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Spring 1893

## Catalog 1893 - 1894

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# Faculty.

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J. HARRIS CHAPPELL, A.M., PRESIDENT, *Episc.*

Teacher of History.

E. C. BRANSON, *Presbyterian*

Professor of Pedagogy.

D. L. EARNEST, *Meth.*

Professor of Natural Science.

*Miss Pauline Jones, Meth*  
MRS. C. D. CRAWLEY,

Teacher of Mathematics.

MISS MARY A. BACON, *Meth.*

Teacher of English.

MISS JENNIE T. CLARKE, *Bapt.*

Teacher of Latin.

MISS MARY P. JONES, *Meth.*

Normal Training Teacher.

MRS. EMMA K. HEAD, *Meth.*

Principal of Model School.

MISS FLORENCE A. FITCH, *Pres.*

Teacher of Free-Hand and Industrial Drawing.

MISS JULIA A. FLISCH, *Pres.*

Teacher of Stenography, Typewriting and Telegraphy.

*Miss*  
MISS JENNIE MCBEE, *Meth.*

Teacher of Bookkeeping and Penmanship.

*Miss Lula Quinn, Meth.*

Faculty—Continued.

MRS. F. I. CROWELL,

Teacher of Dressmaking.

*Bapt.*

MISS LILLA MOREL,

Teacher of Cooking and Domestic Economy.

*Meth.*

MISS SARAH E. BOUDREN,

Teacher of Physical Culture and Physiology.

*Epiac.*

MISS ALICE NAPIER,

Assistant Teacher of English.

*Meth.*

MRS. FANNIE M. SHEALY,

Assistant Teacher of Dressmaking.

*Bapt.*

MRS. M. R. LAMAR,

Teacher of Instrumental Music.

*Epiac.*

MRS. C. S. LIGGETT,

Teacher of Vocal Music.

*Epiac.*

MISS HATTIE N. ELLIS,

Teacher of Fine Art.

*Epiac.*

MRS. KATE GLENN,

Matron.

*Meth.*

MISS LIZZIE P. NAPIER,

Assistant Matron.

*Epiac.*

K. C. BULLARD,

Bookkeeper.

*Meth.*

JESSE T. LEONARD,

Engineer.

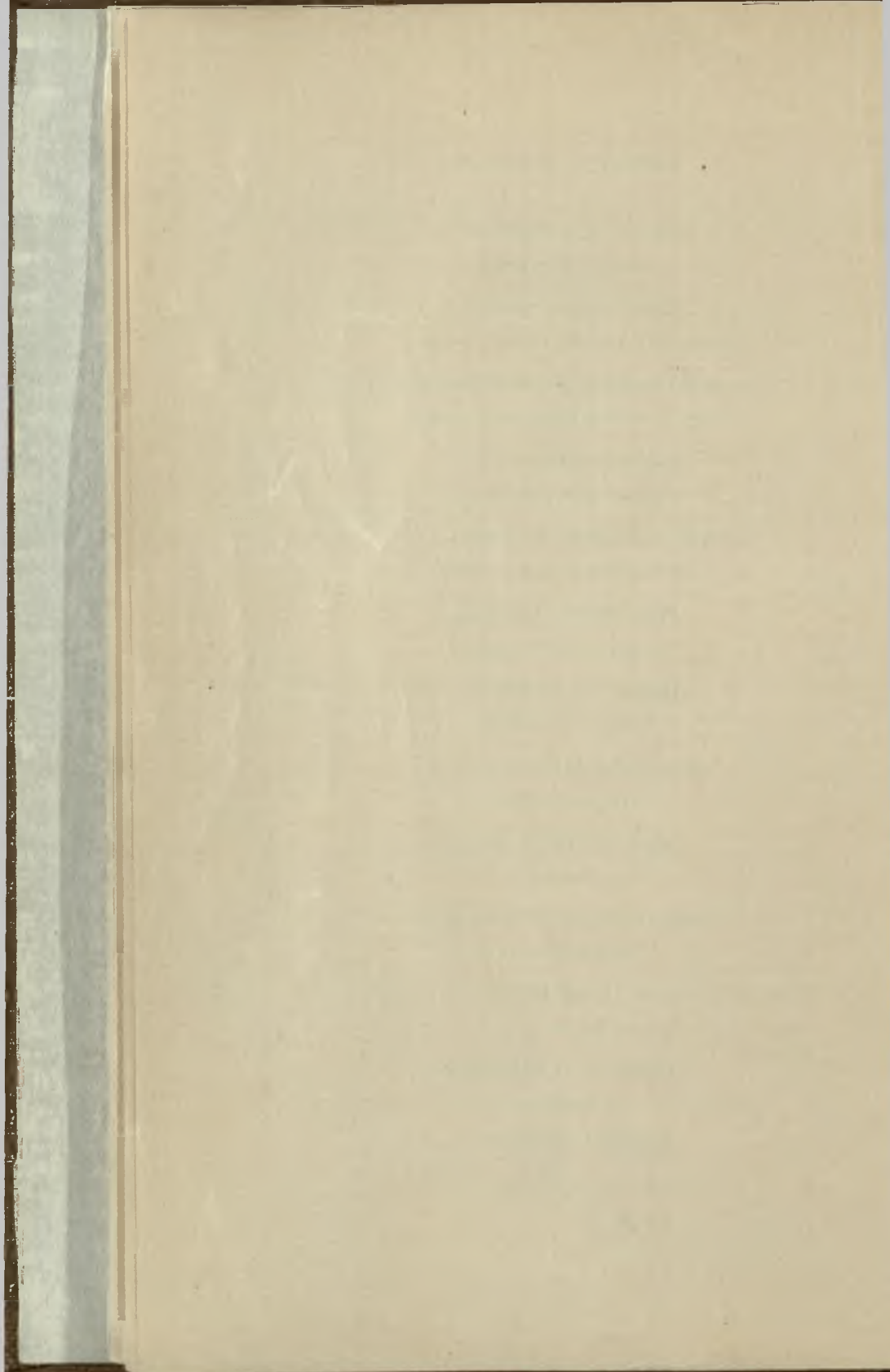
HENRY WALTON,

Janitor.

*Trachin.*

*Meth.* 1 2 0  
*Bapt.* 1 0 0  
*Pres.* 3 5  
*Epiac.* 7

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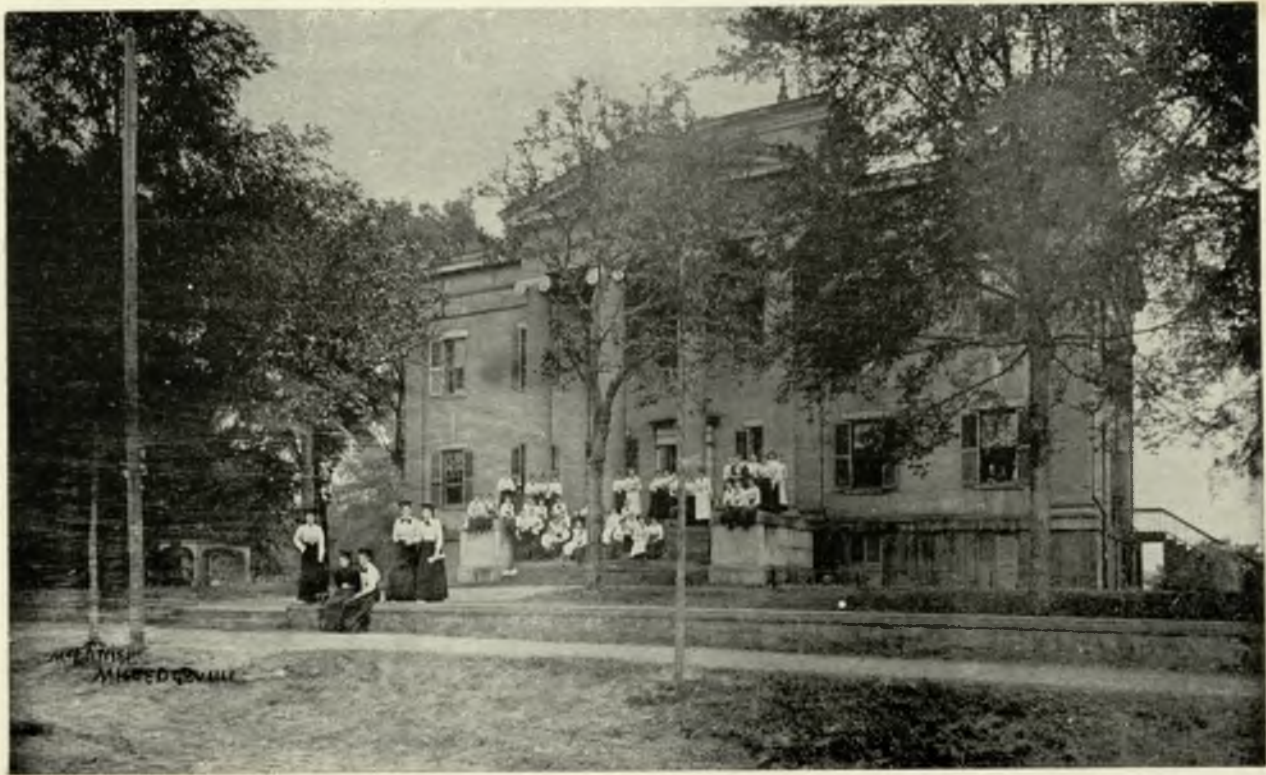


## PREFACE.

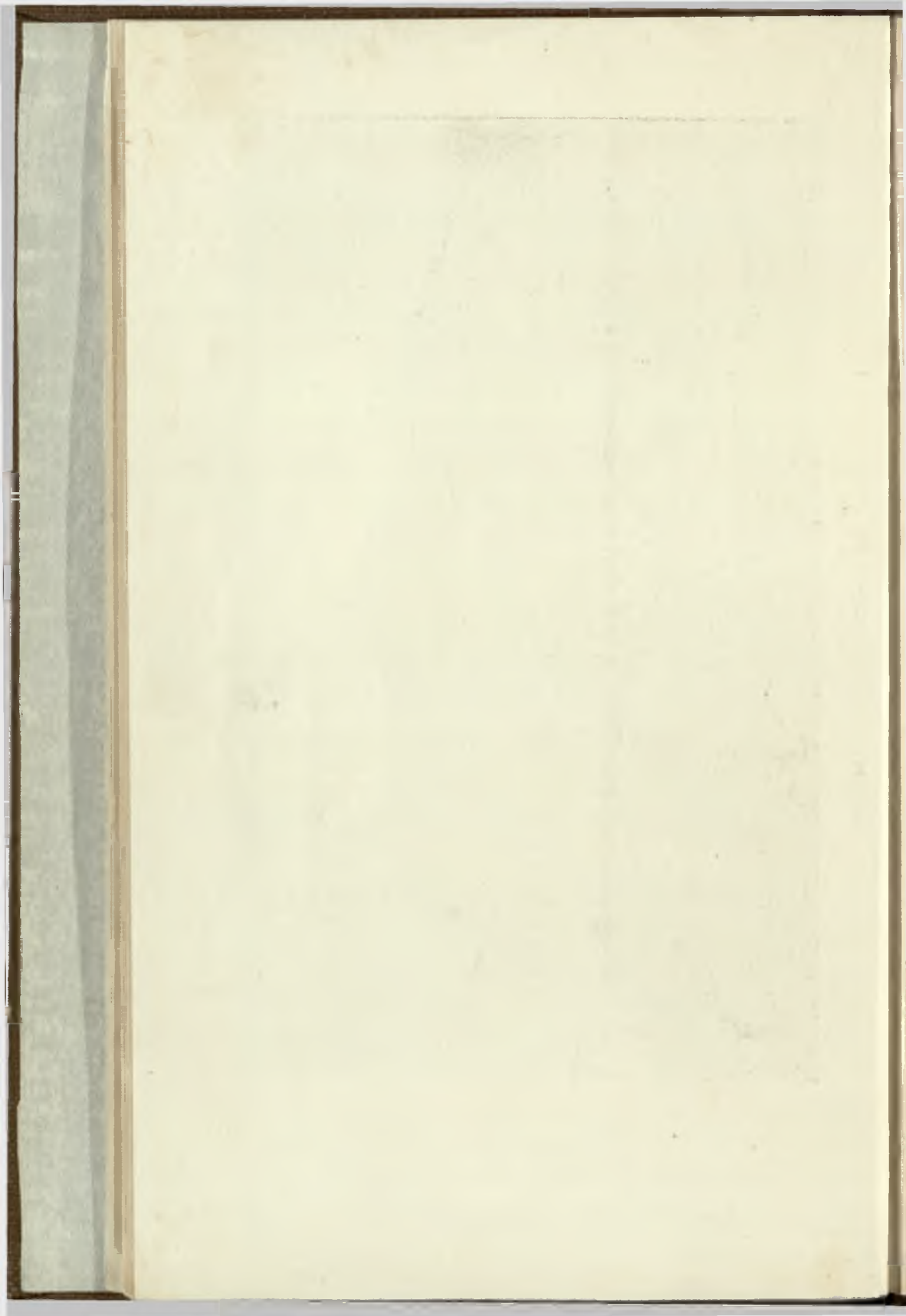
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IN preparing this second annual announcement of the Georgia Normal and Industrial College the President has tried to give all the information necessary for those who think of patronizing the institution. In the multiplicity of subjects, however, and 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. To facilitate those in search of any special information a carefully arranged index will be found at the close of the pamphlet.

