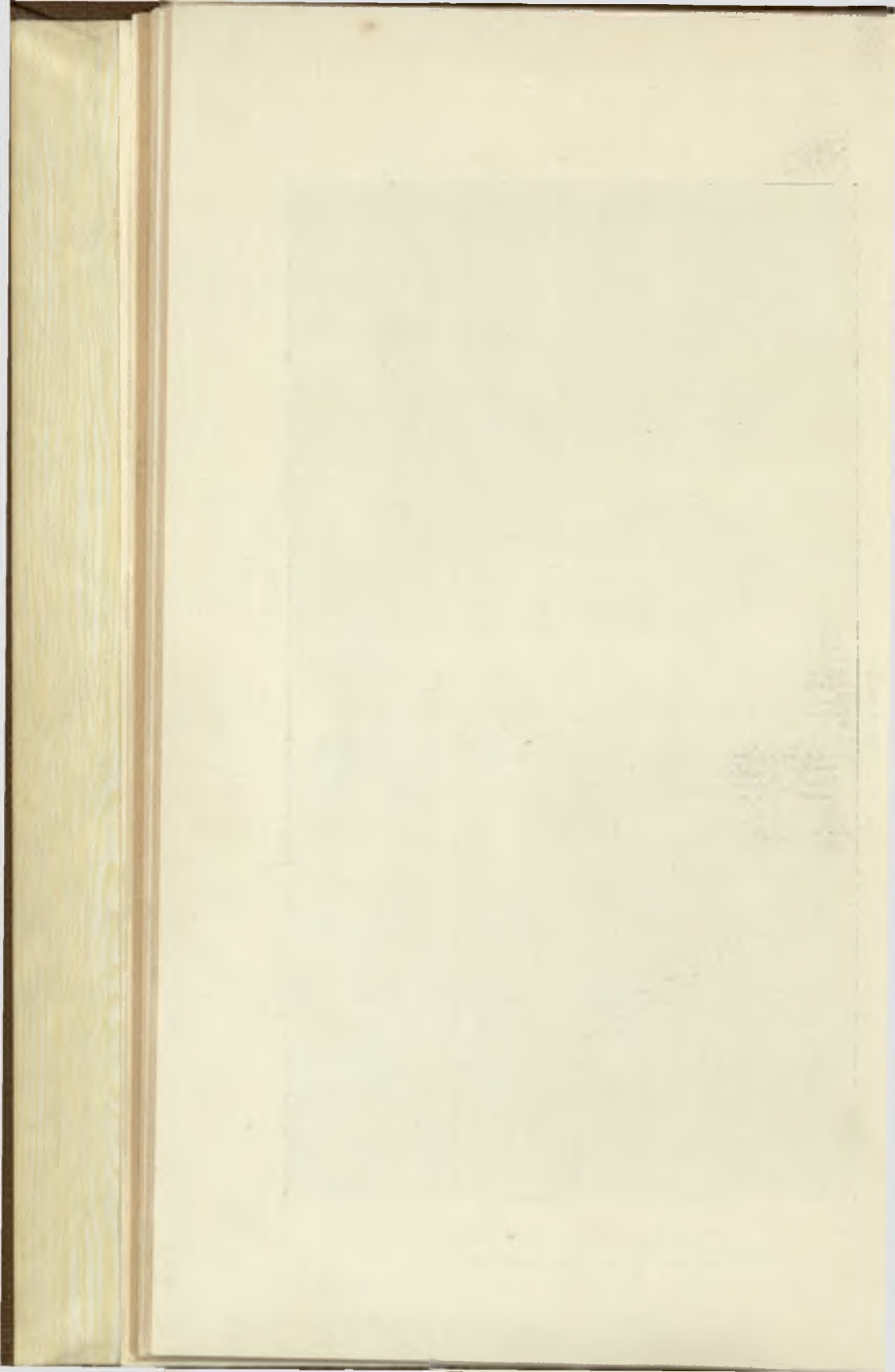
Mrs. C. D. Crawley's normal course will involve Compound Quantities, Fractions, Decimal Fractions, Percentage and Proportion.

### LATIN.

Miss J. T. Clarke's course in methods covers the following subjects: Pronunciation, Formation of Nouns from Stems, Classes of Pronouns, Conjugations, Sequence of Tenses, Subjunctive Clauses, Ablative Absolute, Purpose, Indirect Discourse.



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



PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

Prof. D. L. Earnest's special work with the normal classes will consist of Experiments by Students, Drawings, Invention, and Preparation of Homemade Apparatus, Teaching Exercises by students, with Criticisms and Suggestions.

ENGLISH.

Miss M. A. Bacon will treat the following subjects: Classics for Little Children, Relation of Literature to Science, The Place of Literature in Public Schools, Language and Grammar Work in Under Classes, *The Heroic in History Teaching*.

DRAWING AND SINGING.

A year's course in Free-Hand Drawing and a year's course Sight-Singing are requisite to graduation in the Normal Department (see pages 26 and 47).

### III. The Peabody Model School

Consists of two rooms, two model teachers, and six grades of primary and grammar school work. It is much more than an adjunct to the Normal Department. Aside from methods in high school and college subjects, it is the center about which the work of the entire Normal Department is organized.

This school 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 students. It serves both as a school of observation and as a practice school for

them. It is composed of fifty odd children from six to thirteen years of age, divided into six classes representing the first six years of the best graded school work. These children are taught by two normally educated, thoroughly trained, experienced and highly gifted teachers, to whom higher salaries are paid than perhaps to any other similar teachers in the Southern States. Members of the Junior Normal Class are required to pay frequent visits to this school so that they may observe the best methods of 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 are organized into a professional training class and, under the careful supervision of the training teachers, will be required to do regular practice work in the Model School rooms.

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#### IV. Need for Professional Teacher Training.

It is not enough for normal students merely to see skillful teaching. They need actually to do the work, however blunderingly at the start. Nothing so much as this requirement puts and keeps them in the attitude of teachers and obliges them to analyze the results and hunt down the principles of good teaching.

If it were entirely sufficient that they sit under expert teaching to be good teachers, then all of us would be great scientists, steeped as we all are in the phenomena of forms and forces and occurrences in nature. But in point of fact we are not physicists until we begin to reason about the mechanical changes in matter, nor chemists until we begin to reason about the chemical changes in matter, nor astronomers until we begin to reason about the heavenly bodies.

Nor do students begin to be teachers until they begin to reason about the principles of good teaching from the standpoint of teachers. Nor is this sufficient. They need at once to convert theories into practices under the best guidance at hand. Moreover no locomotive engineer now starts where Stephenson did; he needs to start where all the results of modern locomotive engineering leave off.

Similarly young teachers need to begin where all the best results of teaching in the great world end; wherefore the value of Historical Pedagogy in the normal course.

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## V. Diplomas.

Three years of the normal course, including always the year's work in the Practice Training class, are required for applicants for normal diplomas. An abridged two years' course will be sufficient for students of one or more years of experience in teaching, and successful work in the last two years of the course will entitle them to diplomas.

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## Normal Specialties.

To meet the growing demand throughout the South for trained teachers of cooking, free-hand and industrial drawing and physical culture, arrangements have been made for establishing in our college next session a special normal course of instruction in each of these branches. They will be taught after the most approved methods and by the very best of instructors, employed at large salaries, from the finest institutions at the North. For further information on this subject, see—

1. *Normal Art Course, page 28.*
2. *Normal Cooking Class, page 29.*
3. *Normal Course in Physical Culture, page 37.*



# 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 department 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 employment 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 the organization and conduct of this department, has, during the past two years, devoted several months to visiting and inspecting the leading industrial schools in the United States, including Pratt Institute, Brooklyn; Drexel Institute, Philadelphia; the Girls' Industrial Institute, Columbus, Miss., and all of the most famous manual training schools, cooking schools, dressmaking schools and schools of industrial designing in New York City and Boston. The department in the Georgia College has been modelled after the best features found in these various schools. The teachers of the several departments 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 two years' 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.

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### 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 specially designed for them. 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 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 one hundred and sixty words a minute and transcribe the matter readily.

All pupils taking stenography are required to take type-

writing also, as the business value of the former is almost worthless without the latter.

All pupils of this department, unless specially excused, are required to take the Industrial-English course of study (see page 30).

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### 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.

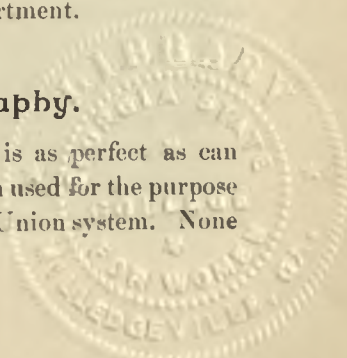
This department is practically only an adjunct to the Department of Stenography, and no pupil will be awarded a Certificate of Proficiency in stenography unless she can transcribe her notes accurately on the typewriter at the rate of thirty or forty words a minute. As a rule no pupil who does not take stenography will be allowed the privilege of lessons in typewriting.

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

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### 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.

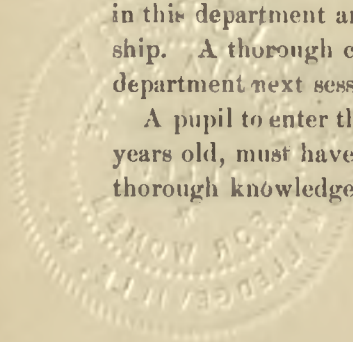
Pupils of any age or collegiate class may be admitted to this department under the following regulations: They must stand an entrance examination in elementary English, arithmetic and penmanship, and if found deficient in these branches will not be admitted.

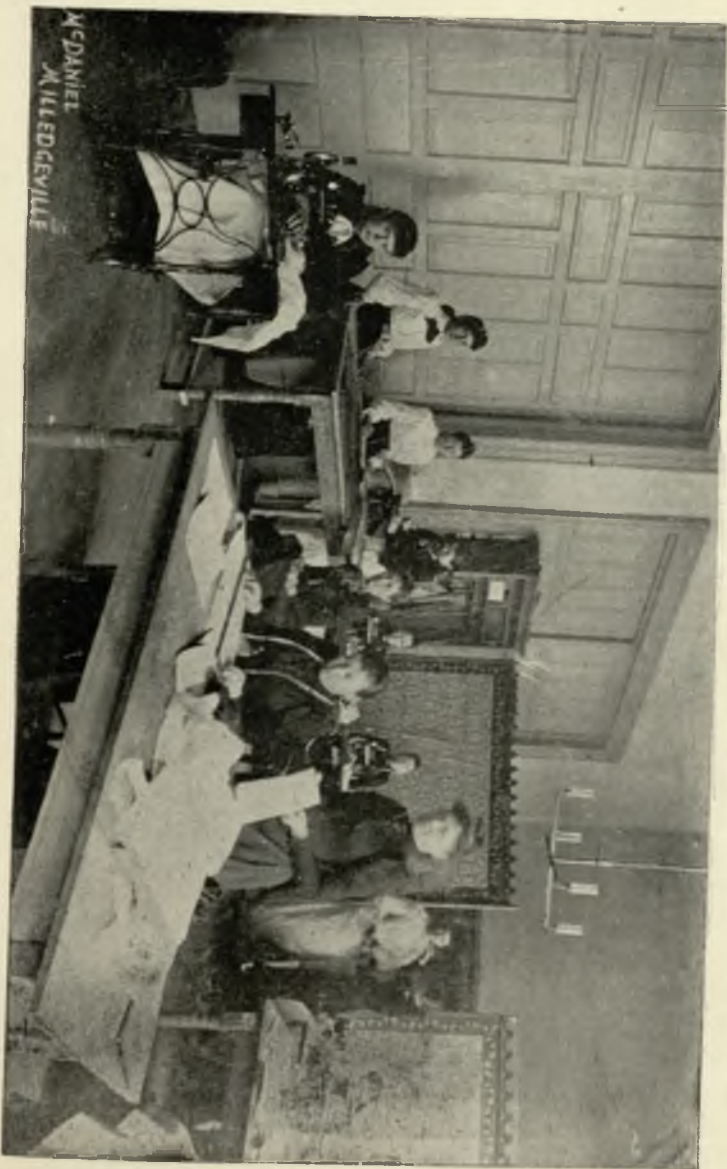
Pupils who on final examination shall be found competent to send at the rate of twenty-five words a minute, and to receive correctly at the rate of eighteen words a minute, shall be entitled to a Certificate of Proficiency.

### School of Bookkeeping.

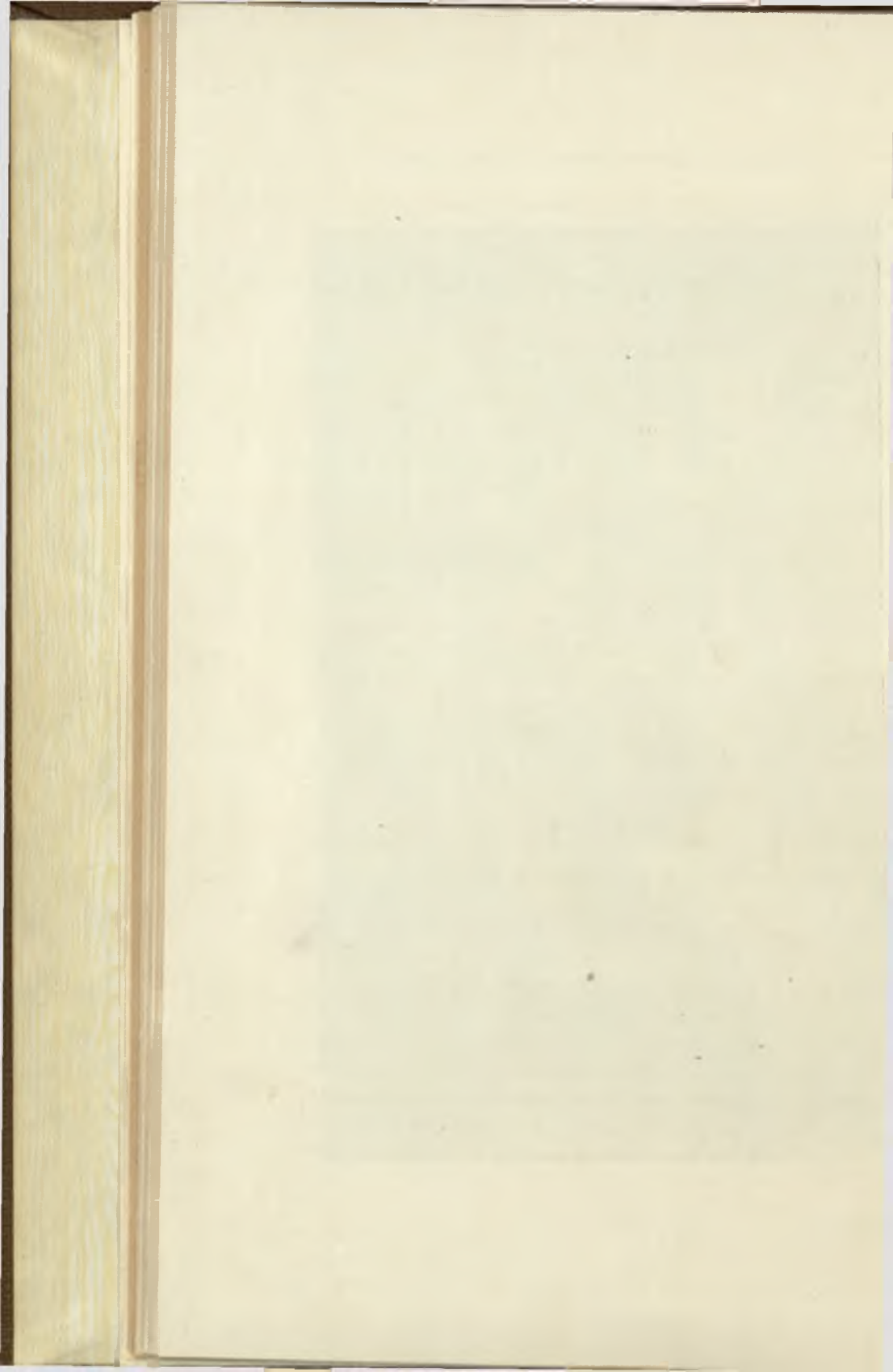
The Bryant and Stratton system of bookkeeping is exclusively used in this department. The course embraces both Single and Double Entry. Pupils are also taught commercial law and commercial arithmetic, and are thoroughly instructed in business forms, business correspondence, and the ordinary details of banking and mercantile transactions. Whenever there is need for it, pupils in this department are also given special lessons in penmanship. A thorough course in banking will be added to this department next session.

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.





SCHOOL OF DRESSMAKING.



Pupils who at a final examination can stand a rigid and exacting test of knowledge of the science and practical details of bookkeeping, and who can pass the required English examination (see page 30), will be awarded a Certificate of Proficiency.

All students of Telegraphy and of Bookkeeping, unless specially excused, are required to take the Industrial-English course of study (see page 30).

### School of Dressmaking.

The whole practical work of dressmaking is taught in this department, including cutting, fitting, draping, hand sewing and machine sewing. Careful instruction is also given in the principal branches of sewing in white goods.

The S. T. Taylor system of dressmaking, generally acknowledged to be the best in the world, is used. It is based on strictly mathematical principles which insure 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, or to



do any other work that may be required of them by the principal.

In order to afford those pupils who intend to make dressmaking a profession the practice absolutely necessary to acquiring a high degree of proficiency in this art, there will be organized in connection with the department next session a regular dressmaking establishment, which will carry on the trade of dressmaking under strictly business regulations. The establishment will be in direct charge of Mrs. Fannie Shealy, under whose careful supervision all work will be done. A number of licensed assistants from among the most skilled pupils in the department will be appointed for this establishment, and they will receive reasonable compensation for any work they may do. All contracts for work to be done must be made directly with Mrs. Shealy, and all money paid for work must pass through her hands. *No work shall be done for pay in the Dressmaking Department except in this trade-school and under these regulations.*

It is hoped that this will in time become one of the best and most artistic dressmaking establishments in Georgia. The charges will be reasonable and all work will be strictly guaranteed.

N. B.—Each pupil in the Dressmaking Department must be provided with the S. T. Taylor text-book and accompanying drafting and measuring instruments. The entire outfit costs seven (\$7.00) dollars.

All students of Dressmaking, unless specially excused, are required to take the Industrial-English course of study (see page 30).

## School of Free-Hand and Industrial Drawing.

There are three classes of pupils who attend this college to whom a course of instruction in free-hand drawing is specially valuable :

1. TO NORMAL PUPILS.—Every teacher in graded city schools or in ungraded country schools should be able to teach the elements of drawing to her pupils. Every teacher should be able to illustrate her teaching whenever the subject calls for it, by pictures sketched rapidly on the black-board. Hence a full year's course in free-hand drawing is required of every applicant for a normal diploma from this college.

2. TO DRESSMAKING PUPILS.—Some skill in free-hand drawing is of great service to any one who is seeking to become an artistic dressmaker, and a course of instruction in the branch will be arranged specially adapted to the needs of this class of pupils.

3. TO FINE ART PUPILS.—All persons who have a natural gift for art will find this a delightful and most improving study, and the best foundation for attainments in the higher branches of painting and drawing. It is also a necessary preparation for industrial designing, which is now rapidly becoming a favorite and lucrative profession for women.

INDUSTRIAL DRAWING is that branch of art whose ultimate aim is to make expert draughtsmen, or artists capable of making a "working drawing" of any article to be manufactured—from a broomstick to a palace—so that it may be placed in the workman's hands as a pattern. It naturally leads to industrial designing just mentioned.

### Special Normal Art Course.

There is throughout the South a growing demand for teachers and supervisors of drawing in public schools and in other educational institutions. A normal art course will be established in this college next session for the special purpose of qualifying pupils for such positions. The class will be limited to pupils who possess special ability, and who are willing to give their time almost exclusively to this work. The full course of instruction will embrace two years of study, though pupils of exceptional talent and with some previous knowledge of the subject may, by unusual diligence, accomplish it in one year. It will be essentially the same course as is pursued in the Massachusetts Normal Art School, Boston, and in the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, notably the foremost normal art schools in America. It not only qualifies pupils for positions as teachers and supervisors of drawing, but also affords a splendid preparation for the profession of industrial drawing, which, as was said above, is now rapidly opening as a new, noble and lucrative calling for women.

The teaching in this department will be up to a higher standard of excellence than was ever before reached by any Southern school in this branch of art.

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### 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. To those who take the Normal Course an incidental fee of \$30.00 a year will be charged.

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### The Industrial-English Course.

The design of this college 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 industrial arts to the exclusion of all other studies unless she can demonstrate to the President that she already has a good English education. For the benefit, therefore, of those young women who come to this institution mainly for the industrial arts, and who will wish to devote most of their time to them, a special limited course of study, including only the most important and practical English branches, will be carefully made out this summer and will be regularly established in the school next session under the name of the *Industrial-English Course*. Pupils pursuing this course will be formed into classes entirely distinct from the regular

college classes, and the studies pursued and methods of teaching will be as exactly as possible adapted to their particular needs. These studies will usually require not more than from eight to twelve hours a week of the pupil's time, including preparation and recitation, and in no case need they 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.

In no instance will a certificate of proficiency in any industrial art taught in this school be awarded to any pupil until she has passed a satisfactory examination in the Industrial-English course of study. The course has not yet been made out in detail, but it will be done most carefully and with the utmost possible wisdom before the opening of the next session.

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## Collegiate Department.

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The object of the Collegiate Department is twofold :

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

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

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

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

The curriculum is given in full below. No attempt is made to advance the standard of learning beyond what is already established in leading Southern female colleges, but in thoroughness and accuracy it is believed the work of this school 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.

Care has been taken not to overcrowd the curriculum with a multiplicity of studies. The plan of instruction is intensive rather than extensive. The special reason for making the studies fewer than are usually found in college courses is that time may be had for the industrial arts to which every 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.

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 mental capacity.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

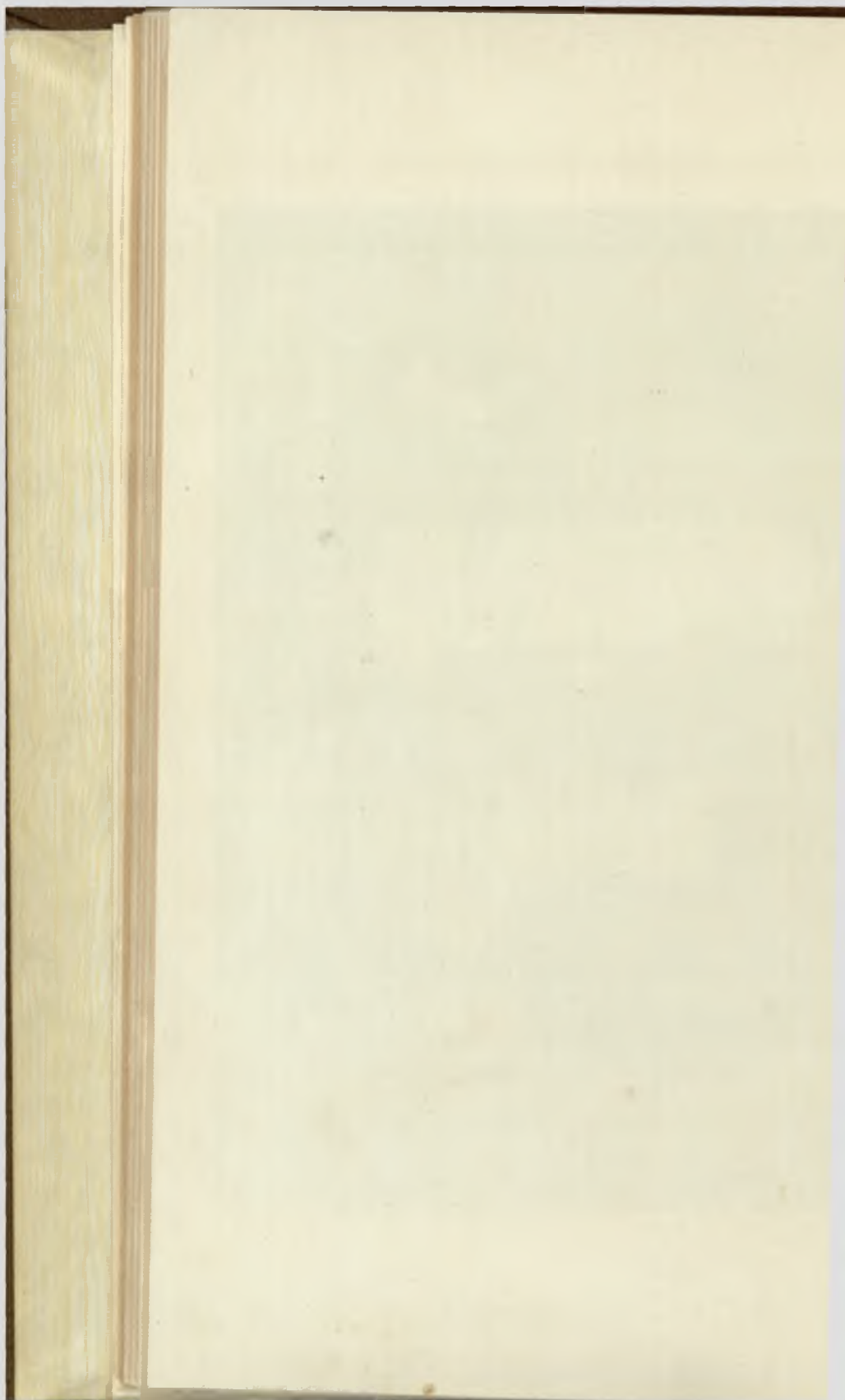


COLLEGE UNIFORMS.

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

W. A. M. B. Co.  
Photographers





## Course of Study in Collegiate Department

### SUB-FRESHMAN CLASS.

MATHEMATICS.—Common Sense Arithmetic.

ENGLISH.—Tarbell's English Grammar.

SCIENCE.—Huxley's Physiology; Youman's Botany.

GEOGRAPHY.—Scribner's Geographical Reader; Atlas.

LITERATURE.—Selections from English and American authors.

HISTORY.—General History.

PENMANSHIP.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

### FRESHMAN CLASS.

MATHEMATICS.—Arithmetic; Robinson's Elementary Algebra.

ENGLISH.—Selections from American authors.

HISTORY.—Montgomery's History of the American People.

SCIENCE.—Gage's Introduction to Physical Science.

LATIN.—Collar and Daniel's Latin Beginner.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

### SOPHOMORE CLASS.

MATHEMATICS.—Wentworth's Complete Algebra.

ENGLISH.—Rhetoric; Hawthorne's American Authors with Readings.

SCIENCE.—Williams' Chemistry.

LATIN.—Harper's Cæsar; Allen and Greenough's Grammar.

HISTORY.—Montgomery's History of England.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

### JUNIOR CLASS.

MATHEMATICS.—Wentworth's New Plane Geometry.

ENGLISH.—Meiklejohn's English Language (Part III.); Readings from English authors.

HISTORY.—Montgomery's History of England.

SCIENCE.—LeConte's Compend of Geology.