Prospective patrons and students of the College are earnestly requested to read with special care "Government" on pages 59-62, and "Business Regulations" on pages 62-63. Please understand that every one of these laws will be rigidly enforced, and persons not willing to render perfect obedience to them are urged to keep away from this school.



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



# Georgia Normal and Industrial College.

## 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 has 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.

In the third annual session, which closed on the 6th of June, 1894, there were three hundred and sixty students in attendance, coming from ninety-eight counties in Georgia. This includes only the regular matriculates, besides whom there were eighty children in the Model School and a number of special pupils in music and art. The college classrooms were, during most of the session, crowded to their utmost capacity and many applicants had to be turned away from the institution for want of room. The school is now thoroughly installed in the confidence and the affections of the people of Georgia. The wisdom of its progressive and aggressive steps in the education of women has been demonstrated beyond the cavil of a doubt. The beneficent practical results of this education are already showing themselves largely through the State. Over one hundred pupils of the college, graduates and undergraduates, are now teaching or have been teaching school in Georgia or in other States, and many others have found good, paying places as stenographers, bookkeepers, dressmakers and telegraphers.

A number of improvements in the equipment and the organization of the school have been planned for next session, and the institution will start upon its fourth year prepared to do better work than ever before.

## 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 water-works, 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 R. R., the Middle Georgia and Atlantic R. R. and a branch of the Central R. R.

## **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-seven years ago. Its interior has been thoroughly remodelled, and arranged for the new purpose to which it is now put. 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 passage-way. The extensive ground floor of this new building is occupied by a study hall and a recreation hall.

The two upper floors are taken up with bedrooms. The house is heated throughout by the splendid hot water system, the same as is used in the main college building.

Between the "Mansion" and the "Annex," and accessible to each by covered passage-ways, is a three-story brick building containing an abundance of water-closets and bathrooms of the latest and most approved patterns and with the best sanitary plumbing.

The entire dormitory will accommodate about one hundred and twenty girls, and has besides ample apartments for the President's family and the matron and the house-keeper.

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### **Equipment.**

The equipment of the college is new and is first-class in every particular. The recitation rooms are all furnished with Andrews' "New Triumph" single desks, the best in the world, and with an ample supply of maps, charts and all other needful accessories of teaching. The laboratory is supplied with the very best apparatus and appliances for teaching the natural sciences. The various Industrial Departments have splendid outfits of everything necessary to carry on successfully their several branches of work. The School of Physical Culture is supplied with apparatus embracing the essential features of a thoroughly equipped gymnasium. The dormitory is handsomely furnished throughout.

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### **The Library.**

This is an important adjunct to the college and an invaluable aid to its work. It occupies one of the pleasantest and most commodious rooms on the first floor of the college building and has an ample outfit of 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.

At their recent meeting, the Board of Directors of the college appropriated five hundred dollars for the purchase of new books for the library. To this amount two or three hundred dollars will probably be added from other sources, and the entire sum will be expended at once in new books which will be upon the library shelves before the opening of the next session.

The library table is also supplied with the best of magazines and periodicals, and next session leading daily and weekly newspapers will be kept on file in the room.

Towards the close of the session just ended, a Library Association was formed, composed of nearly all the students in the college. In joining each member promises to contribute on every birthday of hers a sum of money, from ten cents up, to the support of the library, this obligation resting upon her as long as she lives and is a member of the Association.

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### **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, what-

ever her calling in life may be or in whatever sphere of society she may move.

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

1. To do intelligent work as teachers, according to the best methods known to modern pedagogics.

2. To earn their own livelihood by the practice of some one or other of those industrial arts suitable for women to follow.

3. To 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.

5. 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.

# 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.

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## 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. (See page 33.) 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.

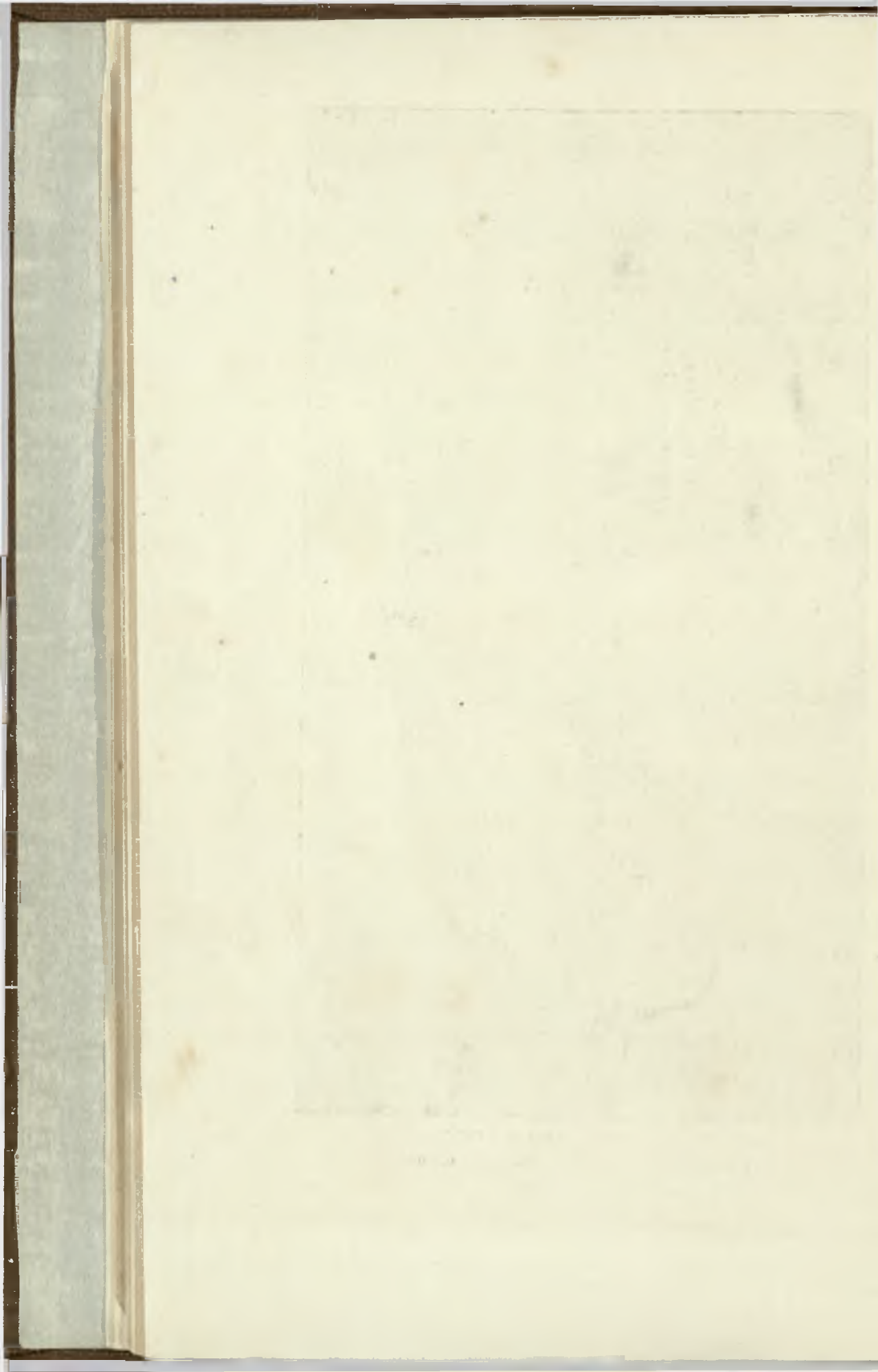
**JUNIOR YEAR.**—Pedagogy—five great educational reformers and epochs. Lesson plans and teaching exercises by the students. Observation in Model School rooms.

**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*.



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





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.

PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

Professor D. L. Earnest's special work with the normal classes will consist of Experiments by Students, Drawings, Invention, and Preparation of Home-made 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 in Sight-Singing are requisite to graduation in the Normal Department (see pages 27 and 42).

### 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 eighty 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.

#### 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.

# 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.

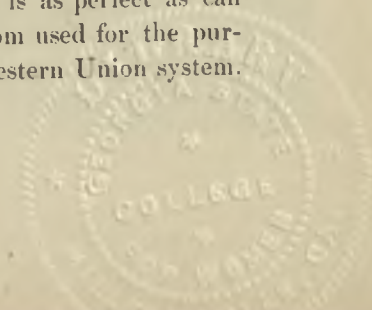
This department is practically only an adjunct to the Department of Stenography, and no pupil will be awarded a Certificate of Proficiency in stenography unless she can transcribe her notes accurately on the typewriter at the rate of thirty or forty words a minutes. As a rule no pupil who does not take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

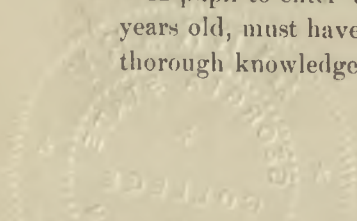
Pupils who on final examination shall be found competent to send at the rate of twenty-five words a minute, and to receive correctly at the rate of eighteen words a minute shall be entitled to a Certificate of Proficiency.

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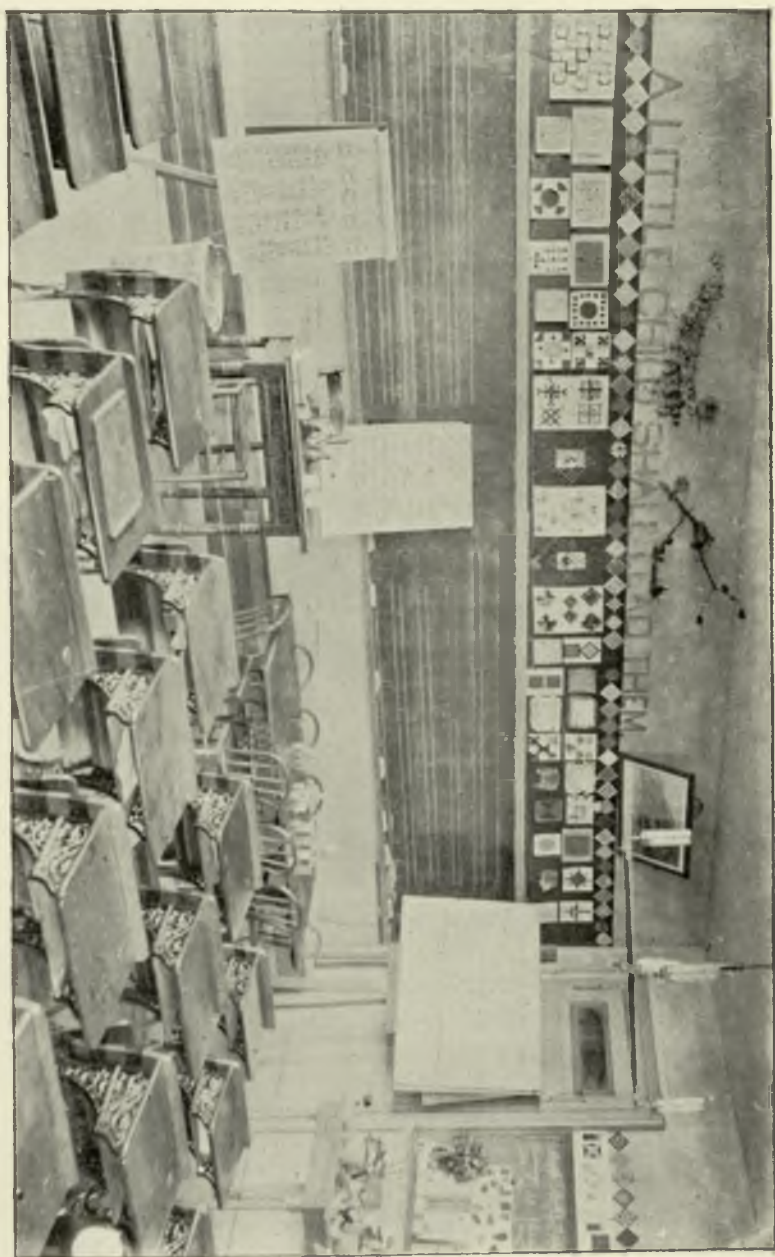
### School of Bookkeeping.