LATIN.—Sallust's Cataline; Allen and Greenough's Grammar; Edward's Hand-book of Mythology; Virgil's Æneid (Allen and Greenough).

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

SENIOR CLASS.

MATHEMATICS. — Wentworth's Plane Trigonometry; Arithmetic review.

ENGLISH.—Strange's Exercises in English; Studies in English Classics.

HISTORY.—Fisk's Civil Government.

SCIENCE.—Steele's New Astronomy.

LATIN.—Horace; Livy; Tomlinson's Sight Reading; Edward's Mythology; Allen and Greenough's Grammar.

COOKING.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

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

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

## The Four Courses of Study.

Reviewing the entire scope and purpose of this institution—including its three principal departments, Normal, Industrial and Collegiate—the work that is done may be

divided into four different courses of study exactly suited to the several classes of pupils who come here for an education. The four courses are as follows :

1st. THE COLLEGIATE NORMAL COURSE, including all of the normal studies as given on pages 16, etc., and the full collegiate course as given above. This course is intended for those young women who come here for the purpose of fitting themselves for the profession of teaching ; it is very full work, and as a rule no pupil who undertakes it should attempt anything outside.

2d. THE COLLEGIATE INDUSTRIAL COURSE, including the full collegiate course and one industrial art pursued as a sort of side issue. This course is suited to those girls who expect to remain in the college two or more years, and who wish to get a thorough collegiate education and at the same time to become proficient in one of the industrial arts. This may be done by giving one hour a day to the industrial art and the rest of the time to the collegiate studies. In no instance should a girl in this course undertake to carry *two* industrial arts *at the same time*. By diligence she might, while carrying on the full collegiate course, perfect herself in one industrial art each year.

3d. THE INDUSTRIAL ENGLISH COURSE, including one or more of the industrial arts pursued *as a specialty* and the most important and practical branches of an English education as set forth on page 30. This is intended for those young women who wish to become thoroughly proficient in one of the industrial arts in the shortest practicable time, with a view to using it as a means of livelihood, but who must at the same time make up deficiencies in their English education.

4th. THE COLLEGIATE MUSIC-ART COURSE, including the full collegiate course and also lessons in music or art, or both. This course is for those young ladies who come here mainly for the purpose of getting a finished education and who wish to give *special* attention to music or art.

Making due allowances for some irregularities in individual cases every matriculate pupil that attends this institution may come and must come under one of these four classes.

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### School of Physical Culture.

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

Soundness of body is the foundation of human happiness, and intellectual activity is largely based upon healthy and vigorous conditions of the physical system. In the modern scheme of education too little attention has heretofore been paid to physical well-being; this fact is thoroughly realized by leading educators, and physical culture is now being rapidly introduced as a regular and imperative part of the curriculum in progressive schools and colleges all over the world.

In his recent tour of inspection to the great schools of the North, the president of this college investigated with special pains their methods of teaching physical culture. As a result of his inquiries and investigations he feels convinced that what is known as the Ling, or Swedish, system of gymnastics is in all respects the best physical culture course in use. This system will therefore be adopted in this college next session, and will be taught in the very best manner by a graduate of the Boston Normal School of Gymnastics, which is universally admitted to be the foremost institution of the kind on the American Continent. *Every pupil in the college will be required to take this study.*

## Normal Course in Physical Culture.

Besides the general exercises which will be required of all pupils for hygienic purposes, a more thorough course of instruction will be given to such young ladies as may desire to make themselves competent to become teachers of physical training. Theoretical and practical instruction will go hand in hand throughout this course. Lectures and demonstrations in the sciences on which gymnastics is based, especially in physiology and anatomy, will be given daily. Pupils who pass successfully the rigid examination at the end of the course will be awarded Certificates of Proficiency, just as in the industrial arts.

The growing demand in Southern schools for good teachers of physical culture will almost insure lucrative employment to every Georgia girl who will make herself thoroughly proficient in this beautiful and noble branch of education. It is, therefore, earnestly hoped that a large normal class in this specialty may be organized at the beginning of the coming session.

In connection with the school of physical culture a well equipped gymnasium will be added to the appurtenances of the college next session.

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## Domestic Department.

The aim of this department is to give pupils a practical knowledge of those industries that pertain directly 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 dressmaking 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 43.)

4. **PHYSICAL CULTURE**, including the practical science of hygiene, may justly be regarded as a very important branch of domestic economy, and the subject will be taught in this school next session with a degree of care and thoroughness probably never equalled before in any Southern school. (See page 36.)

5. **DRESS**.—The college uniform, which is required of all pupils, insures neatness, good taste and economy in dress as long as a girl is a member of this school, and may be the means of fixing good habits that will last a lifetime. (See pages 48, etc.)

## 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	Screven.....	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	Glascok.....	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.....	2	Irwin.....	2	Putnam.....	1	Worth.....	2
Dade.....	2	Jackson.....	5	Quitman.....	1		
Dawson.....	2	Jasper.....	2	Rabun.....	2	Total.....	360
Decatur.....	3	Jefferson.....	2	Randolph.....	2		



From one cause or another many counties in the State do 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 of the President of the college under the recommendation of the County Board of Education. Every girl in the State, therefore, who wishes to attend the college should stand the examination (see page 42) and have her name sent in for appointment, and if she cannot get in as a regular appointee from her own county the President will, if possible, appoint her to fill a vacancy from some other county, and she will thus hold the place on the same terms as the other pupils.

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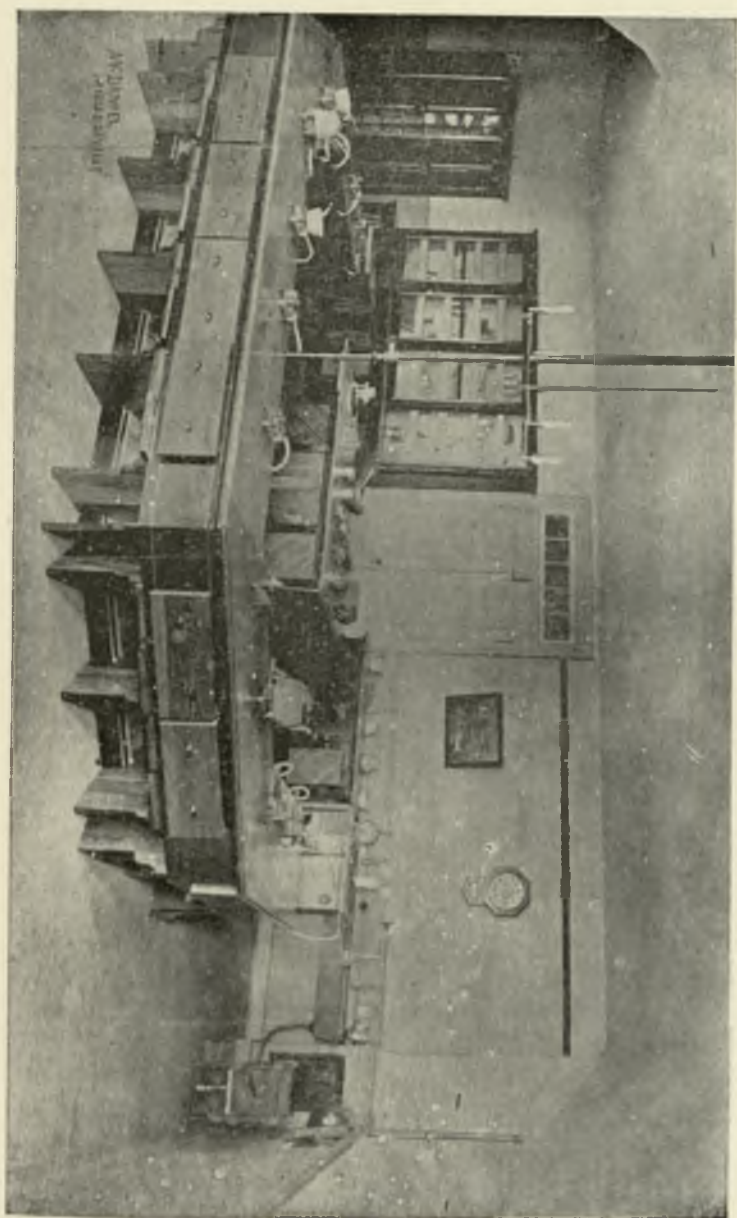
### Appointment of Pupils.

The appointment of pupils to the scholarships lies in the hands of the President of the college under the recommendation and advice of the County Board of Education and the County School Commissioner. The Board of Education, for convenience, usually delegates its power in the matter entirely to the School Commissioner.

The appointments must be made under the following regulations:

On Tuesday, August 8th, 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



COOKING-SCHOOL ROOM.



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.

The County Board of Education (or the County School Commissioner) must send to the President of the college as soon as possible a list of all applicants who made 75 per cent. or over in the examination and who are otherwise eligible to appointment, being *very careful to arrange the names on the list in the order of merit or preference*, putting the most worthy first, and so on. In making out this merit list the board should be governed by the following considerations:

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 consideration, will make the list with the utmost impartiality, justice and wisdom they can exercise; and will mail a copy of it to the President of the college at the earliest practicable day. The President will make the appointments for each county precisely in the order in which the names appear on the list, and will forward promptly to each appointee a Certificate of Scholarship which will en-

title her to a place in the school until she graduates. If, on account of the crowded condition of the school, any applicants whose names appear on the lists cannot be admitted, they will be notified of the fact, and their names put on file for appointment as rapidly as vacancies occur. The President believes that every eligible girl in the State of Georgia who will stand the examination on the day appointed, August 8th, can be provided with a place in the college, but those who put off coming till later in the session will probably be crowded out. It is extremely important, therefore, to start at the beginning of the session. Applicants, however, who for any reason cannot be present at the examination on the 8th of August, may have a private examination at any time during the year that it may suit the County School Commissioner to accommodate them.

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### 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.

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 8th. 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.

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### Board in the Dormitory.

The dormitory will accommodate about one hundred and eighteen 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 ladylike 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, costs about ten dollars a month, or sometimes considerably less than that.

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 everyday 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, pillowcases, towels and napkins, and also for the dining table one teaspoon, one fork, either of silver or heavily plated. Each of these articles must be plainly marked with the owner's name.

**THE INFIRMARY.**—A large airy, comfortable room is set aside as an infirmary for the dormitory. It is 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's or new dormitory building. It will be properly furnished and will be used as a general study hall at night and as a read-

ing 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 (\$20.00) dollars 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.

### Application for Admission to Dormitory.

Nearly all of the places in the dormitory are already engaged for next session and applicants have been turned away by scores. The few remaining places—not more than thirty in all—will be reserved for the following classes of girls:

1. Those who are to pay all of their expenses here with money earned by themselves.
2. Those who are sent by the Educational Loan Associations that have been organized in different counties in the State.
3. Those who are sent by parents or friends for the earnest purpose of preparing themselves to make their own living, but who positively cannot come unless they can get the cheap rates of living at the dormitory.\*



Every applicant must enclose a testimonial from the County School Commissioner or from some member of the County Board of Education certifying to the circumstances that, under the above regulations, entitle her to consideration for a dormitory place. Positively no dormitory place will be given except under these rules.

Parents and young ladies who clearly do not come under any of the three classes above named are earnestly entreated not to harass the President with importunities for places in the dormitory. It imposes upon him the needless labor of answering a multiplicity of letters and the disagreeable duty of giving a flat refusal. He turned off over three hundred applicants from the dormitory last session.

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### 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 \$14.00 a month, including fuel, lights and washing. The charge is the same in all private boarding houses. Nearly two 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 dormitory. They are under the constant supervision of the President and other members of the Faculty who pay frequent visits of inspection to the several boarding houses. The lady of the house is requested to report every instance of breach of discipline, and the delinquent is held strictly to account.

Board in private families is payable invariably monthly in advance. Boarders are required to furnish their own bedclothing, 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.

### School of Music.

This department receives special attention. Only the ablest and most progressive teachers, those thoroughly versed in the best conservatory methods, are employed, and the course of instruction and training is thorough and complete. No school or college in Georgia offers finer advantages in this department of female accomplishments. The wants and capacities of different pupils are carefully considered, and exercises for technique and pieces for æsthetic culture selected accordingly. Numerous opportunities are 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 chorus singing free of charge.

All members of the Senior Normal Class are required to take a year's course in *sight singing*.

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.