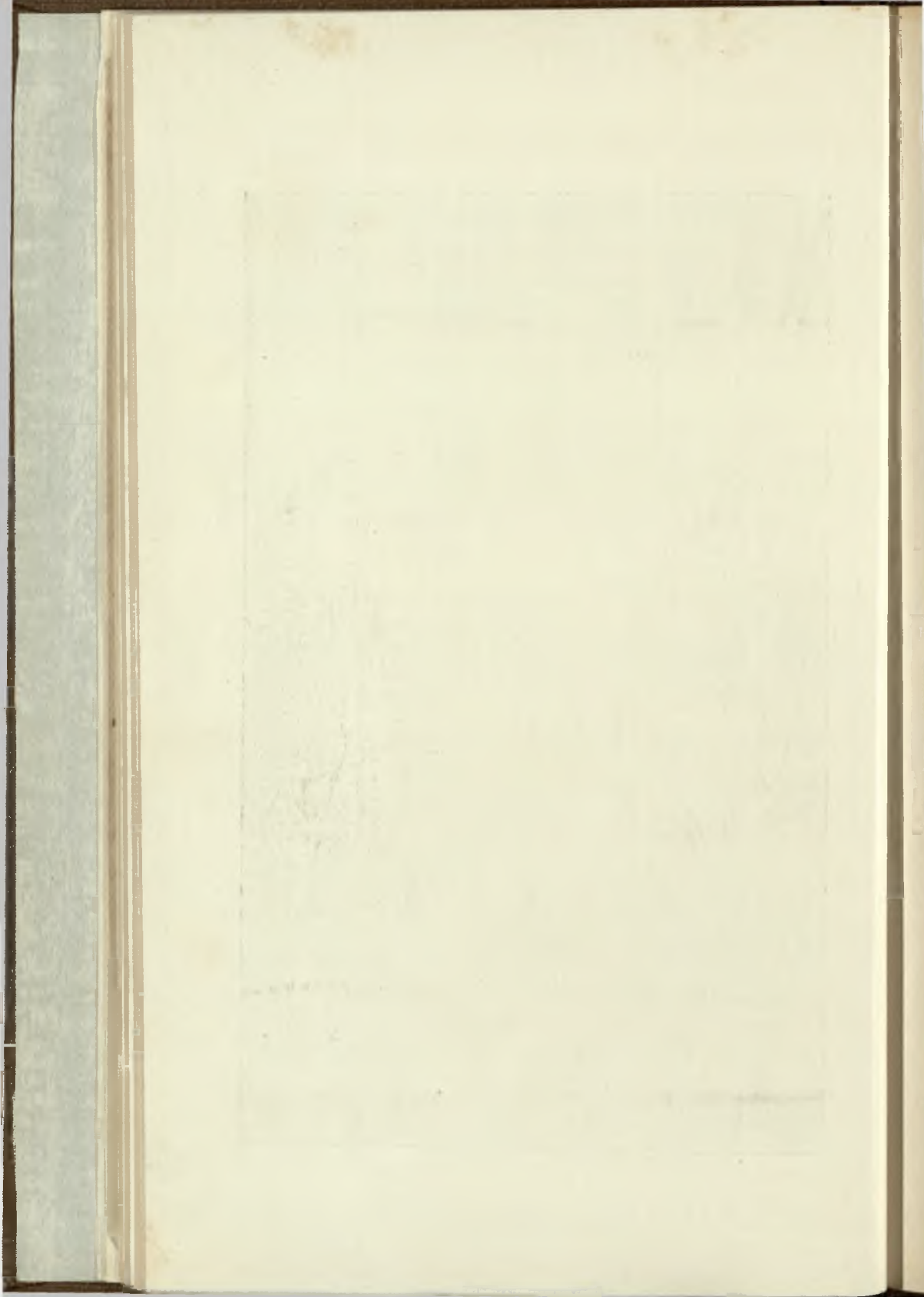
The Williams and Rogers system of bookkeeping is exclusively used in this department. The course embraces both Single and Double Entry. Pupils are also taught commercial law and commercial arithmetic, and are thoroughly instructed in business forms, business correspondence, and the ordinary details of 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.



SECTION OF MODEL SCHOOL, ROOM, NO. 1.





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).

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### **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 insures accurate results, and, where it is well learned, guarantees a perfect and artistic fit in every case. Although thoroughly scientific, it is simple and not very difficult to learn.

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

There are two classes of pupils who study this art in our college: 1. Those who wish to learn it merely for home or domestic uses. 2. Those who wish to learn it as a trade. For the first class, one hour a day devoted to the work throughout the session is usually sufficient, but for those who wish to become professional, artistic dressmakers, from three to five hours a day for at least one year are 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 has been organized in connection with the department a regular dressmaking establishment, which carries on the trade of dressmaking under strictly business regulations. The establishment is 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. Those pupils who wish to learn cutting and fitting must provide themselves with the S. T. Taylor text-book and accompanying drafting and measuring instruments. The whole outfit costs \$7.00, and can be purchased at the college. Pupils who wish to take only sewing or any branch of needle-work will not require this outfit.

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, and a two-years' course is recommended in all cases where it is practicable.

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 has been established in this college for the special purpose of qualifying pupils for such positions. The class is 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 embraces 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 is 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 is up to a higher standard of excellence than was ever before reached by any Southern school in this branch of art.

**EQUIPMENT.**—To this department will be added by the opening of the next session a splendid outfit of casts, drawings and all other models and drawings necessary to the best teaching of the subject in all its branches.

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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. During the three years of its existence it has accomplished much good, but in several important particulars it will do better work next session than ever be-

fore. The course of study will be better adapted to the particular needs of the Southern kitchen and to the dietary of Southern households than heretofore, and the methods of instruction will be more thoroughly practical. To the gas stoves and oil stoves with which the school is already abundantly supplied, the common wood cooking stove will be added, so as to familiarize the pupils with its use. The aim of the course of study will be to acquaint the girls with the all the fundamental principles of cooking and to give them a practical training in the most healthful and economical methods of preparing such articles of food as are usually found on a well appointed Southern family table. Special stress will be laid upon the making of plain bread and biscuit, the cooking of ordinary meats and vegetables, and the preparation of simple desserts; sufficient attention will also be paid to fancy dishes. Several special lessons are given on cooking for invalids.

Each cooking class consists of twelve pupils and each class receives one lesson of two hours' duration every week, and at each of these lessons every pupil in the class does actual cooking directly under the eye of the teacher. In connection with every lesson 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.

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.

**DINING-ROOM TRAINING.**—As an adjunct to the Cooking School there will be established next session a well equipped, nicely appointed dining-room, in connection with which girls will be taught to make out bills of fare, to set the table, to serve meals, and to do everything in this branch of housekeeping in the best and most approved manner.



They will also be carefully instructed in the etiquette of the table and in everything that constitutes good dining-room manners. Both in the kitchen and in the dining-room great pains will be taken to train the girls into habits of absolute cleanliness and neatness.

The Cooking School occupies a very large, conveniently arranged room in the top story of the college building. It is equipped with the most improved implements and appliances known to the culinary art, and in some particulars is perhaps superior in its arrangement to any cooking school in America. Just across the hall from the Cooking Room the Practice Dining-room will be established and will be furnished with everything necessary for the purpose that it has in view.

A refined, cultured Southern lady who is already an excellent practical cook, and who will take a special normal course in cooking at one of the best cooking schools at the North, will have charge of this department next session.

The cooking lessons are obligatory upon all members of the Senior Class. No student shall be awarded a diploma from this college until she has taken the course in cooking and has stood a satisfactory examination in the same. Ordinarily only seniors are allowed in this department, but girls over sixteen years of age who expect to be in the college only one year will also be permitted to take the lessons if they wish to do so.

An incidental fee of two dollars is charged in this department, and must be paid when the student's name is enrolled in the class. No other charge is made.

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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 nar-

row craft by which they earn their living. Such a course would be a wrong both to pupils and to society. No pupil, therefore, is 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, has been established in the school, under the name of the *Industrial-English Course*. Pupils pursuing this course are formed into classes entirely distinct from the regular college classes, and the studies pursued and methods of teaching are as exactly as possible adapted to their particular needs. These studies 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 is 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* or some equivalent course of study.

## Collegiate Department.

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The object of the Collegiate Department is twofold :

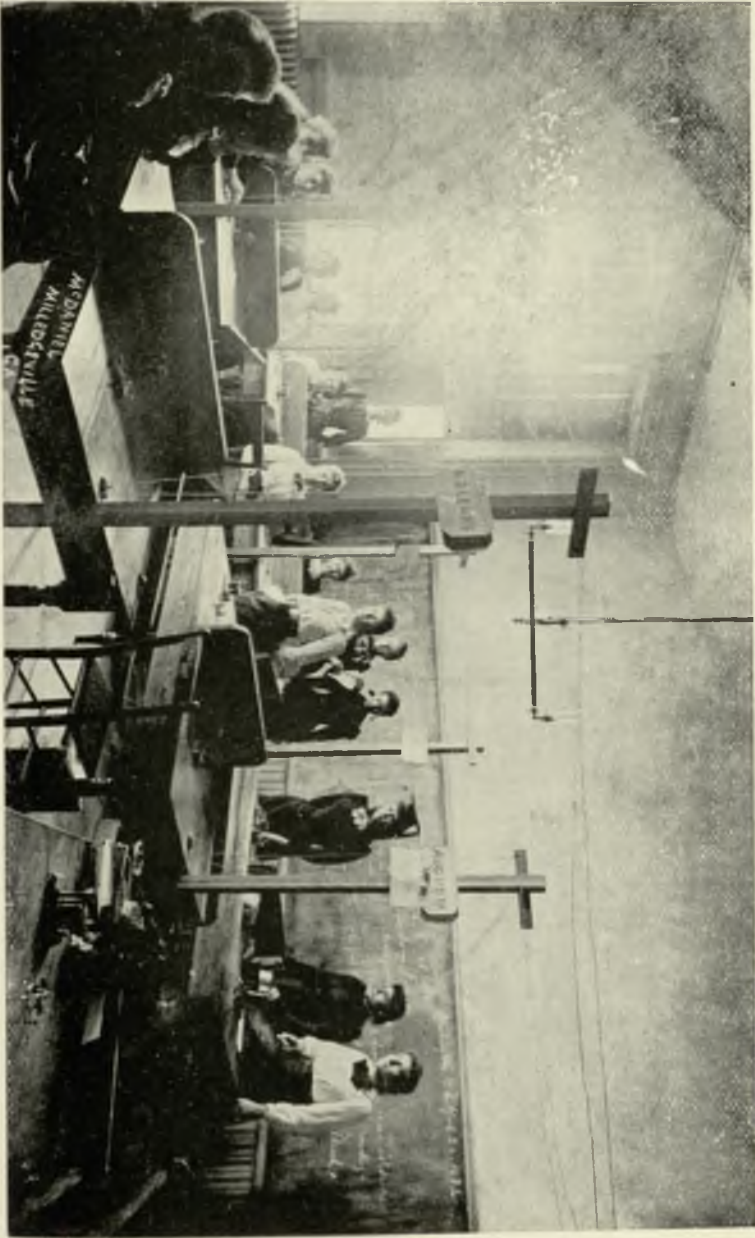
1. To give to those young women who wish to prepare themselves for the vocation of teaching that broad, liberal and accurate scholarship which is requisite to the education of every teacher.

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

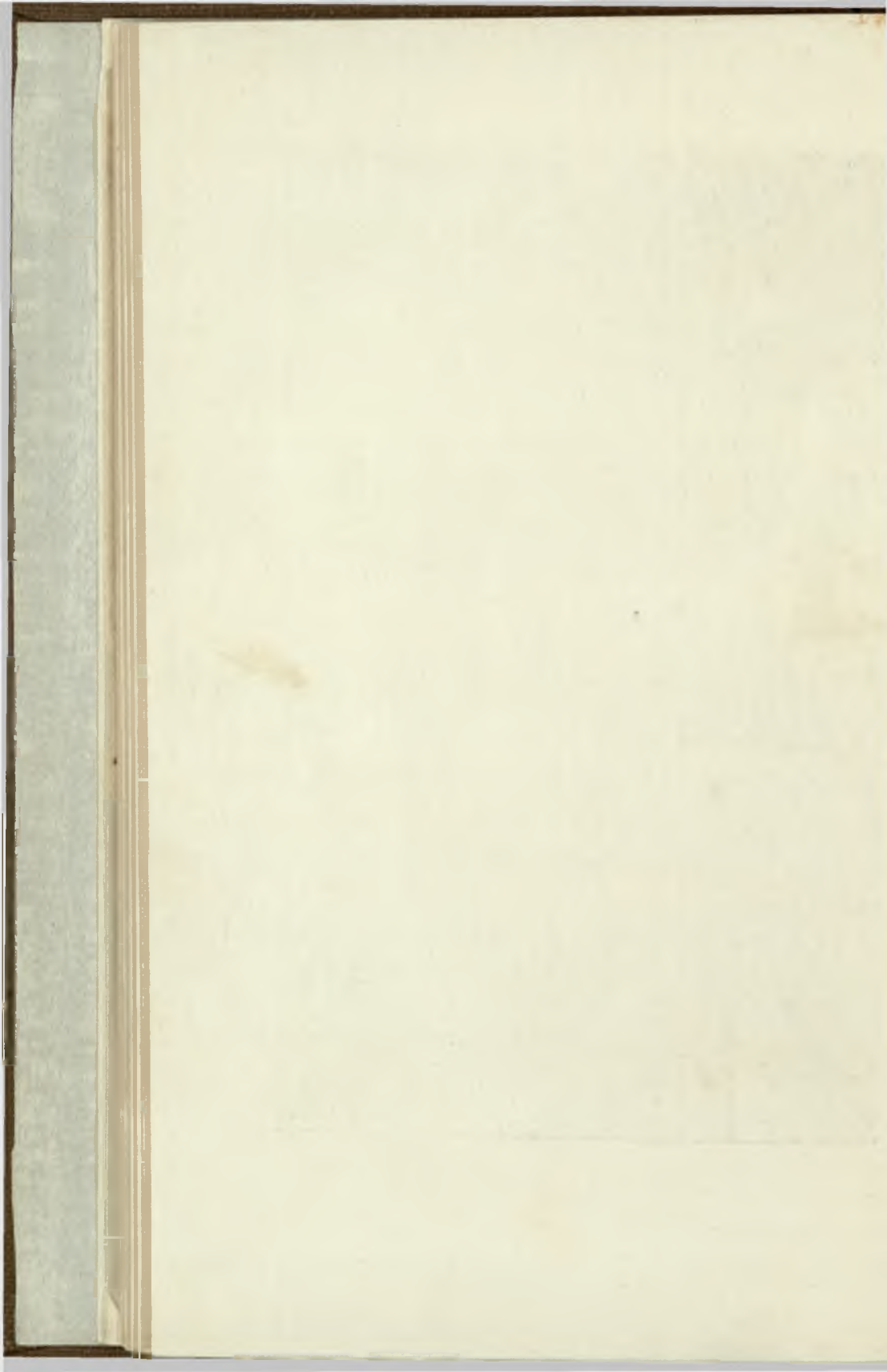
Pupils who take the full college course of study will be entitled to a Collegiate Diploma.

Pupils who take the full college course of study and the normal studies besides (see page 19) will be entitled to a Normal Diploma. A Normal Diploma ranks much higher than a Collegiate Diploma.

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



SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY.



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

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

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## Course of Study in Collegiate Department.

### SUB-FRESHMAN CLASS.

MATHEMATICS.—Common Sense Arithmetic.

ENGLISH.—Tarbell's English Grammar.

SCIENCE.—Youman's Botany.

GEOGRAPHY.—Scribner's Geographical Reader; Atlas.

LITERATURE.—Selections from American authors.

HISTORY.—Barnes's General History.

PENMANSHIP.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

**FRESHMAN CLASS.**

**MATHEMATICS.**—Robinson's Arithmetic; Robinson's Elementary Algebra.

**ENGLISH.**—Selections from American authors.

**HISTORY.**—Oral Lessons in U. S. History.

**SCIENCE.**—Tracy's Physiology; Maury's Physical Geography.

**LATIN.**—Collar and Daniel's Latin Beginner.

**PHYSICAL CULTURE.**

**SOPHOMORE CLASS.**

**MATHEMATICS.**—Wentworth's Complete Algebra.

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

**SCIENCE.**—Gage's Introduction to Physical Science.

**LATIN.**—Allen and Greenough's Grammar; Allen and Greenough's Caesar; Collar's Latin Composition.

**PHYSICAL CULTURE.**

**JUNIOR CLASS.**

**MATHEMATICS.**—Wentworth's New Plane Geometry.

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

**HISTORY.**—Montgomery's History of England.

**SCIENCE.**—Le Conte's Compend of Geology.

**LATIN.**—Sallust's Catiline; Allen and Greenough's Grammar; Edwards's Hand-Book of Mythology; Virgil's *Æneid* (Allen and Greenough).

**PHYSICAL CULTURE.**

**SENIOR CLASS.**

**MATHEMATICS.**—Wentworth's Plane Trigonometry; Arithmetic reviewed.

**ENGLISH.**—Strang's Exercises in English; Studies in English Classics.

**HISTORY.**—Fisk's Civil Government.

SCIENCE.—Le Conte's Compend of Geology; Steele's New Astronomy.

LATIN.—Allen and Greenough's Grammar; Horace; Cicero de Senectute; Edwards's Mythology.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

COOKING.

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## Remarks on Collegiate Course of Study.

1. 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 or 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.*

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

3. For reasons that seem good to the faculty, some important changes have been made in the course of study in the Natural Sciences, and will be put into effect next session. The change will perhaps cause some inconvenience at first, but the difficulties will soon be adjusted, and the new



arrangement will undoubtedly redound to the improvement of the Science Department.

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

5. Occasionally on Friday afternoons brief lectures on special subjects are delivered in the College Chapel by the President or by members of the faculty for the instruction of all students who may wish to be present. Attendance on these lectures is not compulsory.

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### Class Examinations.

Every new student applying for admission to any class higher than the Sub-Freshman is subjected on her arrival at Milledgeville to a rigid class examination in Mathematics, English and Latin, with a few general questions in natural science. While the faculty takes great care not to make these examinations too hard, they are a thorough test of the student's fitness to enter the class for which she applies. In no case will a diploma or a certificate from any other educational institution or the testimonial of any teacher be accepted in lieu of these examinations. Bear in mind that the preparation required to enter any class is a good knowledge of the principal work in the class just below the one you wish to enter; for instance, to enter the Sophomore Class you must have a good knowledge of Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra, English Grammar and Composition and Latin Grammar, and also some knowledge of United States History. The faculty wish to urge applicants not to try to enter classes higher than those for which they are *thoroughly* prepared.

## **Collegiate Diploma.**

Students who complete satisfactorily the full course of prescribed study will be entitled to a diploma. No student who enters the college in any class higher than the Freshman will be allowed to graduate unless she can satisfy the faculty that she has done work equivalent to that required in all of the classes below the one she entered.

Every candidate for a diploma will be required at some time during her senior year to pass an examination in Elementary English, including Arithmetic, United States History, Geography and English Grammar.

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## **The Four Courses of Study.**

Reviewing the entire scope and purpose of this institution—including its three principle 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:

1. **THE COLLEGIATE-NORMAL COURSE**, including all of the normal studies as given on pages 16 and 17, and the full collegiate course as just given. 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.

2. **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 may, while carrying on the full collegiate course, perfect herself in one industrial art each year.

3. 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.

4. 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 or another of these four classes.

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### School of Physical Culture.

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

Soundness of body is the foundation of human happiness, and intellectual activity is largely based upon healthy and vigorous conditions of the physical system. Realizing these truths, the trustees last year introduced the teaching

of physical culture into the Georgia Normal and Industrial College, and the study now forms a regular and imperative part of the curriculum and is obligatory upon every student who attends the college. The teacher who has this important work in charge is a full graduate of the famous Boston Normal College of Gymnastics, which is universally conceded to be the foremost and best school of Physical Culture on the American continent. The splendid success that this lady achieved in her work last session shows that the college was particularly fortunate in securing her services.

The Physical Culture course embraces the following features:

**GYMNASTICS.**—The Swedish or Ling system of gymnastics is exclusively used. This system is based upon strictly scientific principles and has been perfected by long years of most careful study and experiment. In all the foremost educational institutions throughout Europe and at the North it is rapidly taking the place of all other systems of physical culture, and it has the enthusiastic approval of eminent physicians all over the world. The exercises are intended to develop beauty of form and to produce health and strength and grace of body, and when persistently practiced they bring about these results in a wonderful degree. The department is provided with a well equipped gymnasium including all of the most important apparatus and appliances required by the Swedish system.

**OUT-DOOR SPORTS.**—One day in every week will be set aside as "field day," on which occasions the classes take their physical culture exercises out of doors in games and sports specially designed for the purpose. To encourage the girls still further in out-door exercise, a model lawn tennis court has been constructed at considerable expense, and next session the new and rollicking out-door game

known as "Basket-ball" will be introduced, in which twenty girls may play at once. The students are also required to take a long, vigorous walk every afternoon.

**PHYSIOLOGY.**—The Junior and Senior Classes will be given special lessons in hygienic physiology by the teacher of physical culture, who is thoroughly conversant with the subject.

**DRESS REFORM.**—Great pains will be taken to instruct the girls in the best features of modern dress reform as advocated by Jenness Miller and others, and while no attempt will be made to require the pupils to adopt any of these wise methods of dress, they will be earnestly advised to do so.