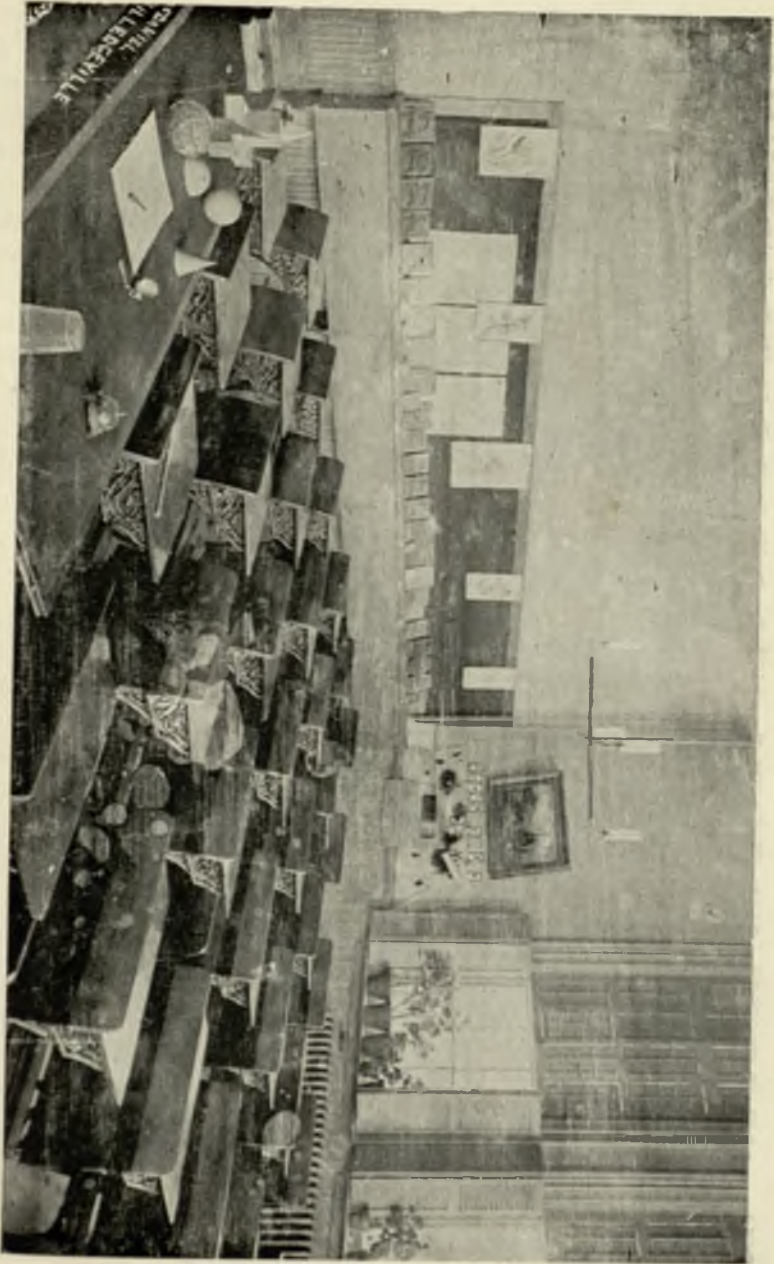
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## Uniform Dress.

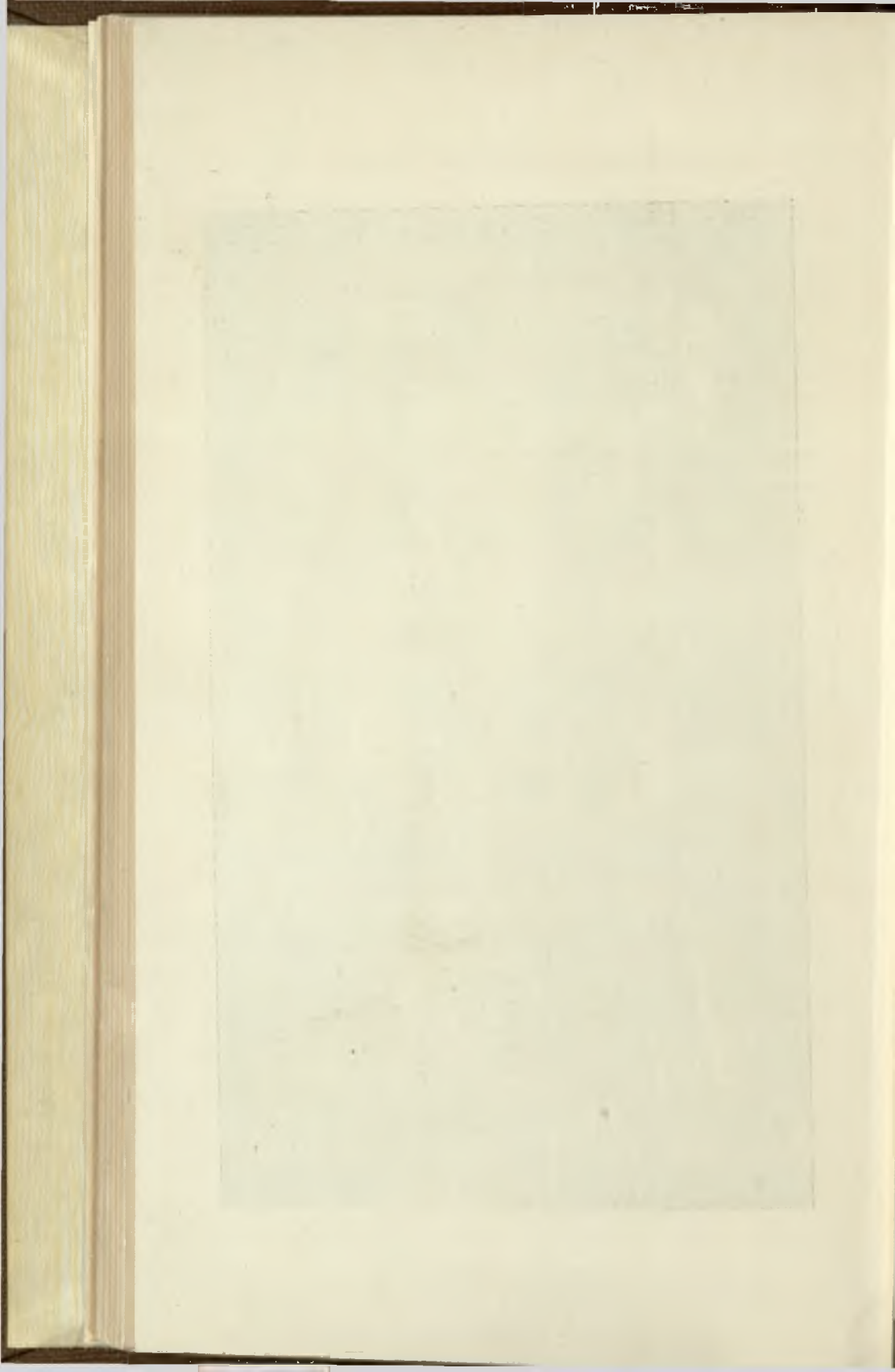
Pupils are required to wear a uniform dress on all occasions while in attendance on the college. The several suits devised for this purpose, while very inexpensive, are exceedingly pretty and becoming. The cut on the opposite page will give some idea of their appearance. They are as follows:

### I. FULL DRESS.

The material for this costume has been changed from brown cashmere, which has heretofore been used, to a



FREE-HAND DRAWING ROOM.



brown serge of beautiful shade and excellent quality. It is in every way superior to the cashmere for which it has been substituted, and makes an elegant and becoming dress and one that will wear remarkably well. The entire material for a suit, including cloth, linings, buttons, thread, etc., costs only \$6.25. It is cut and fitted in the dress-making department of the college under the supervision of the teacher of dressmaking and free of charge to the pupil. It will be made up in the dressmaking department in the very best of style at the small cost of \$2.50. Or if the pupil prefers, she may make it herself, and thereby save this charge, but in every instance the suit must be made under the immediate direction of the teachers of dressmaking and precisely after the prescribed model. One suit will easily last through the entire session.

2. FATIGUE SUIT. (FALL AND WINTER.)

**MATERIAL.**—Brown serge, same shade as full dress, but not so fine in quality.

**STYLE OF MAKING.**—Blouse waist, not too long or wide, but *positively must be blouse and must not have a tight lining*; short sleeves, sailor collar. Skirt, plain gored with one small ruffle at the bottom if desired.

The material, including everything, costs only \$4.70. *This suit must be made at the college.* With this suit pupils should provide themselves with a blazer of the same material, to be worn when the weather requires. *Blazers of any other material will be positively prohibited.*

FATIGUE SUIT. (SPRING AND SUMMER.)

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

An Eton jacket made of the same material as the skirt,

to be worn on cool days, is also strongly recommended with this suit but is not required. It is very inexpensive and is exceedingly pretty and comfortable; it is worn by nearly all of the girls as a matter of choice.

The above 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. T. L. McComb & Co., Peter J. Cline, or Adolph Joseph, merchants of Milledgeville, will sell you the goods at low rates and cheaper than you could purchase them anywhere else. Write to each or to either of these firms for samples and prices "of all goods necessary to make up one suit of uniform No. 3 of G. N. and I. C. dress." The samples will be sent and the goods promptly expressed on receipt of price. The cost of the material for the entire suit, including jacket, will be about \$3.65.

#### 4. COMMENCEMENT DRESS.

Material, simple white lawn; surplice waist, full sleeves, plain gores skirt, wide hem. No trimming or ornamentation of any kind. All of the material for this dress costs only \$2.50.

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

**GLOVES.**—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.

**BUTTONS.**—For the full dress suit a pretty bronze button stamped with the raised letters, "G. N. & I. C.," are exclusively used.

#### REMARKS ON UNIFORM DRESS.

1. In most female colleges where a uniform dress is attempted it turns out to be little better than a sham or pretense. Such is not the case in this college. The rules in regard to the matter will be even more rigidly enforced next session than heretofore. Any attempt at evasion or partial violation of them by pupils will be in every instance promptly and positively put down.

2. The materials for the uniforms were selected with the greatest care. The serge, which has been selected for next session, is superior in every way to the cashmere which has heretofore been used. True it costs a little more, but in the end is much more economical, for it has nearly twice the wearing quality. Furthermore, it is a much prettier shade of brown and makes up a handsomer dress.

3. Although the finer quality of serge is recommended for the full dress uniform, the cheaper quality may be used by pupils who prefer it on the score of economy. It does not look as fine, but it is as pretty and fully as durable as the finer quality, and it costs from \$1.20 to \$1.40 less to the dress.

4. All uniform goods are made by the manufacturers expressly for this school, and are sold to pupils for cash by Milledgeville merchants at an exceedingly small profit. Pupils should not attempt to buy them elsewhere than in Milledgeville, as it is impossible to exactly match them elsewhere.

5. Pupils are required to wear the full uniform on the cars in traveling between the college and their homes, and



also while at home during any brief visit during the session or the short holidays, but during the long summer vacation they may wear it or not as they choose.

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

7. 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.

8. Pupils of last session who have not yet worn out their old uniforms may continue to wear them as fatigue suits next session as long as they last; but they are requested to wear them out if possible during the vacation, so that they may start with the new uniform at the beginning of next session.

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

### 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 44) 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, 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.

## 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.

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.

7. Pupils will not be permitted to go home for the very brief Christmas holidays unless they promise to be back by Wednesday morning, December 27th, when school opens again. Parents will please bear this in mind and not encourage their daughters in trying to evade this rule, to which no exception will be made.

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

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

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 department are sent to parents or guardians at the end of each month.

## 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.

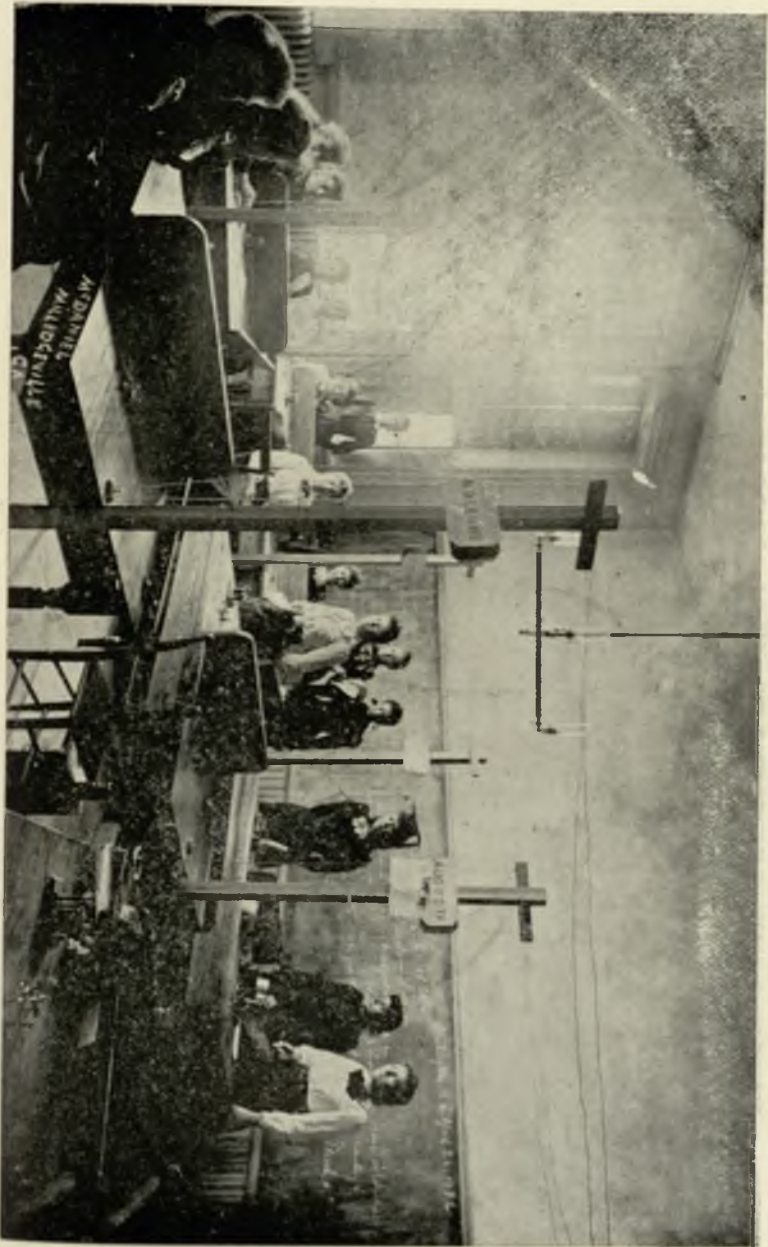
Letters containing remittances for college dues of pupils must be addressed to the President. When checks are sent the sender must always prepay the expense of collection.

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.