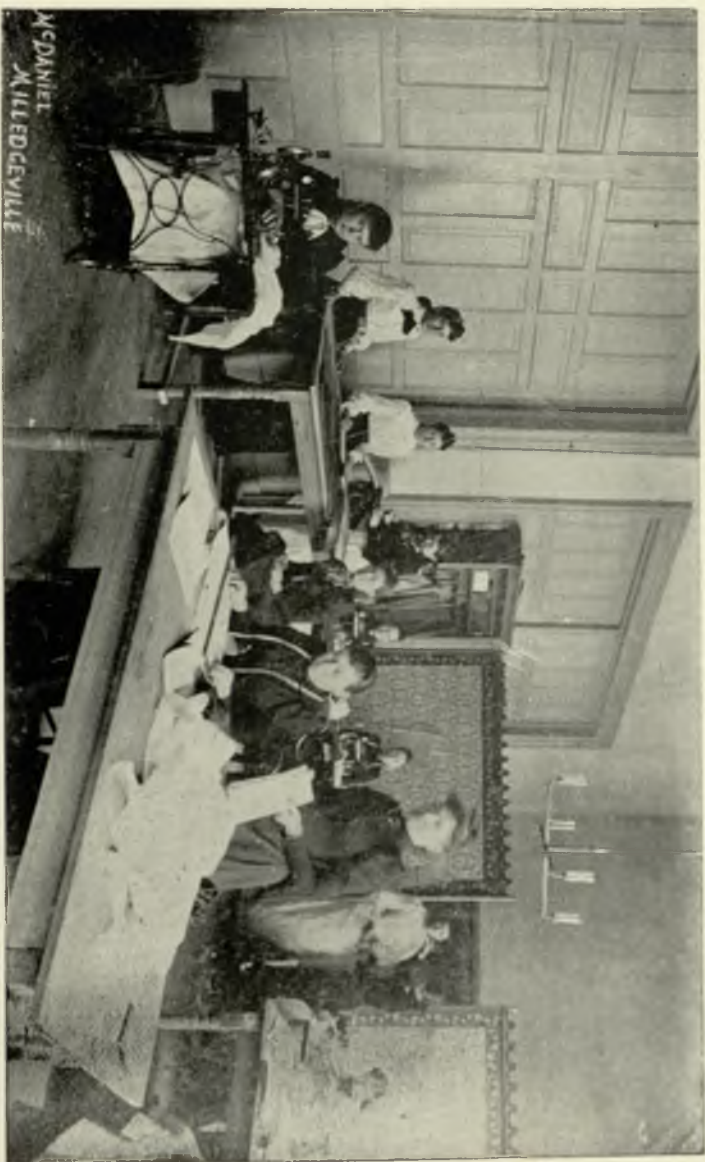
A full line of specimen dress-reform garments—especially underwear—will be provided, and will be shown to the girls, and their advantage over the old, unhealthful styles will be clearly explained. This important matter will be in charge of the teacher of physical culture, who has already studied it a great deal, and who, during the summer vacation, will take care to get the latest and best information on the subject.

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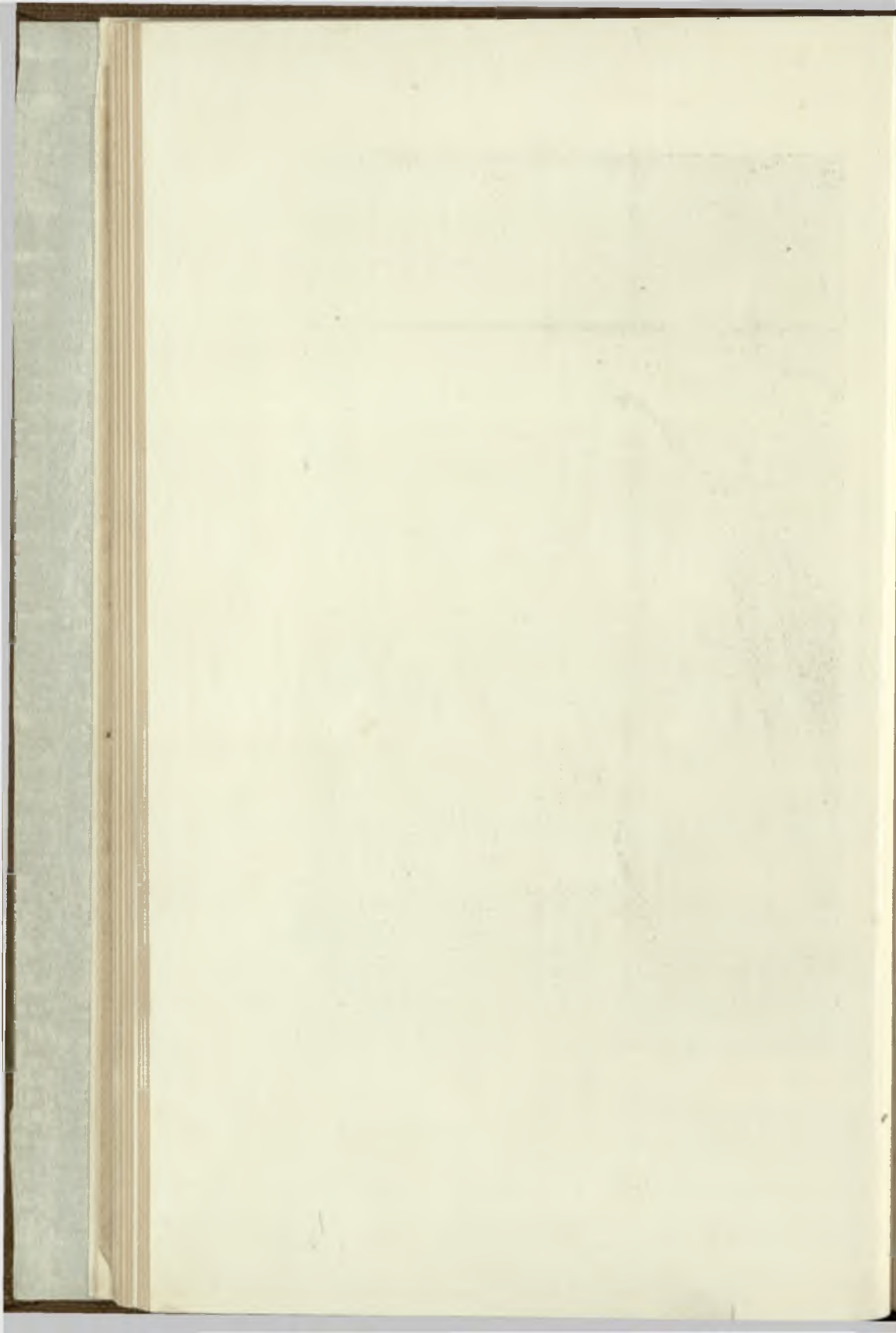
### **Rules Governing Physical Culture Classes.**

1. Every student in the college will be required to take the physical culture lessons unless specially excused by the President. A reputable physician's certificate showing that owing to some physical infirmity it would be imprudent for the student to take the lessons is the only excuse that will be accepted. A mere request from parents that their daughters be excused will not be heeded.

2. The teacher is extremely careful not to require any



SCHOOL OF DRESSMAKING.



student to take the exercises at times when it may be imprudent for her to do so; and during the progress of the lessons, if any member of the class becomes over-fatigued she is allowed to drop out.

3. Every pupil is required to wear, during the exercises, the physical culture suit described on page 48, and is prohibited from wearing a corset or any other tight or binding garment.

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

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

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### 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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### School of Music.

This department receives special attention, and includes the teaching of both instrumental and vocal music. 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.

In connection with the Department of Vocal Music, the entire student body will be taught chorus singing free of charge.

*Sight Singing* by the Mason Chart method will also be taught. All members of the Senior Normal class are required to take a year's course in sight singing.

The charges in this department will be \$5.00 a month for instrumental music and \$5.00 a month for vocal music, payable always monthly in advance.

N. B.—*Boarding pupils will not be allowed to take music outside of the college.*

## **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 re-

sponsible duties of housewives and home-makers. (See page 55.)

4. **PHYSICAL CULTURE**, including the practical science of hygiene, may justly be regarded as a very important branch of domestic economy, and the subject is taught in this school with a degree of care and thoroughness never equalled in any other Southern school. (See page 38.)

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 47, etc.)

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### Societies.

**THE HYPERION LITERARY SOCIETY** is an organization whose purpose is to cultivate a taste for good reading among its members and also to promote habits of elegant and refined social intercourse. The members are elected by ballot from the students of the college. The society holds its meetings weekly, and frequently gives charming literary and social entertainments to which the faculty and all the students of the college are invited.

**AN ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION** was formed at the last commencement by thirty or forty graduates of the college. An organization was perfected and officers were elected for the ensuing year. From this beginning it is proposed during the next twelve months to work up an association that shall include every student who has yet graduated from the college. The second meeting will be held during the next Commencement, and an appropriate program will be arranged for the occasion. It is earnestly hoped that every graduate who can possibly do so will be present at this meeting. For further particulars concerning the society, those interested are cordially invited to correspond with the

President, Miss Sidney Randle, Lumpkin, Stewart county, or with the Secretary, Miss Mittie Shea, Milledgeville.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—Concerning this organization see pages 13–14.

*The college colors are old gold and brown.*

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### 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 56) 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.

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### Beneficiaries.

Benevolent organizations have been founded in different parts of the State for the purpose of educating poor, but worthy and aspiring girls at this college. The plan usually is for the association to advance to the girl the money necessary to pay all of her expenses at the college with the understanding that she is to pay it back to the association as soon as she is able.

Four such organizations paid the expenses of twelve girls at the college last session. The names of the associations are as follows:

Fulton County Educational Loan Association—Mrs. W. J. Northen, President.

Floyd County Industrial and Educational Loan Association—Mrs. T. W. Alexander, President.

Georgia Press Association—Mr. H. H. Cabaniss, President.

Georgia Normal and Industrial College Faculty Association—J. Harris Chappell, President.

Two other similar associations have just notified the President that they will send beneficiaries next session. It is earnestly hoped that many more will be added to the list within the next few months. Every county in the State should have such an organization. Charitable ladies throughout the State are earnestly entreated to correspond with the President in regard to this noble work, and get from him plans and directions for forming these associations.

A number of benevolent individuals are educating girls, in no way related to them, in this college, thus conferring upon them the most valuable gift that could be bestowed, namely, a broad culture and an honorable profession, by which they will be enabled to earn their living. The President regrets that he does not feel authorized in publishing the names of these benefactors, but he hopes others will emulate their noble example.

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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. Illustrations on different pages of this pamphlet will give some idea of their appearance. They are as follows:

### 1. FULL DRESS (WINTER).

The material for this costume is a brown serge of beautiful shade and excellent quality, and makes an elegant and becoming dress and one that will wear remarkably well. The entire material for a suit, including cloth, linings, buttons, thread, etc., costs only \$6.20. It is cut and fitted in the Dressmaking 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 style at the small cost of \$2.50. Or if the pupil prefers, she may make it herself, and thereby save this charge; but in every instance the suit must be made under the immediate supervision of the teachers of dressmaking, and precisely after the prescribed model. One suit will easily last through the entire season.

**2. FATIGUE SUIT (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 \$4.40. *This suit must be made at the college.*

**3. FATIGUE SUIT (FALL AND SPRING).**

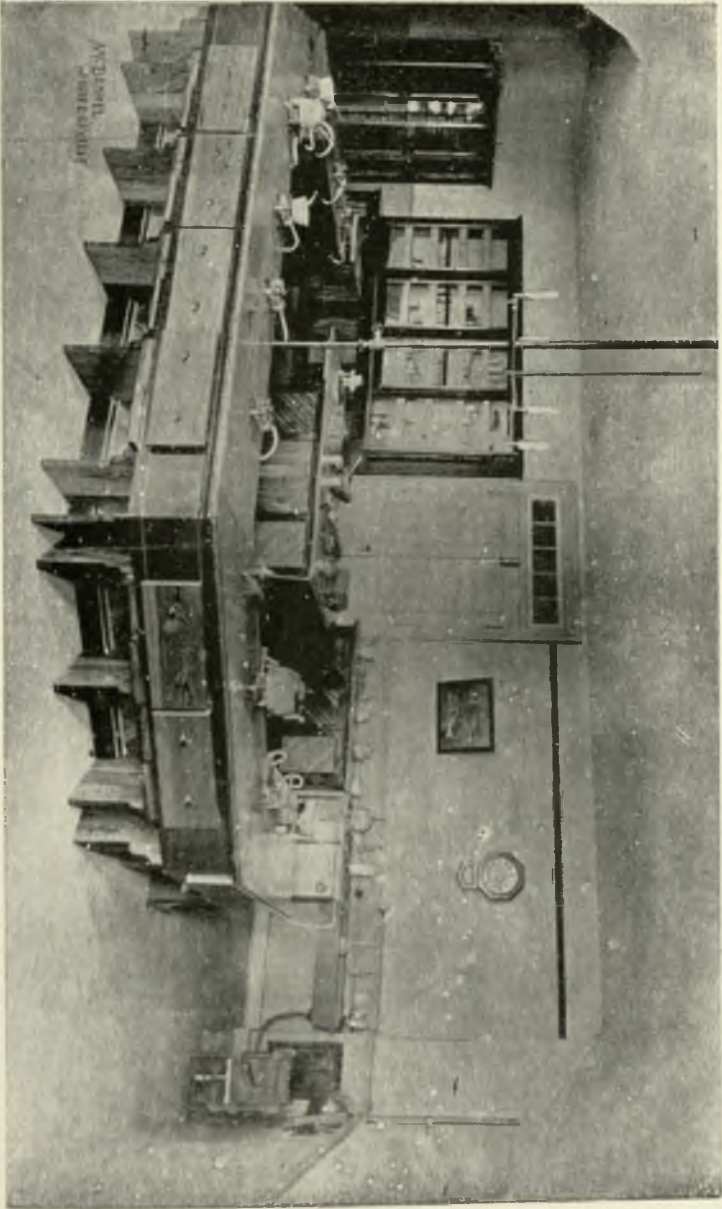
Shirt waist made of percale (with white ground, some small figure or stripe) for every-day wear and shirt waist of pure white lawn for Sunday. Skirt precisely the same as in the winter fatigue suit just described. Eton jacket, with long sleeves made of same material as skirt. All materials for this suit costs \$3.60. This suit should in every case, if possible, be made up before the pupil leaves home and should be worn as a travelling dress in coming to Milledgeville. T. L. McComb & Co., Peter J. Cline, or Adolph Joseph, merchants of Milledgeville, will sell you the goods cheaper than you can buy them anywhere else, and will ship you them promptly on receipt of price. Write to either or to each of them for samples and prices.

**4. COMMENCEMENT DRESS.**

**MATERIAL.**—White lawn; surplice waist, full sleeves, plain gored skirt, wide hem. No trimming or ornamentation of any kind. All of the material for this dress costs only \$2.00.

**5. PHYSICAL CULTURE SUIT.**

Blouse or shirt waist (as described under Nos. 2 and 3); divided skirt of brown serge; lawn tennis shoes. No corset or other binding or cramping garment allowed. The entire cost of this suit will be \$2.45.



COOKING-SCHOOL ROOM.





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

**COOKING DRESS.**—Usual fatigue suit with white cap, long white apron and white lawn cuffs coming up to elbow.

**BUTTONS.**—For the fatigue suits 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. 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 quite as fine, but it is as pretty and fully as durable as the finer quality, and it costs about \$1.40 less to the dress.

3. 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 must *not attempt to buy them elsewhere than in Milledgeville*, as it is impossible to exactly match them elsewhere.

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

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

6. 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 wrapper or two (of any material suitable) to wear around the house will, however, be required.

7. 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.

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### Requirements 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 Indus-

trial 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 an elementary 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 (see page 53) 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 7th, or at a date as near thereto as can be arranged by the Commissioner in each county. The examination will consist of common sense questions in the elements of 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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### **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 FROM 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	Tattnall.....3
Burke.....2	Fannin.....3	Macon.....2	Taylor.....2
Butts.....2	Fayette.....2	Madison.....3	Telfair.....1
Calhoun.....1	Floyd.....7	Marion.....1	Terrell.....2
Camden.....1	Forsyth.....3	Meriwether.....3	Thomas.....4
Campbell.....2	Franklin.....4	Miller.....1	Towns.....1
Carroll.....7	Fulton.....18	Milton.....2	Troup.....3
Catoosa.....2	Gilmer.....3	Mitchell.....2	Twiggs.....1
Charlton.....1	Glascock.....1	Monroe.....2	Union.....3
Chatham.....8	Glynn.....2	Montgomery.....2	Upson.....2
Chattahoochee.....1	Gordon.....4	Morgan.....2	Walker.....4
Chattooga.....3	Greene.....2	Murray.....3	Walton.....4
Cherokee.....5	Gwinnett.....6	Muscogee.....5	Ware.....2
Clarke.....3	Habersham.....4	Newton.....3	Warren.....2
Clay.....1	Hall.....6	Oconee.....1	Washington.....4
Clayton.....2	Hancock.....2	Oglethorpe.....2	Wayne.....2
Clinch.....2	Haralson.....4	Paulding.....4	Webster.....1
Cobb.....6	Harris.....2	Pickens.....3	White.....2
Coffee.....2	Hart.....3	Pierce.....2	Whitfield.....4
Colquitt.....2	Heard.....2	Pike.....3	Wilcox.....2
Columbia.....1	Henry.....3	Polk.....4	Wilkes.....2
Coweta.....4	Houston.....2	Pulaski.....2	Wilkinson.....2
Crawford.....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 53) 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 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. In this way it can probably be so arranged that very few, if any, eligible applicants will have to be turned away from the college.

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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 7th, an examination of applicants for admission must be held in every county in the State under the supervision of the County School Commissioner. Said Commissioner must, through the newspapers or otherwise, give the most public and general notice possible of the examination for at least two weeks in advance of the time appointed for holding. The examination questions will be made out by the President of the college, and copies will be sent in due time to all County School Commissioners in the State.

Immediately after the examination the County School Commissioner shall carefully look over and grade the examination paper of each applicant. No applicant making a lower average than 75 per cent. will be eligible to appointment.

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 other 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 entitle 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 7th, can be provided with a place in the college, but those who put off coming till later in the session will run the risk of being crowded out. It is ex-

tremely important, therefore, to start at the beginning of the session. Applicants, however, who for any reason cannot be present at the examination on the 7th of August, may have a private examination at any time during the year that it may suit the County School Commissioner to accommodate them.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**—The passing of the Entrance Examination above described merely shows that the applicant is prepared for admission to the Sub-Freshman, or lowest college class. Applicants who wish to enter any higher class than that will be required to stand still another, or class examination, after reaching Milledgeville. (See page 36).

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### Board in the Dormitory.

The dormitory accommodates one hundred and eighteen girls, the President's family, the Matron and the House-keeper. 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



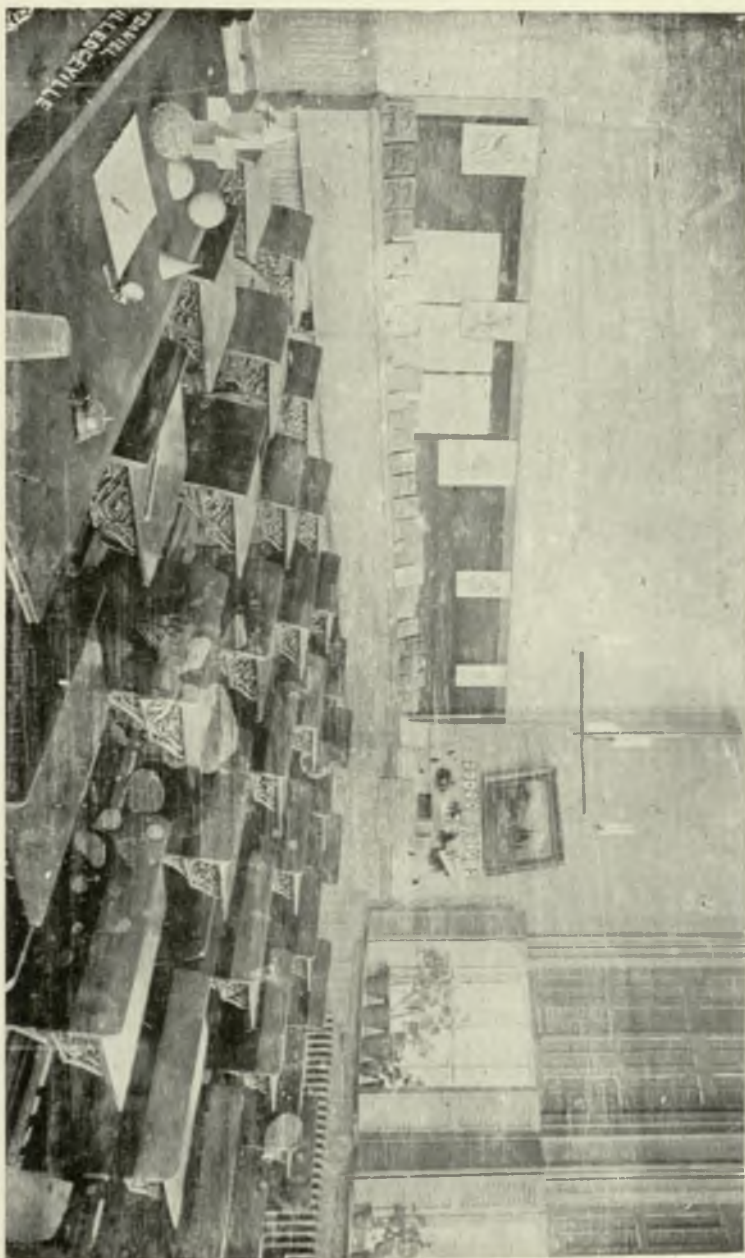
about ten dollars a month, or sometimes considerably less than that.

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 three years have inspected the boarding department from basement to garret and have taken meals with the girls in their every-day fare in the dining-room, will fully indorse this statement.

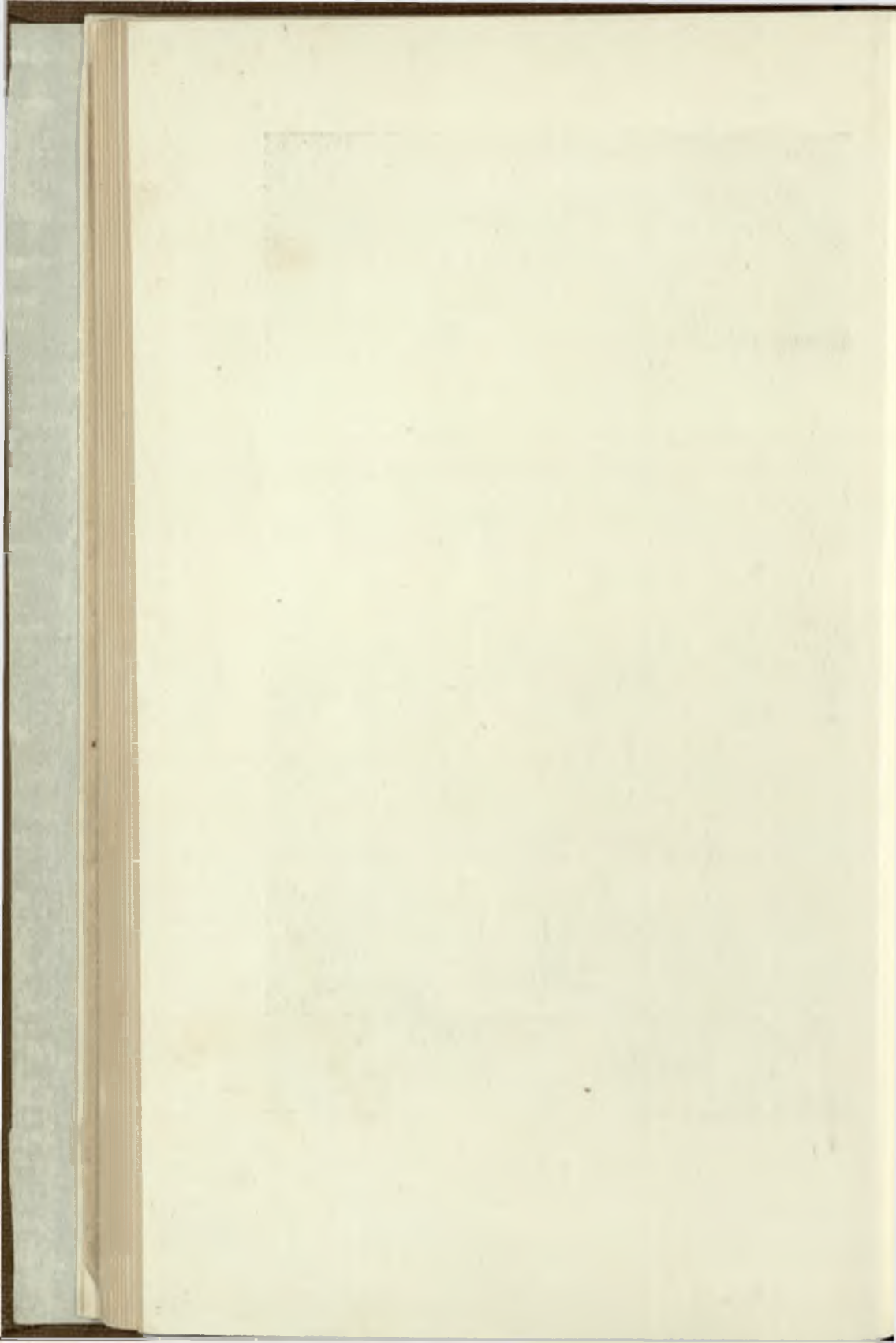
The way in which living is made so cheap in this institution is easily explained: In the first place, no one makes a cent of profit out of the boarders. In nearly all other female colleges the boarding department is the principal source of profit, but in this college no one makes a cent of profit out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

The rooms of the dormitory are fully furnished with bureaus, wardrobes, 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 spoon, one fork and one knife, either silver or heavily plated. Each of these articles and every article of clothing must be distinctly marked with the owner's name. Only one trunk to each girl is allowed in the house. Every girl must be sure to bring with her from home a gossamer, overshoes and umbrella.