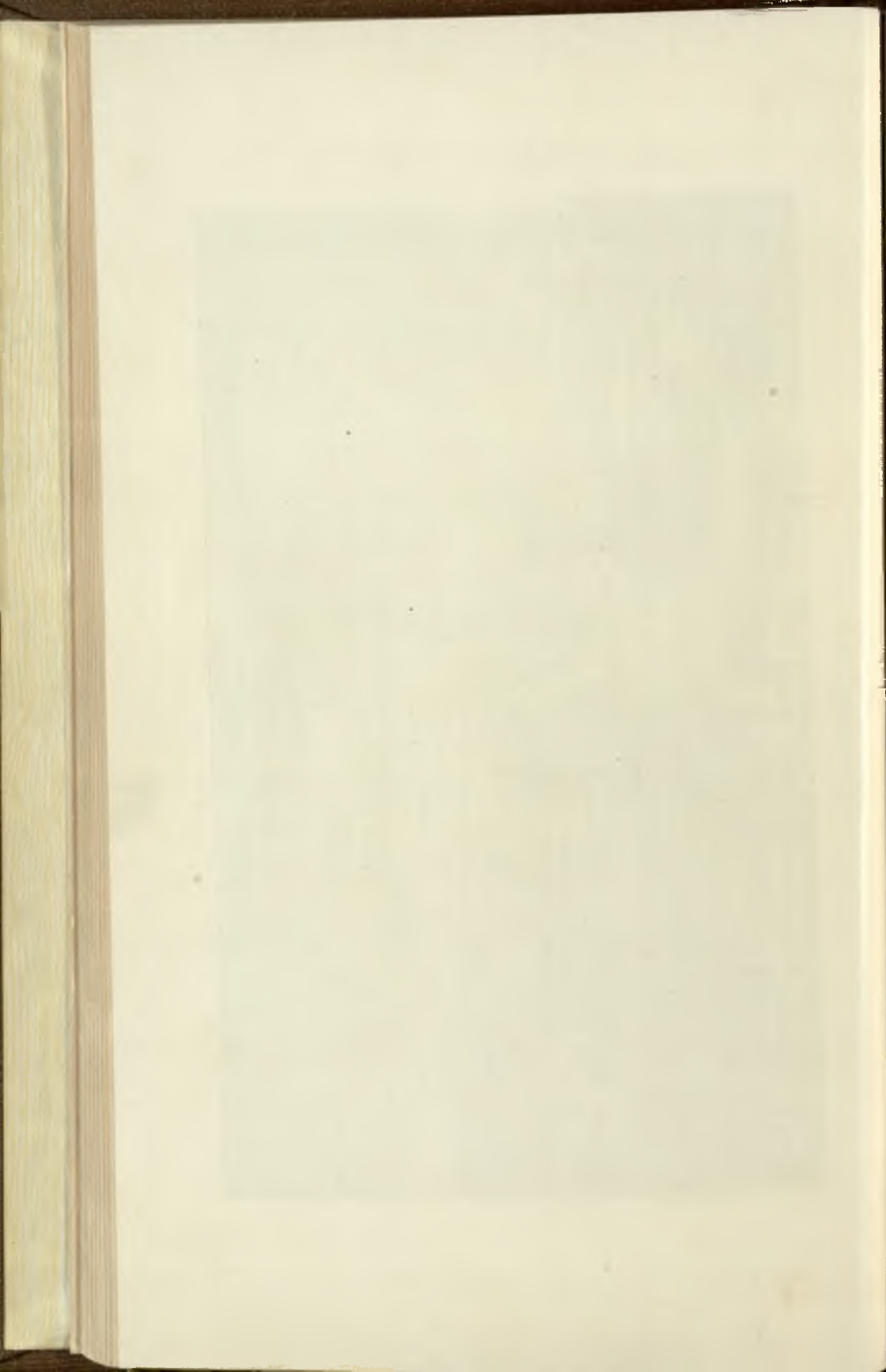
*The matriculation fee of ten dollars must be paid, in every instance, in advance, on the day that the pupil enters school. This rule is imperative, and there can be no variation from it. No deduction will be made from this fee on account of late entrance or leaving before the close of the session.*

Music tuition and art tuition fees must be paid monthly in advance. Four weeks constitute a scholastic month in music and in art.

Graduates will be charged a diploma fee of \$2.50 and proficient in the industrial arts a certificate fee of 25 cents.



SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY.



# Register of Pupils.

SESSION 1892-93.

NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Abbott, Miss Lillian E.	Acworth	Cobb.
Abbott, Miss Sallie E.	Acworth	Cobb.
Adams, Miss Pearl	Montezuma	Macon.
Anchors, Miss Nora	Haddocks	Jones.
Anderson, Miss Ida	Hawkinsville	Pulaski.
Anderson, Miss Mattie.	Garfield.	Emanuel.
Anderson, Miss Minnie B.	Bartow	Jefferson.
Ard, Miss Sallie M	Lumpkin	Stewart.
Armstrong, Miss Mary.	Albany	Dougherty.
Askew, Miss Marie	Newnan	Coweta.
Atwood, Miss Marie.	Darien	McIntosh.
Atwood, Miss Meta	Darien	McIntosh.
Ballard, Miss Mabel.	Palmetto.	Campbell.
Banks, Miss Dallye	Columbus	Muscogee.
Barksdale, Miss Lou.	Meriwether	Baldwin.
Barksdale, Miss Nannie.	Meriwether	Baldwin.
*Barnes, Miss Nettie.	Dixon.	Dawson.
Barrett, Miss Hettie	Milledgeville	Baldwin.
Bass, Miss Bessie	Deveraux.	Hancock.
Bassford, Miss Florie	Thomson	McDuffie.
Bayne, Miss Katie.	Milledgeville.	Baldwin.
Baynes, Miss Aurie.	Machen	Jasper.
Beach, Miss Bessie	Beach	Ware.
Beadles, Miss Florence	Fayetteville	Fayette.
Bearden, Miss Madge.	Buckhead	Morgan.
Bearden, Miss Rebecca	Milledgeville	Baldwin.
Bell, Miss Minnie	Hawkinsville	Pulaski.
Bell, Miss Ocey L.	Harlem.	Columbia.
Bell, Miss Sue	Milledgeville	Baldwin.
Bennett, Miss Susie	Columbus.	Muscogee.
Benton, Miss Rebecca	Pembroke.	Bryan.
Biggers, Miss Jessie	Columbus	Muscogee.
Blake, Miss Lula	Griffin	Spalding.
Bradley, Miss Nora		
Brannon, Miss Eddie.	Georgetown	Quitman.
Brannon, Miss Eva	Gordon	Wilkinson.
Briant, Miss Alice.	Athens	Clarke.
Brinson, Miss Lemmie.	Stillmore.	Emanuel.
Britt, Miss Sallie L.	Pleasant Hill	Talbot.
Bond, Miss Junie	Lloyd.	Florida.
Bostick, Miss Zilla.	Augusta	Richmond.
Bostwick, Miss Clyde	Camilla	Mitchell.
Boyd, Miss Carrie	Coal Mountain	Forsyth.
Broach, Miss Jennie.	Point Peter.	Oglethorpe.
Brown, Miss Ernestine	Savannah	Chatham.
Brown, Miss Marion	Milledgeville	Baldwin.
Brown, Miss Ona	Eldorado	Decatur.
Brown, Miss Rosa	Milledgeville	Baldwin.
Bryant, Miss Bessie.	Indian Springs.	Butts.

\*Deceased.



REGISTER OF PUPILS—*Continued.*

NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Bullard, Miss Alma M	Milledgeville	Baldwin.
Bullard, Miss Corinne	Machen	Jasper.
Burns, Miss Allie	Lily Pond	Gordon.
Burnett, Miss Minna	Atlanta	Fulton.
Bynum, Miss Kate	Ellis	Columbia.
Caldwell, Miss Lula	Sparta	Hancock.
Camp, Miss Eunice	Milledgeville	Baldwin.
Caraker, Miss Ida	Milledgeville	Baldwin.
Caraker, Miss Mamie	Milledgeville	Baldwin.
Carter, Miss Dixie	Weston	Webster.
Carter, Miss Nena	Weston	Webster.
Carter, Miss Joana	Dodo	Laurens.
Carroll, Miss Jessie	Atlanta	Fulton.
Carruthers, Miss Helen	Hawkinsville	Pulaski.
Cavedo, Miss Julia	Folkston	Charlton.
Chapman, Miss Gertrude	Macon	Bibb.
Chappell, Miss Lucile	Bronwood	Terrell.
Chipstead, Miss Henry	Blakely	Early.
Christian, Miss Mattie	Palmetto	Campbell.
Clark, Miss Alma	Americus	Sumter.
Crafton, Mrs. A. M.	Bellview	Talbot.
Craig, Miss Lizzie	Milledgeville	Baldwin.
Crichton, Miss Sarah	Columbus	Muscogee.
Cooke, Miss Edna	Bolingbroke	Monroe.
Coffield, Miss Frank	Hawkinsville	Pulaski.
Cook, Miss Julia	Attapulugus	Decatur.
Cook, Miss Nina	Dublin	Laurens.
Cook, Miss Ola R	Milledgeville	Baldwin.
Coleman, Miss Dora	Summit	Emanuel.
Collins, Miss Emma	Milledgeville	Baldwin.
Cone, Miss Kate	Decatur	DeKalb.
Conner, Miss Jessie	Cave Spring	Floyd.
Connor, Miss Metie	Social Circle	Walton.
Conyers, Miss Mary	Stilesboro	Bartow.
Corn, Miss Addie	Visage	Towns.
Corn, Miss Maggie	Visage	Towns.
Crowell, Miss Mattie	Americus	Sumter.
Davis, Miss Eunice	Smarrs	Monroe.
Davis, Miss Ernestine	Sandersville	Washington.
Dean, Miss Etta	Abbeville	Wilcox.
Dean, Miss Mabel	Oreburg	Floyd.
Dennis, Miss Winifred	Lloyd	Florida.
Dickson, Miss Emma	Talbotton	Talbot.
Dillard, Miss Fannie	Crawford.	Oglethorpe.
Driskel, Miss Eva	Stanfordville	Crawford.
Duggin, Miss Nora	Sandersville	Washington
Dunn, Miss Maggie	Americus	Sumter.
Ector, Miss Nettie	Greenville	Meriwether.
Edenfield, Miss Jessie	Swainsboro	Emanuel.
Edwards, Miss Mary	Tazewell	Marion.
Edwards, Miss Mattie	Perry	Houston.
Edwards, Miss Annie L.	Perry	Houston.
Edmundson, Miss Ava	Washington	Wilkes.
Elam, Miss Annie	Meriwether.	Baldwin.

## REGISTER OF PUPILS—Continued.

NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Elam, Miss Willie	Meriwether.	Baldwin.
Ellington, Miss Luna		Walton.
Ellison, Miss Florie	Milledgeville.	Baldwin.
Emery, Miss Kate	Brunswick.	Glynn.
Emery, Miss Mabel	Brunswick	Glynn.
English, Miss Elsie	Altamaha	Tatnall.
Evans, Miss Bessie	Milledgeville.	Baldwin.
Everette, Miss Mattie	Sandersville	Washington.
Fechner, Miss Florence	Forsyth	Monroe.
Felder, Miss Inez	Americus	Sumter.
Ferguson, Miss Minnie	Ferguson	Lee
Flisch, Miss Leonie	Augusta	Richmond.
Fort, Miss Mattie	Hawkinsville	Pulaski.
Foster, Miss Genie	Dallas	Paulding.
Fountain, Miss Ida	Irwinton	Wilkinson.
Flynt, Miss Fannie	Sharon	Taliaferro.
Fraley, Miss Fairy	Milledgeville	Baldwin.
Freeman, Miss Leila	Macon	Bibb.
Fryer, Miss Annie	Barnesville	Pike.
Fryer, Miss Lena	Blakely.	Early.
Fryer, Miss Lily	Blakely	Early.
Gaither, Miss Carrie	Newton Factory	Newton.
Gary, Miss Lula	Royston	Franklin.
Garwood, Miss Mary	Canton.	Cherokee.
Glawson, Miss Eppie	Gray's	Jones.
Godard, Miss Gertrude	Gray's	Jones.
Goodall, Miss Julia	Macon	Bibb.
Goodman, Miss Lily	Flovilla	Butts.
Goodman, Miss Essie	Dawnville	Whitfield.
Green, Miss Will K	Milledgeville	Baldwin.
Griner, Miss Zada	Statesboro	Bulloch.
Hagan, Miss Josie	Cat Creek	Lowndes.
Hagan, Miss Texas	Cat Creek	Lowndes.
Haygood, Miss Beulah	Bainbridge	Decatur.
Hall, Miss Ida	Americus	Sumter.
Hall, Miss Susie	Columbus	Muscogee.
Hardeman, Miss Maggie	Haddocks	Jones.
Hardway, Miss Mary E.		
Hardy, Miss Leila	White Sul. Sprgs.	Meriwether.
Harman, Miss Mamie	Tennille	Washington.
Harper, Miss Annie	Meriwether	Baldwin.
Harper, Miss Claud	Meriwether	Baldwin.
Harper, Miss Mamie	Meriwether	Baldwin.
Harper, Miss Nora	Gardi	Wayne.
Harrell, Miss Gertrude	Acworth	Cobb.
Harrell, Miss Orleans	Eastman	Dodge.
Harris, Miss Mamie	Milledgeville	Baldwin.
Harris, Miss Myra	Jersey	Walton.
Harvard, Miss Bessie	Cochran	Pulaski.
Harvey, Miss Hattie	Buena Vista	Marion.
Harvey, Miss Lizzie	Buena Vista	Marion.
Harvey, Miss Nan	Buena Vista	Marion.
Hendrix, Miss Corinne	Milledgeville	Baldwin.
Hemphill, Miss Lula	Tignall	Wilkes.