THE INFIRMARY.—A large, airy, comfortable room is set aside as an infirmary for the dormitory. It is furnished



PHRE-HAND DRAWING ROOM.



in a manner suitable for sick persons, and the inmates receive the most careful nursing and attention. Sick girls are in all cases 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. It is furnished with tables and chairs, and is used as a general study hall every school night in the week, and on Saturday nights as the place of holding the games and frolics and entertainments of various kinds provided for the pleasure of the dormitory girls and any schoolmate friends whom they may wish to invite.

RECREATION HALL is a spacious room also on the ground floor of the Annex. It is used, as its name implies, as a place of free recreation for the girls whenever they are not engaged in their college duties.

TERMS OF BOARD.—Pupils boarding in the dormitory are required immediately on their arrival at the college to make a deposit of twenty dollars (\$20) with the book-keeper. This amount will be placed to their credit and will be charged from month to month with the monthly board. When it is exhausted or nearly so, the pupil or her parents will be notified and another deposit of twenty dollars must be made. Pupils who do not comply promptly with this regulation will not be allowed to remain in the dormitory.

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

Students leaving the dormitory for any except providential causes, or other sufficient reasons, are chargeable with board for a full month after they leave. Under no circumstances will deduction from board be made for an absence of less than two weeks.

### **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 fifty 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 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 bed-clothing, towels and napkins, and to take care of their own rooms.

Parents are earnestly entreated not to engage board for their daughters in any private family in Milledgeville without first consulting the President of the college. He knows perfectly the places where it is best for the girls to board, and the places where it is best for them not to board, and he will give you this information fully and frankly if you will write to him. Remember that the success of your daughter's course in the college depends in great measure on the place where she boards. A mistake in this particular might result very seriously. You cannot make a mistake if you will take the President's advice. No girl will be received into the college who engages board at any place disapproved by the President.

Students are not allowed to change their boarding places without the President's permission.

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### **Government.**

We deem it unnecessary to give here all of the rules and regulations by which the school is governed. Suffice it to say, in a general way, that the government is the very best that experienced, intelligent, conscientious and loving teachers

can make it. The splendid discipline heretofore maintained with so much ease 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 of the following 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. This rule applies to cousins of all degrees as well as to other young men.

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 on every Sunday morning is required of every pupil, except in case of sickness or other valid reason. Attendance on church at night, either during the week or on Sunday, is forbidden except on extraordinary occasions and by special permission of the President. 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. Pupils are allowed to attend the church of their choice, but must not gad about from church to church.

5. Visitors are not admitted to the private apartment

of students unless by special permission of the Matron. Calls are not allowed to interfere with college duties.

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

7. The College uniform must be worn as required on all occasions. (See pages 49.)

8. No one will be excused from the Physical Culture exercises except on certificate from a reputable physician that she is afflicted with some physical infirmity that makes it imprudent for her to take the exercises.

9. Students will not be allowed to go home during the very brief Christmas holidays.

10. No suspension of rules in regard to social privileges will be made during Christmas or any other holidays.

11. 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.

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

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



14. Every one of the above rules (except, of course, 9 and 12) will be just as strictly enforced in the case of girls who live in Milledgeville as with boarding pupils.

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

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

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### **Business Regulations.**

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

2. Students boarding at the dormitory must pay the dues strictly as required (see page 57) unless some special differentarrangement is made with the President.

3. Students boarding in private families must pay monthly in advance. No deduction will be made for absence for less time than two weeks.

4. Music tuition and art tuition fees must be paid monthly in advance. Four weeks constitute a scholastic month in music and art. No deduction will be made for lost lessons in music unless the teacher was absent from the room at the time the lessons were due.

5. Boarding pupils will not be allowed to take music lessons outside of the college.

6. Letters containing remittances for college dues of pupils must be addressed to the President. When checks are sent, the sender must always add enough to pay the expense of collection. This is usually twenty-five cents on the smaller towns and fifteen cents on the larger towns of the State.

7. If any pupil leaves at the end of the session in arrears for college dues or dormitory dues, she shall be debarred from ever entering the school as a pupil again until the account is fully settled, unless the Directors see fit in their discretion to cancel the debt or to carry it over.

8. Graduates are charged a diploma fee of \$2.50, and proficient in the industrial arts a certificate fee of fifty cents.

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

10. Dormitory boarders who remain absent from the college for ten days from the opening of the session shall by that absence forfeit their place, unless for good and timely excuse rendered, the President see fit to extend the time, but in no case shall this time exceed thirty days.

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

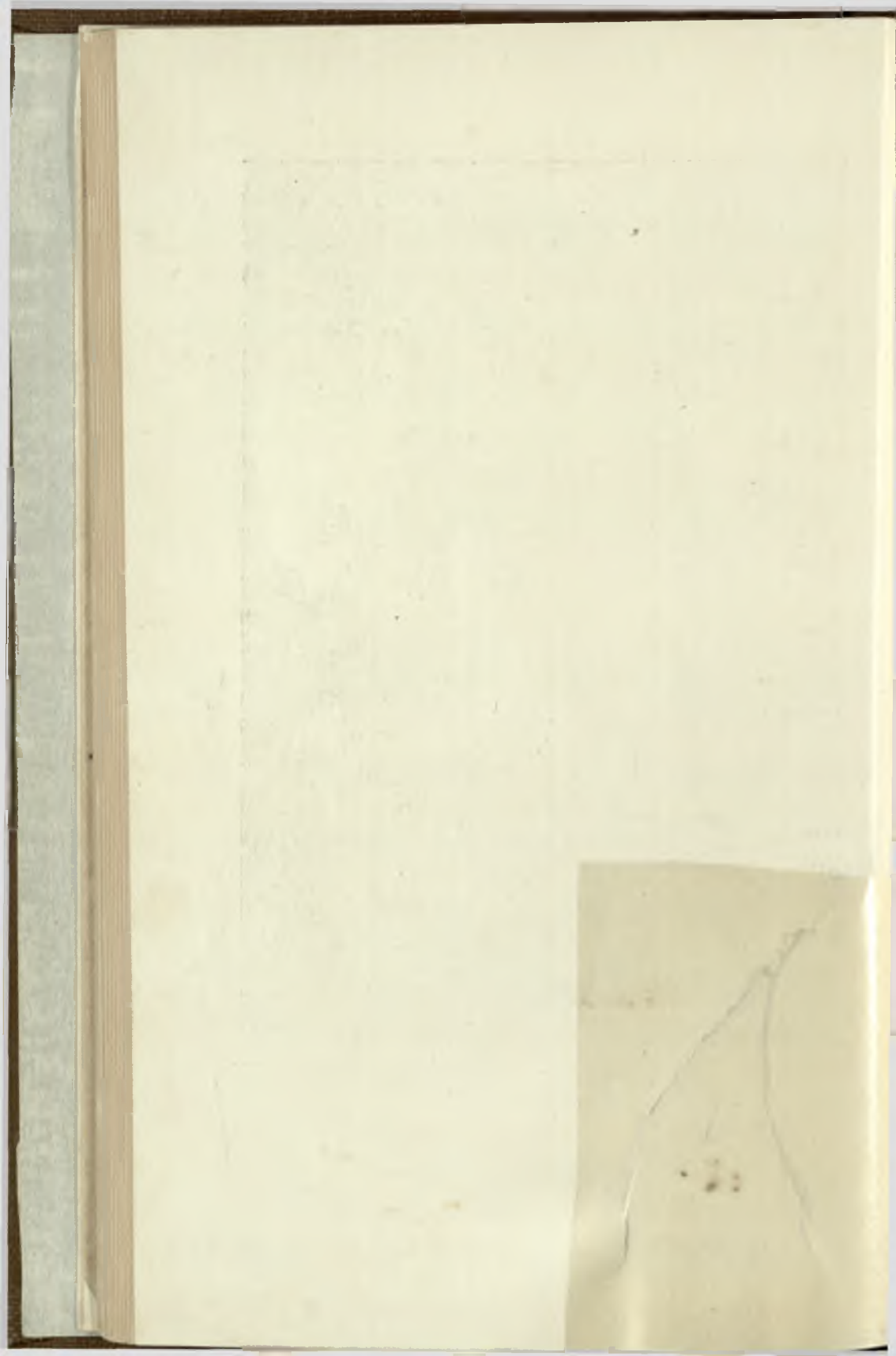
## Catalogue of Students

SESSION 1893-94.

NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Anderson, Miss Aurie .....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Anderson, Miss Mattie .....	.....	.....
Anderson, Miss Minnie B. ....	Barlard .....	Jefferson.
Angus, Miss Florence.....	Griffin .....	Spalding.
Ashurst, Miss Mary .....	Note.....	Putnam.
Athon, Miss Meida .....	Akenton .....	Putnam.
Ballard, Miss Mabel.....	Palmetto.....	Campbell.
Barge, Miss Ida.....	Ben Hill.....	Fulton.
Barge, Miss Saddle.....	Ben Hill.....	Fulton.
Barksdale, Miss Lou .....	Merriwether .....	Baldwin.
Barksdale, Miss Nannie .....	Merriwether .....	Baldwin.
Barrett, Miss Hettie.....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Bas, Miss Bessie.....	Deveraux.....	Hancock.
Bates, Miss Mattie .....	Batesville.....	Cherokee.
Bates, Miss Sallie.....	Batesville.....	Cherokee.
Bates, Miss Lizzie.....	Telfairville.....	Burke.
Bates, Miss Roberta .....	Macon.....	Bibb.
Bayne, Miss Katie .....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Bearden, Miss Mary L.....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Bedgood, Mrs. Narcissa.....	Arabi .....	Dooly.
Belcher, Miss Ada .....	Millen.....	Burke.
Belcher, Miss Ida.....	Millen.....	Burke.
Bell, Miss Sue .....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Berrien, Miss Lollie M.....	Waynesboro .....	Burke.
Blake, Miss Lula.....	Griffin .....	Spalding.
Booker, Miss Annie Lou .....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Bostwick, Miss Clyde .....	Camilla .....	Mitchell.
Boykin, Miss Minette.....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Boylan, Miss Susie.....	White Plains.....	Greene.
Bracey, Miss Jennie.....	Augusta.....	Richmond.
Brannon, Miss Eddie.....	Georgetown.....	Quitman.
Brazell, Miss Anna.....	Reidsville.....	Tattnall.
Brazell, Emma.....	Reidsville.....	Tattnall.
Britt, Miss Sallie Lou .....	Fort Valley .....	Houston.
Brown, Miss Marion .....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Brown, Miss Ona .....	Eldorado.....	Decatur.
Brown, Miss Kittie.....	Macon.....	Bibb.
Brown, Miss Rosa.....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Bullard, Miss Alma.....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Bullard, Miss Corinne .....	Machen.....	Jasper.
Burton, Miss Lottie.....	Social Circle.....	Walton.
Bush, Miss Lizzie.....	Homer .....	Banks.
Bush, Miss Nellie.....	Cuthbert.....	Randolph.
Caldwell, Miss Lula.....	Sparta.....	Hancock.
Callaway, Miss Lucy.....	Lexington .....	Oglethorpe.