## REGISTER OF PUPILS—Continued.

NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Herring, Miss Dora	Lone Oak	Meriwether.
Hicks, Miss Kate	Delta	Macon.
Hightower, Miss Lucy	Mountville	Troup.
Hines, Miss Maud	Milledgeville	Baldwin.
Hines, Miss Mattie	Milledgeville	Baldwin.
Hinson, Miss Anna	Lumber City	Telfair.
Hinson, Miss Della A.	Lumber City	Telfair.
Hobbs, Miss Annie	Crawfordville	Taliaferro.
Hodge, Miss Dessa C.	Shady Dale	Jasper.
Hollinshead, Miss Clarke	Milledgeville	Baldwin.
Horne, Miss Belle	Griffin	Spalding.
Houston, Miss Mattie L.	West Point	Troup.
Howard Miss Clyde	Cusseta	Chattahoochee.
Howard Miss Pauline	Jefferson	Jackson.
Howell, Miss Eva	White Plains	Greene.
Humber, Miss Kate	Milledgeville	Baldwin.
Hunnicut, Miss Lida	Athens	Clarke.
Hunnicut, Miss Lucie	Athens	Clarke.
Hutcheon, Miss Emily	Winterville	Oglethorpe.
Jack, Miss Lillias	Knoxville	Crawford.
Jackson, Miss Annie	Anon	Oglethorpe.
Jackson, Miss Laura	Newnan	Coweta.
Jackson, Miss Lizzie	Hutching	Oglethorpe.
James, Miss Essie	Fort Valley	Houston.
Janes, Miss Annie	Augusta	Richmond.
Johnson, Miss Ada	Turin	Coweta.
*Johnson, Miss Florie	Winterville	Clarke.
Jones, Miss Hattie	Devereaux	Hancock.
Julian, Miss Jamie	Wooley's Ford	Hall.
Kellogg, Miss Fannie	Canton	Cherokee.
Kelly, Miss Leonora	Tennille	Washington.
Kendrick, Miss Minnie	Pleasant Hill	Talbot
Kennedy, Miss Dora	Cordele	Dooly.
Kitchens, Miss Bessie	Gibson	Glascock.
Lamar, Miss Marie	Milledgeville	Baldwin.
Lancaster, Miss Allie	Hawkinsville	Pulaski.
Lancaster, Miss Ola	Hawkinsville	Pulaski.
Lane, Miss Berta	Valdosta	Lowndes.
Lane, Miss Naomi	Milledgeville	Baldwin.
Lanier, Miss Cora	Savannah	Chatham.
Latimer, Miss Hattie	Shoals	Hancock.
Lazenby, Miss Georgia	Berzelia	Columbia.
Lazenby, Miss Fannie M.		
Leake, Miss Annie	Cartersville	Bartow.
Lester, Miss Annie	Montezuma	Macon.
Lester, Miss Sallie May	Grantville	Coweta.
Leverett, Miss Alice	Batonton	Putnam.
Lively, Miss Nina	Millen	Burke.
Lumsden, Miss Etta	Macon	Bibb.
Mapp, Miss Annie	Milledgeville	Baldwin.
Mapp, Miss Roxy	Milledgeville	Baldwin.
Martin, Miss Addie L.	Sandersville	Washington.
Martin, Miss Claud	Sandersville	Washington.
Mason, Miss Ione	Sparta	Hancock.

\*Deceased.

REGISTER OF PUPILS—*Continued.*

NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Mathews, Miss Sallie	Carrollton	Carroll.
Merritt, Miss Mattie	McElroy	Bibb.
Milam, Miss Louise	Stilesboro	Bartow.
Miller, Miss Eunice	Walthourville	Liberty.
Miller, Miss Maggie	Walthourville	Liberty.
Miller, Miss Ross	Albany	Dougherty.
Mims, Miss Bessie	Prattville	Alabama.
Minor, Miss Inez	Meriwether.	Baldwin.
Mobley, Miss Bessie May	Atlanta.	Fulton.
Mobley, Miss Fannie	Lumber City	Montgomery.
Mobley, Miss Mamie	Lumber City	Montgomery.
Moody, Miss Sue Bell	Maxey's	Oglethorpe.
Mongin, Miss Pearl	Augusta	Richmond.
Moore, Mrs. Arabella	Winterville	Clarke.
Moore, Miss Florida	Augusta	Richmond.
Moore, Miss Mattie L.	White Plains	Greene.
Moran, Miss Bessie	Milledgeville	Baldwin.
Morgan, Miss Theodosia	Ellabell	Bryan.
Moring, Miss Nora	Collins	Tatnall.
Morris, Mrs. Ida L.	Milledgeville	Baldwin.
Morton, Miss Annie	Lexington	Oglethorpe.
Myrick, Miss Annie	Meriwether.	Baldwin.
Myrick, Miss Mattie	Meriwether	Baldwin.
McAfee, Miss Pearl	Canton.	Cherokee.
McAfee, Miss Roberta	Canton	Cherokee.
McCray, Miss Ida	Sparta	Hancock.
McDaniel, Miss Julia	Calhoun	Gordon.
McIver, Miss Mamie	Cordele	Dooly.
McGriff, Miss Fannie	Hawkinsville	Pulaski.
McGinty, Miss Pearl	Cadley	Warren.
McLeod, Miss Hennie	Valdosta	Lowndes.
McLemore, Miss Maggie	Covena	Emanuel.
McMillan, Miss Isabel	Milledgeville	Baldwin.
McNair, Miss Hebbie	Calvary	Decatur.
Neal, Miss Laura	Banksville.	Banks.
Newell, Miss Mary	Milledgeville	Baldwin.
Norvell, Miss Susie E.	Harlem	Columbia.
Orr, Miss Ola	Newnan	Coweta.
Overstreet, Miss Maggie	Sylvania	Screven.
Overstreet, Miss Sallie	Sylvania	Screven.
Overton, Miss Susie		
Page, Miss Julia	Canton	Cherokee.
Palmer, Miss Ola	Gordon	Wilkinson.
Parker, Miss Minnie	Milledgeville	Baldwin.
Patterson, Miss Mary	Cumming	Forsyth.
Patterson, Miss Nettie	Sunny Side	Spalding.
Pearson, Miss Lillian	Altamaha	Tatnall.
Perkerson, Miss Leila	Atlanta.	Fulton.
Peterson, Miss Mallie	Mt. Vernon.	Montgomery.
Peterson, Miss Susie	Wadley	Jefferson.
Perry, Miss Eva	Milledgeville	Baldwin.
Perryman, Miss Mattie	Talbotton	Talbot.
Phillips, Miss Annie	Hillsboro	Jasper.
Pinkus, Miss Minnie	Milledgeville	Baldwin.

REGISTER OF PUPILS—*Continued.*

NAME	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Pinkus, Miss Pauline	Milledgeville	Baldwin.
Pipkin, Miss Naomi	Tennille	Washington.
Prichard, Miss Kate	Augusta	Richmond.
Prichard, Miss Mary	Haralson	Coweta.
Prosser, Miss Agnes	Milledgeville	Baldwin.
Prosser, Miss Lily	Milledgeville	Baldwin.
Poer, Miss Mary	West Point	Harris.
Ponder, Miss Annie	Haywood	Chattooga.
Pounds, Miss Nora	Milledgeville	Baldwin.
Powell, Miss Susie D.	Sparta	Hancock.
Randle, Miss Sidney	Lumpkin	Stewart.
Ray, Miss Bessie	Atlanta	Fulton.
Reid, Miss Roselyn	Griffin	Spalding.
Rice, Miss Alice	Pleasant Grove	Forsyth.
Richey, Miss Anna	Harmony Grove	Banks.
Rivers, Miss Mary	Devereaux	Hancock.
Rhodes, Miss Ida B.	Madison	Morgan.
Roberts, Miss Mollie	Linton	Hancock.
Robinson, Miss Daisy	Milledgeville	Baldwin.
Roebuck, Miss Kate	Harlem	Columbia.
Rouquemore, Miss Mamie	Clopton	Putman.
Rountree, Miss Amy	Swainsboro	Emanuel.
Rountree, Miss Mary E.	Summit	Emanuel.
Rowan, Miss Florence	Cartersville	Bartow.
Rowe, Miss Mary G.	Dublin	Laurens.
Rudolph, Miss Emily	Folkston	Charlton.
Russell, Miss Rosa Lee	Tompkins	Camden.
Sanders, Miss Otie	Danielsville	Madison.
Scaife, Miss Willie May	Camilla	Mitchell.
Scott, Miss Maud	Canton	Cherokee.
Scott, Miss Fannie	Milledgeville	Baldwin.
Shea, Miss Mittie	Milledgeville	Baldwin.
Shell, Miss Jimmie	Turin	Coweta.
Short, Miss Mamie	Washington	Wilkes.
Short, Miss Elah	Washington	Wilkes.
Smith, Miss Estelle	Smithboro	Jasper.
Smith, Miss Berta	Blakely	Early.
Smith, Miss Mamie	Ellabell	Bryan.
Smith, Miss Emmie B.	Palmetto	Campbell.
Smith, Miss Mary Will	Kittrell	Johnson.
Smith, Miss Mattie	Brunswick	Glynn.
Smith, Miss Mattie S.	Cat Creek	Lowndes.
Smith, Miss Clara	Milledgeville	Hancock.
Smith, Miss Nina		Hancock.
Smith, Miss Lizzie	Ivey Star	Wilkinson.
Sloumb, Miss Sallie	Bradley	Jones.
Speight, Miss Brunby	Fort Gaines	Clay.
Spence, Miss Emmie	Camilla	Mitchell.
Spence, Miss Lawson	Camilla	Mitchell.
Stafford, Miss Maycie	Dalton	Whitfield.
Stevens, Miss Mozelle	Cusseta	Chattahoochee.
Stevens, Miss Allie	Fairburn	Campbell.
Sturges, Miss Bessie	Milledgeville	Baldwin.

REGISTER OF PUPILS—*Continued.*

NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Sturges, Miss Florence	Milledgeville	Baldwin.
Sutherland, Miss Meric	Milledgeville	Baldwin.
Sutherland, Miss Willie	Milledgeville	Baldwin.
Sykes, Miss May	Sparta	Hancock.
Tappan, Miss Della	White Plains	Greene.
Tatum, Miss Kittie	Milledgeville	Baldwin.
Thomas, Miss Myra	Sparta	Hancock.
Thompson, Miss Charlotte	Atlanta	Fulton.
Tompkins, Miss Marilu	Albany	Dougherty.
Tompkins, Miss Julia	Albany	Dougherty.
Toomer, Miss Loretto	Portsmouth	Virginia.
Thrash, Miss Kate	Griffin	Spalding.
Travis, Miss Minnie	Selma	Clayton.
Trout, Miss Eva	Pendergrass	Jackson.
Turner, Miss Carrie	Sparta	Hancock.
Underwood, Miss Nellie	Milledgeville	Baldwin.
Usher, Miss Belah	Lumpkin	Stewart.
Vaughn, Miss Minnie	Augusta	Richmond.
Verdel, Miss Rosa	Rock Fence	Elbert.
Vickers, Miss Amanda	Willacoochee	Coffee.
Vickers, Miss Ellen	Willacoochee	Coffee.
Vinson, Miss Hattie	Milledgeville	Baldwin.
Ware, Miss Bessie	Goshen	Lincoln.
Walker, Miss Mattie	Laurens Hill	Laurens.
Walker, Miss Alice	Milledgeville	Baldwin.
Wall, Miss Mamie	Milledgeville	Baldwin.
Wallace, Miss Imogene	Millen	Burke.
Ward, Miss Lizzie	Humber	Stewart.
Warde, Miss Eula	Milner	Pike.
Watkins, Miss Maria	Hawkinsville	Pulaski.
Watson, Miss Florence	Acworth	Cobb.
Watt, Miss Fannie	Camilla	Mitchell.
Watt, Miss Lila	Camilla	Mitchell.
West, Miss Mary Sue	Cedartown	Polk.
West, Miss Rosa Lee	Cedartown	Polk.
West, Miss Olive	Griffin	Spalding.
West, Miss Maggie	Leesburg	Lee.
Westmoreland, Miss Fannie	Austell	Cobb.
White, Miss Myrtle	Milledgeville	Baldwin.
White, Miss Effie	Statesboro	Bulloch.
White, Miss Moddie	Cedartown	Polk.
Whitaker, Miss Addie	Milledgeville	Baldwin.
Whitaker, Miss Gertrude	Milledgeville	Baldwin.
Williams, Miss Alcalomb	Collins	Tatnall.
Williams, Miss Duchess	Collins	Tatnall.
Williams, Miss Elvira	Baxley	Appling.
Williams, Miss Fannie	Milledgeville	Baldwin.
Williams, Miss Laura	Rains	Dooly.
Williams, Miss Minnie L.	Reidsville	Tatnall.
Wilson, Miss Lucy	Roberta	
Willie, Miss Alice	Louisville	Jefferson.
Wolfe, Miss Mamie	Dublin	Laurens.

REGISTER OF PUPILS—*Continued.*

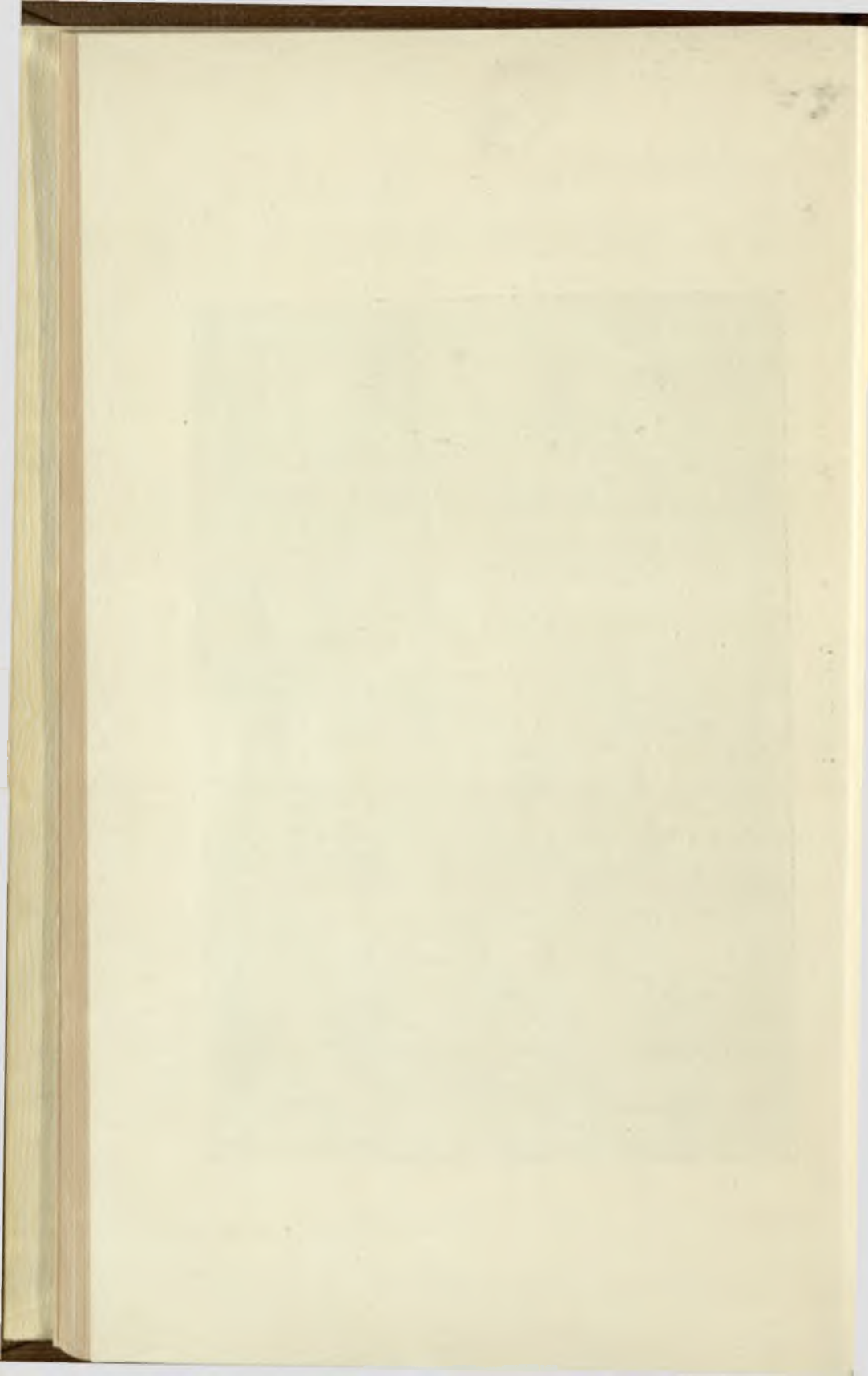
NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Wright, Miss Louise.....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Wright, Miss Louise H.....	Brunswick.....	Glynn.
Wright, Miss Ada.....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Young, Miss Alice.....	Pearly.....	Laurens.
Total attendance.....		370
Counties represented.....		98

In the above list are not included the forty-five children of the Model School, and the many special pupils in Music and in Art, but only the regular matriculates who were under all of the rules and regulations of the college, and who wore the college uniform.



THE MANSION.





## Remarks on Attendance.

The number in the several classes of the Collegiate Department during the session was as follows:

Sub-Freshman .....	50
Freshman .....	160
Sophomore .....	80
Junior .....	55
Senior .....	12

All pupils in the school, unless specially excused, took the Collegiate Course of study in whole or in part, hence the above enumeration includes nearly the entire student body.

Number of normal students .....	124
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The attendance on the various industrial arts taught in the school was as follows:

Stenography and typewriting .....	52
Telegraphy .....	30
Dressmaking .....	120
Bookkeeping .....	86
Cooking .....	68

On Commencement Day, Tuesday, June 13th, 1893, diplomas and certificates were awarded as follows:

### Collegiate Graduates.

Pearl Adams .....	Macon County.
Annie J. Fryer .....	I like County.
Mattie Lou Houston .....	Troup County.
Eva Howell .....	Greene County.
Mattie Lee Moore .....	Greene County.
Katie Lee Thrash .....	Spalding County.

**Proficients in Stenography.**

Nora Bradley	.....	
Florence Fechner	.....	Spalding County.
Annie Fryer	.....	Pike County.
Alice Leverette	.....	Putnam County.
Eva Perry	.....	Baldwin County.
Sydney Randle	.....	Stewart County.
Fannie Williams	.....	Baldwin County.
Nettie Ector	.....	Meriwether County.
Edna Cocks	.....	Monroe County.
Pauline Pinkus	.....	Baldwin County.

**Proficients in Bookkeeping.**

Alice Victoria Leverette	.....	Putnam County.
Allie Burns	.....	Gordon County.
Merie Virginia Sutherland	.....	Baldwin County.
Sallie Overstreet	.....	Screven County.
Bela Procta Usher	.....	Stewart County.
Roselyn Reid	.....	Spalding County.
Hattie Vinson	.....	Baldwin County.
Minnie Pinkus	.....	Baldwin County.

**Proficients in Telegraphy.**

Lena Fryer	.....	Early County.
Nellie Underwood	.....	Baldwin County.

**Proficients in Dressmaking.**

Marie Lamar	.....	Baldwin County.
Eula Ward	.....	Pike County.
Della Hinson	.....	Montgomery County.
Clark Hollinshead	.....	Baldwin County.
Etta Dean	.....	Dooly County.
Alice Bryant	.....	Clarke County.
Lucille Hightower	.....	Troup County.
Mrs. A. R. Moore	.....	Oglethorpe County.

Maud Hines .....	Baldwin County.
Claude Martin .....	Washington County.
Jimmie Shell .....	Coweta County.
Minnie Parker .....	Baldwin County.
Mary Will Smith .....	Johnson County.

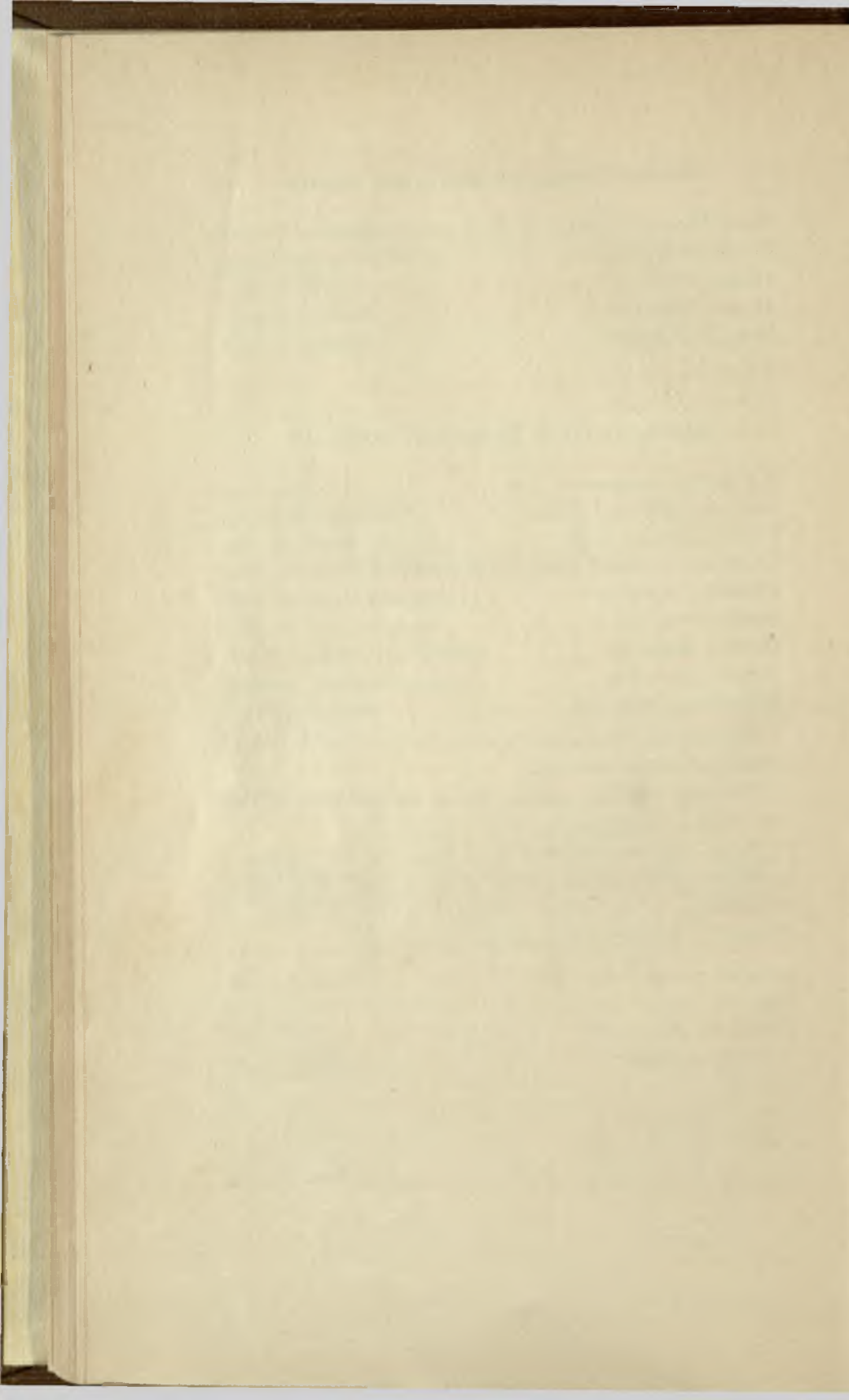
### Calendar for Session 1893-94.

Wednesday, September 13th .....	Opening Day.
December 25th and 26th .....	Christmas Holidays.
Friday, January 19th .....	Lee Memorial Day.
Thursday, February 22d .....	Washington Memorial Day.
Thursday, April 26th .....	Confederate Memorial Day.
Sunday, June 3d .....	Commencement Sermon.
Monday, June 4th .....	Exhibition of School Work.
Tuesday, June 5th .....	Annual Literary Address.
Wednesday, June 6th .....	Graduating Day.

The historic Memorial Days are observed by the school with appropriate exercises.

Thanksgiving Day and one day in the first week in May are given as holidays.

Pupils are not permitted to go home for the Christmas holidays except under pledge of being back, Providence permitting, when school reopens on the morning of December 27th.



# APPENDIX.

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By a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Georgia Normal and Industrial College, the Baccalaureate Address of President Chappell, delivered to the second class to graduate from the institution, was ordered published as an appendix to the catalogue, and is accordingly given below:

## Baccalaureate Address

—OF—

J. HARRIS CHAPPELL,

PRESIDENT OF THE GEORGIA NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE

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*Delivered in the Chapel of the College Tuesday Morning, June 18th, 1893*

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“WHAT GOOD THING CAN YOU SHOW US?”

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### *Young Ladies of the Graduating Class:*

I have an indistinct recollection of having read somewhere, years ago, in some old book, possibly it may have been the Bible, but I am not sure, a story about a king who was so renowned for his wisdom that as he traveled through the country throngs of people would gather around him, and looking up into his face would cry out eagerly, “Oh, mighty king and seer, what good thing can you show us?” My young friends, I believe I realize at this moment the feelings of that king as that eager cry greeted his ears, for as I look into your bright, expectant faces it seems to me I can see written upon every lineament of your countenance the importunate demand, “What good thing can you show us?”; and I feel as if I would be willing to coin my very life’s blood into words if I could thereby show you some-

thing full worthy of this noble occasion, if I could thereby give tongue to utterances that would fall upon your hearts and souls a golden benediction for time and for eternity ; but, young ladies, let me tell you that during the whole twenty years that I have been teaching school, during the whole twenty years that I have stood as teacher before boys and girls, before youths and maidens, before young men and young women, I have never yet been able to answer, as I thought it should be answered, that eager, importunate cry that ever flows from the young human soul, "What good thing can you show us ?" Much less am I able to give it an adequate answer on this impressive occasion, when I behold you on this sweet June day, at this critical period of your life, in your beautiful maidenhood, "standing with reluctant feet where the brook and river meet." But, young ladies, let me tell you furthermore that it is not only kings and seers and teachers that must answer that demand, "What good thing can you show us ?" Every human soul in this world must answer it to every other human soul with which it comes in contact. Two strangers meet on the highway of life, hand clasps hand, eye looks into eye, soul searches soul, and each of the other asks, "Now what good thing can you show me?" Ten thousand times every hour in the day that little drama of deep significance is enacted in this world of ours. Not a new girl entered that dormitory over yonder while it was your home this session but from the secret heart of every one of you there, there went out the silent query, "We wonder what good thing she can show us ?" what beauty of person, what grace of manner, what charm of intellect, what nobility of character ? Not a new teacher stepped into your class rooms this session but he was confronted by a hundred bright, watching eyes with the silent, eloquent appeal, "What good thing can you show us?" Not a stranger goes to make his home in any city or in any community or any household but from all the inhabitants thereof goes out the demand "What good thing can you show us?" And, young ladies, as you go out into the world and into life that demand will be made of you constantly, imperatively, importunately.

You know that old story about the sphynx that stood by the roadside and asked a riddle of every passer-by ; but by whatever

route you go out from this institution, whether by the north or the east, or the west or the south, by your roadside there stands a spirit ten thousand times more importunate than the sphynx that will ask of you no riddle, but that deep, solemn, serious question: "What good thing can you show us?" Into whatever community, into whatever neighborhood, into whatever household or home you may enter, that spirit is there awaiting you, ready to say: "You have been to the Georgia Normal and Industrial College, that Georgia Normal and Industrial College about which we have heard so much, upon which the State of Georgia has lavished so much money, and that claims to be in the very van and forefront of modern educational progress. You bear the sign manual of its approval in your hand, now, what good thing can you show us?" Young ladies, whether you will or not, for better or for worse, you must answer that demand, and there are four ways in which you must answer it. First, you must answer it by your handiwork; second, you must answer it by your intellectual culture; third, you must answer it by your character; and fourth, you must answer it by your religious faith. First, I say, you must answer it by your handiwork. What is woman's handiwork? Let us see. On the very first page of the Bible we are told that God gave man the earth to subdue it and to have dominion over it, and just a little further on we read that "God put man in the garden of Eden to dress it and to keep it," and that "God made woman to be a helpmeet unto man." Subsequently, by mutual agreement between these partners, man and woman, a division of labor was made, and now throughout the civilized world it is universally understood that man's distinctive share of the work is "to subdue the earth and have dominion over it," and woman's distinctive share of the work is "to dress the garden and to keep it." That, then, is woman's handiwork, to dress and keep the garden in which Almighty God has placed her; for every woman who has a home or any semblance of a home, however bare and meager—nay, though it be but the four walls of her own bedchamber—has there a garden to dress and to keep. In her own person she has a garden which she is bound to dress, and to keep always perfectly sweet and pure and wholesome, and



clothed in the very best and most becoming garments, and beautified with the most appropriate adornments that her taste can devise and her means can afford. In her own bedroom she has a garden which she is bound to keep always exquisitely clean and neat and orderly, and as far as in her lies, bright and sunny and cheery. In the parlor, in the dining room, in the kitchen, in the flower garden, in the nursery, in the sick room, she has a garden, demanding in a thousand ways her constant care, and the forming, reforming, transforming touch of her woman's handiwork. This dressing and keeping of the garden, this housekeeping, this home-making, is woman's first, most imperative, paramount duty in this world. Some of you may know the story of Marie Bashkirtseff, that poor Russian girl, high-born, gifted and beautiful, who died a few years ago in Italy, literally consumed to death by her burning desire to be a great artist, to paint beautiful pictures that might make her famous in her own and in coming generations; but a nobler ambition than that which killed poor Marie Bashkirtseff is that which fills the heart of a woman who tries to make her own home a picture of perfect beauty and loveliness. For every woman that is the noblest of all accomplishments, the very finest of the fine arts. Or, to put the whole matter in one short, prosaic sentence, woman's prime function in human society is domestic utility; and in this school we have emphasized that function more perhaps than was ever done in any Southern educational institution before.

The very first rule of your dormitory, as appears on the printed card, is "Students must rise early, dress neatly, and put their rooms in perfect order before breakfast;" that means domestic utility. The most popular industrial taught in this institution, and the only study taught in the entire college that employs two teachers, is dressmaking; that means domestic utility.

No girl is allowed to graduate from this institution until she has taken a thorough, full year's course in cooking; that means domestic utility. And I earnestly trust that, as the years go by, this domestic utility feature of our work may be more and more emphasized and rendered constantly more and more thoroughly

practical, so that hereafter, whenever a graduate goes out from this institution and the people of Georgia demand of her "What good thing can you show us?" she will be able to respond with joyous alacrity by her skill in these plain but noble household arts; so that wherever she may go in this broad commonwealth "the wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for her, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose"; so that at the touch of her woman's handiwork bare, bald, ugly places in Georgia homes may gradually disappear, and "in place of the brier shall come up the fir tree, and in place of the thorn shall come up the myrtle tree."

It has not been a great many years, young ladies, since even in the most highly civilized countries in the world this domestic utility was regarded as woman's only proper sphere; for her energies of mind and heart there was absolutely nothing beyond domestic utility, or as the hateful Iago, in Shakespeare's Othello, sarcastically puts it, all that woman was worth in the world was "to nurse young fools and chronicle small beer." But, thank heaven, that idea, with its stunting tendencies on the female mind, has passed away. Modern civilization has raised woman to a higher plane than that; modern civilization is building woman up on a nobler plan than that, and now beyond the narrow confines of her domestic utility sweeps the broad horizon of her intellectual culture. So when you go out from this institution and the people of Georgia call to you, "What good thing can you show us?" they will expect in reply not only domestic utility, but the strong, gentle, pervasive influence of your intellectual culture. What is intellectual culture? In the first place, let me tell you, young ladies, that mere knowledge and learning and scholarship, however profound, however thorough, however accurate, do not of themselves constitute culture. I have known many, many men and women, who had all of that and who were yet very far from being persons of culture; but the fine, ennobling effect of knowledge on mind, heart, character and conduct—that is culture.

A knowledge of Latin or Greek, that is not culture, but through the matchless languages of Greece and Rome to put yourself in touch with the master minds of that olden time, and

to feel the thrill of their mighty thoughts through all the nerve centers of your being and to have your own language improved thereby, and your own mind expanded thereby, and your own sentiments liberalized thereby; that is culture. A knowledge of poetry and literature, that is not culture, though you should read and study a thousand volumes on the subject, but to attune your own heart strings to the sweetest and noblest music of the poet's lyre; that is culture. To look at human life and human nature as pictured and ennobled by the profound and myriad-minded Shakespeare, and to have your own humanity deepened and broadened thereby; that is culture. A knowledge of the Bible, that is not culture, though you should be able to relate every story and tell every incident and quote every text from Genesis to Revelations; but to dwell in spirit with poor patient Job under the palm trees of Arabia, and to listen to him as he pours out his suffering soul in prayers and hosannas to the ever-living God, and to feel your own heart deeply touched thereby, and your own soul uplifted, edified and rendered forever more worshipful thereby; that is culture. A knowledge of astronomy, that is not culture, but to go out on these sweet June nights and stand beneath the blue, bending skies and with a seer's loving eye to watch the complex movements of the planets and the grand procession of constellations in their everlasting march athwart the firmament, to hearken to the music of the spheres, to listen with rapt attention to the songs sung by those silent stars, and to strive to harmonize your own life with their perfect rhythmic movements; that is culture. Knowledge merely grasped by the intellect, knowledge merely comprehended by the understanding is not culture, but only that knowledge that is assimilated by the immortal spirit that dwells in your mortal bodies is true culture. Knowledge that ministers to personal vanity and personal ambition, knowledge that is made subservient to any purely personal and selfish end, is not culture; but only that knowledge that helps you to understand your right relations to the universe around you, that knowledge that is a revelation to you of your humblest as well as your highest duty in human life, that knowledge that helps you to overcome

the downward tendencies of your poor human nature, that helps you to keep your soul erect and ever aspiring towards its God ; only such knowledge is true culture.

So the only knowledge that is true culture for a girl is that which beautifies and improves her character, that makes her language better, her conversation more intelligent, her manners more gentle and refined, her heart more loving and charitable, her aspirations higher and her whole nature nobler, in a word, that knowledge that enters as a vital principle into her daily life, influencing unconsciously for good her every thought, her every word and her every act. Young ladies, if your higher education does not do that for you, your higher education is a failure, though you should be able to stand the most searching examination that every teacher in the State of Georgia could give you. The people of Georgia have a right to expect culture like that from every graduate of this institution. The people of Georgia have a right to expect that every one of you, into whatever community you may go, of whatever household you may become a member, over whatever home you may preside, shall carry with you there the strong, gentle, refining, ennobling, pervasive though unobtrusive influence of this high and noble culture. But it is needless for me to say to you that no college on earth can, of itself, give you completely such culture as this. All that the best college in the world can do is to prepare the soil and sow the seed ; it is for you to determine what the harvest shall be. All that the best college in the world can do is to give you an arc of the circle of an higher education ; it is for you to bring that arc full circle home ; and to do that will require on your part, constant, earnest, thoughtful effort at self-improvement. So only can culture have its perfect work ; so only when the people of Georgia call to you, "What good thing can you show us ?" will you be able to respond with that mighty factor in the upbuilding of a higher civilization, a deeply, thoroughly nobly cultured womanhood. But, young ladies, culture like this presupposes a native nobility of character. You cannot build up a noble culture on an ignoble character. The monster Caliban, in Shakespeare's play of the Tempest, is an example of

an attempt to do so with its resulting failure; and in these days of education and over education we frequently meet with persons whose moral nature is unable to support or sustain the generous culture that has been bestowed upon them. Culture is dependent for its worth upon character, but character possesses a value entirely independent of culture and infinitely higher than culture, and, young ladies, you may be sure that in whatever situation you may be placed in life your character will count for more than your culture, for more than your talents, for more than your accomplishments, for more than anything else that enters into the composition of your individuality. Nearly every kind of human ability is sometimes put in situations where it is so "cabined, cribbed, confined" by circumstances, that it has no chance to show itself, and goes unrecognized and unfelt; but such is not the case with character. Character is always recognized, character is always felt, character always tells for all that it is truly worth. For many years Stonewall Jackson was a plodding professor in an obscure college, and no one suspected the truth, that he was a man of great and original genius, but every student in that college, during all those years, recognized and felt the extraordinary purity and nobility of his character, just as clearly as it was afterwards realized by General Lee and the great Confederate army. For thirty years Oliver Cromwell was an obscure farmer among the hills of Northern England, and no one divined the wonderful resources of his intellect, but his force of character was felt in that little community in which he lived, moved and had his being just as powerfully as it was afterwards felt by the whole great English nation.

And so, young ladies, you may be put in situations in life where your intellectual superiority, if you have any, will not be worth much to you, where your talent may avail you little, where your accomplishments will be absolutely useless, but you never can be placed in any spot on God's inhabited earth, in association with your fellow beings, where whatever purity, whatever force, whatever nobility of character you may possess will not be recognized, will not be felt, will not tell for all that it is truly

worth. So, after all, character is the main thing; and when you go out into the world and the people call to you, "What good thing can you show us?" the best and highest that you can show is a thoroughly womanly character; a womanly character with its four priceless jewels: modesty, purity, truth and love. Modesty, purity, truth and love, the emerald, pearl, ruby and diamond of a womanly character, polished by the hand of a noble culture and set in the gold of an earnest purpose—may such be the diadem that shall crown your womanhood! But in what light shall these jewels shine? Whence comes the light that most glorifies womanly character, that most glorifies manly character, that most glorifies human life, human nature and everything in this world of ours? Does it not come from above? Does it not come from that same heaven whence beamed the light at creation's dawn, when the morning stars sang together and all the sons of God shouted for joy? Does it not come from that same heaven whence poured the light that fell upon Moses on Sinai, upon the watching shepherds on the plains of Judea, upon the Saviour of mankind on the mount of transfiguration, and that played like a halo around the Virgin's brow? Young ladies, human life never has been, human life never can be, glorified and truly ennobled by any other light than that. What is the finest product of the human soul? I heard that query asked in your Normal Reading Circle a few weeks ago, but it went unanswered, I believe. Religious faith would be my answer to it, for I believe more strongly and more deeply than I believe in any other thing that has ever been submitted to the consideration of my mind, that simple, childlike, sublime belief in God, love of God, worship of God, is the very highest thing to which any human being ever has attained or ever can attain in this world. This religious faith, this belief in something beyond this life, better than this life, to which this life stands vitally related, is an instinct. It is an instinct planted by the hand of nature in the inmost core of our being. It is an intuition. It is the deepest, strongest, holiest, sublimest of all human intuitions. It is the motive of man's noblest living and the source of his highest inspirations and aspirations. God grant that it may never be displaced in your hearts by that horrible nightmare of materialism that is now so prevalent in the

world ; that horrible nightmare of materialism with its gospel of dirt that is now being preached from the house tops all over the world, and that tells you that that old, simple, sublime religion is all a lie ; that there is no God, that you have no soul, that you came from frog, spawn through a monkey, and that when you die you must rot like the vilest worm that crawls upon the face of the earth and that is the end of all and the all of human life.

God grant that the greatest potential joys of your hearts and the noblest powers of your souls may never be paralyzed and deadened by this hideous doctrine of Atheism. God grant that the old, simple, sublime worshipful belief in God, Heaven and immortality may ever be the dominating influence in your life, for so only can you attain to the highest development of your nature ; so only can you give the noblest of answers when the world calls to you, "What good thing can you show us?" In your mysterious journey across this earth "from eternity onward towards eternity," that demand will be made of you at every step, and oh, how much depends upon how you shall answer it. Your own individual prosperity, the happiness of homes and households, the peace and joy of communities, the purity and righteousness of society, the upbuilding of Georgia's civilization, the progress of the human race, and the salvation of immortal souls, all depend, in a greater or less degree, upon how you shall answer that demand ; and then perhaps in future years little children, fresh from the hands of God, bone of your bone and flesh of your flesh, may gather around your knees, and with lovelit eyes and trustful hearts may look up into your faces and cry "What good thing can you show us?" Oh, then a greater responsibility than ever rested upon king or seer or teacher will rest upon you to give a right and noble answer. God help you to give it.

And now, young ladies, as a very last word to you to-day, if I might do so without any appearance of sacrilege or profanation, I would fain lay my hands upon the head of each one of you with the beautiful benediction of the Episcopal prayer-book : "Defend, O Lord, this thy child, with thy heavenly grace, that she may continue thine forever, and daily increase in the Holy Spirit more and more until she come to thine everlasting kingdom."

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