1. Winter Full Dress. 2. Spring Fatigue Suit. 3. Winter Fatigue Suit. 4. Spring Full Suit.  
COLLEGE UNIFORMS.



CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS—Continued.

NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Camp, Miss Eunice.....	Gainesville.....	Hall.
Caraker, Miss Ethel.....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Caraker, Miss Ida.....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Caraker, Miss Minnie.....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Carter, Miss Dixie.....	Weston.....	Webster.
Carter, Miss Nena.....	Weston.....	Webster.
Carter, Miss Joana.....	Doda.....	Laurens.
Carter, Miss May.....	Waynesboro.....	Burke.
Carter, Miss May Belle.....	Baxley.....	Appling.
Carruthers, Miss Helen.....	Hawkinsville.....	Pulaski.
Cassells, Miss Eva.....	McIntosh.....	Liberty.
Chapman, Miss Gertrude.....	Macon.....	Bibb.
Chastain, Miss Mamie E.....	Morganton.....	Fannin.
Cheney, Miss Eva.....	Ellaville.....	Schley.
Chepstead, Miss Henrie.....	Blakely.....	Early.
Christopher, Miss Jessie.....	White Plains.....	Greene.
Coker, Miss Julia.....	Nona.....	Putman.
Cook, Miss Julia M.....	Attapuleus.....	Decatur.
Cook, Miss Ola.....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Coleman, Miss Dora.....	Summit.....	Emanuel.
Collins, Miss Emma.....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Collins, Miss Lily.....	Camilla.....	Mitchell.
Cone, Miss Katie.....	Decatur.....	DeKalb.
Conner, Miss Metie.....	Social Circle.....	Walton.
Connor, Miss Jessie.....	Cave Spring.....	Floyd.
Conyers, Miss Mary.....	Stilesboro.....	Bartow.
Cowart, Miss Lilla.....	Montezuma.....	Macon.
Craig, Miss Andy.....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Craig, Miss Lizzie.....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Craig, Miss Rachael.....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Craig, Miss Annie Lee.....	Lawrenceville.....	Gwinnett.
Craig, Miss Mamie C.....	Lawrenceville.....	Gwinnett.
Crawford, Miss Jessie.....	Atlanta.....	Fulton.
Crawford, Miss Corinne.....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Crichton, Miss Sarah.....	Columbus.....	Muscogee.
Crisler, Miss Daisy.....	Canton.....	Cherokee.
Crowell, Miss Mattie.....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Davis, Miss Eunice.....	Smarrs.....	Monroe.
Davidson, Miss Willie.....	Tropic.....	Sumter.
Dennard, Miss Dora.....	Edna.....	Wilcox.
Derrick, Miss Camilla.....	Plains.....	Sumter.
Dicks, Miss Ella.....	Swan.....	Irwin.
Dodge, Miss Katie.....	Augusta.....	Richmond.
Doggett, Miss Reba.....	Madison.....	Morgan.
Doggett, Miss Sallie.....	Madison.....	Morgan.
Drew, Miss Lulu.....	Swan.....	Irwin.
Driskell, Miss Eva.....	Monticello.....	Madison.
Dunn, Miss Elizabeth.....	Macon.....	Bibb.
Dunn, Miss Maggie.....	Americus.....	Sumter.
Edwards, Miss Mattie.....	Perry.....	Houston.
Edwards, Miss Mary.....	Tazewell.....	Marion.
Edwards, Miss Florie.....	Macon.....	Bibb.
Edenfield, Miss Jessie.....	Swainsboro.....	Emanuel.

## CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS—Continued.

NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Elam, Miss Annie.....	Merriwether.....	Baldwin.
Elam, Miss Willie.....	Merriwether.....	Baldwin.
Elam, Miss Fannie.....	Merriwether.....	Baldwin.
Elder, Miss Rosa.....	Indian Spring.....	Butts.
Ellington, Miss Luna.....	Oxford.....	Newton.
Ellison, Miss Lily.....	Girth.....	Burke.
Emory, Miss Mabel.....	Brunswick.....	Glynn.
English, Miss Elsie.....	Atlanta.....	Fulton.
Ennis, Miss Cora.....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Evans, Miss Mattie.....	Thomasville.....	Thomas.
Everette, Miss Mattie.....	Tennille.....	Washington.
Felder, Miss Inez.....	Americus.....	Sumter.
Ferguson, Miss Minnie B.....	Ferguson.....	Lee.
Flisch, Miss Leoni.....	Augusta.....	Richmond.
Foster, Miss Genie.....	Dallis.....	Paulding.
Freeman, Miss Gaines.....	Rome.....	Floyd.
Frierson, Miss Lucile.....	Butler.....	Taylor.
Fryer, Miss Lillian.....	Blakely.....	Early.
Garwood, Miss Mary.....	Canton.....	Cherokee.
Gary, Miss Lula.....	Nashville.....	Berrien.
Gilbert, Miss Nettie.....	Tycone.....	Wilkes.
Gohert, Miss Fannie.....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Godbee, Miss May.....	Telfairville.....	Burke.
Greene, Miss Blanche.....	Apple Valley.....	Jackson.
Greene, Miss Mary.....	Cartersville.....	Bartow.
Griffin, Miss Marie.....	Covington.....	Newton.
Griffin, Miss Cora.....	Woodville.....	Greene.
Griffin, Miss Nettie.....	Eastman.....	Dodge.
Griner, Miss Zada.....	Statesboro.....	Bullocks.
Hadley, Miss Cora.....	Atlanta.....	Fulton.
Hardeman, Miss Maggie.....	Haddock.....	Jones.
Hall, Miss Sadie.....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Harman, Miss Mamie.....	Tennille.....	Washington.
Harper, Miss Annie.....	Merriwether.....	Baldwin.
Harper, Miss Claud.....	Merriwether.....	Baldwin.
Harris, Miss Mamie.....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Harris, Miss Lora.....	Ringgold.....	Catoosa.
Harris, Miss Lavada.....	Jersey.....	Walton.
Harris, Miss Myra.....	Jersey.....	Walton.
Harrell, Miss Orleans.....	Eastman.....	Dodge.
Harvey, Miss Hattie.....	Buena Vista.....	Marion.
Harvey, Miss Lizzie.....	Buena Vista.....	Marion.
Harvey, Miss Nan.....	Buena Vista.....	Marion.
Hays, Miss Clyde.....	Starrsville.....	Newton.
Heard, Miss Pearl.....	Union Point.....	Greene.
Hendrix, Miss Corinne.....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Hicks, Miss Annie.....	Atlanta.....	Fulton.
Hightower, Miss Felix.....	Damascus.....	Early.
Hiburn, Miss Mattie.....	Dublin.....	Laurens.
Hines, Miss Maud.....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Hines, Miss Mattie.....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Hinson, Miss Della N.....	Lumber City.....	Montgomery.
Hobby, Miss Kluxie.....	Grovetown.....	Columbia.

CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS—Continued.

NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Hobby, Miss Minnie .....	Grovetown .....	Columbia.
Howard, Miss Cora Belle.....	.....	.....
Hudson, Miss Eula.....	Harmony Grove.....	Jackson.
Hulsey, Miss Sallie Sue.....	Panthersville .....	DeKalb.
Humber, Miss Kate .....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Humphries, Miss Dora.....	Hapeville.....	Clayton.
Hunnicutt, Miss Lyda.....	Athens .....	Clarke.
Hurst, Miss Musette .....	Social Circle.....	Walton.
Hutcheson, Miss Emily .....	Winterville .....	Oglethorpe.
Hutcheson, Miss Mary Lou ..	Winterville .....	Oglethorpe.
Inman, Miss Daisy .....	Davisboro .....	Washington.
Jackson, Miss Justina.....	Upatoie .....	Muscogee.
Jernigan, Miss Josie .....	Plains.....	Sumter.
Jinks, Miss Clovis .....	Jackson .....	Butts.
Joiner, Miss Claud.....	Faircloth .....	Mitchell.
Johnson, Miss Buford .....	Thomson .....	McDuffie.
Johnson, Miss Lillian.....	Thomson.....	McDuffie.
Jones, Miss Hattie.....	Devereaux.....	Hancock.
Jones, Miss Fannie.....	Blakely.....	Early.
Jones, Miss Nettie.....	Springhaven.....	Laurens.
Jordan, Miss Mamie .....	Sandersville .....	Washington.
Kelly, Miss Mabel .....	Fort Gaines .....	Clay.
Kitchens, Miss Bessie.....	Gibson.....	Glascocok.
Killebrew, Miss Blanche .....	Arlington.....	Calhoun.
Kingman, Miss Daisy .....	James' Station.....	Jones.
Lamar, Miss Marie .....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Lamb, Miss Lilla.....	Nashville.....	Berrien.
Lamb, Miss Nanna.....	Nashville .....	Berrien.
Lane, Miss Berta.....	Valdosta.....	Lowndes.
Lane, Miss Ormie.....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Liggett, Miss May.....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Lindsey, Miss Annie .....	Irwinton .....	Wilkinson.
Little, Miss Rosa.....	Eatonton .....	Putnam.
Lively, Miss Nina.....	Millen .....	Burke.
Logue, Miss Kate.....	Gibson .....	Glascocok.
Lumsden, Miss Etta.....	Macon.....	Bibb.
Macauley, Miss Mary .....	Atlanta .....	Fulton.
McComb, Miss Freddie.....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
McConnell, Miss May Belle .....	Marlow.....	Effingham.
McCray, Miss Lena .....	Milledgeville .....	Baldwin.
McCroan, Miss Mattie .....	Halcyondale.....	Screven.
McCullough, Miss Annie.....	Round Oak .....	Jones.
McDaniel, Miss Julia .....	Calhoun.....	Gordon.
McDaniel, Miss Nellie.....	Calhoun .....	Gordon.
McGarrab, Miss Lily .....	Americus .....	Sumter.
McGinty, Miss Pearl.....	Camak.....	Warren.
McGriff, Miss Fannie .....	Hawkinsville.....	Pulaski.
McLemore, Miss Maggie .....	Covena.....	Emanuel.
McMillan, Miss Isabel.....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
McNair, Miss Emmie.....	Jeffersonville.....	Twiggs.
McRae, Miss Eva O .....	McEachin .....	Brooks.
Malpass, Miss Mary.....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Marshall, Miss Emma.....	Reynolds.....	Taylor.



## CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS—Continued.

NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Martin, Miss Addie L.....	Sandersville.....	Washington.
Martin, Miss Claud.....	Sandersville.....	Washington.
Martin, Miss Carrie.....	Zebulon.....	Pike.
Mapp, Miss Annie.....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Massey, Miss Mary.....	Massey.....	Montgomery.
Mathews, Miss Sallie.....	Atlanta.....	Fulton.
Milikin, Miss Belle.....	Jesup.....	Wayne.
Miller, Miss Maggie.....	Walthourville.....	Liberty.
Miller, Miss Ross.....	Albany.....	Dougherty.
Mims, Miss Nina.....	Damascus.....	Early.
Minor, Miss Inez.....	Merriwether.....	Baldwin.
Mobley, Miss Bessie May.....	Atlanta.....	Fulton.
Mobley, Miss Fannie.....	Lumber City.....	Montgomery.
Mongin, Miss Pearl.....	Augusta.....	Richmond.
Moody, Miss Martha L.....	Hortense.....	Wayne.
Moore, Miss Florie.....	Augusta.....	Richmond.
Morgan, Miss Theodosia.....	Ellabell.....	Bryan.
Moring, Miss Lottie.....	Swainsboro.....	Emanuel.
Morton, Miss Sammie.....	Colquitt.....	Miller.
Mosely, Miss Clyde.....	Josephine.....	Early.
Myrick, Miss Annie.....	Merriwether.....	Baldwin.
Myrick, Miss Kittie.....	Merriwether.....	Baldwin.
Myrick, Miss Sallie.....	Merriwether.....	Baldwin.
Neal, Miss Laura.....	Banksville.....	Banks.
Neisler, Miss Carrie.....	Butler.....	Taylor.
Newell, Miss Dorothy.....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Newell, Miss Mary.....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Newman, Miss Maggie.....	Byron.....	Houston.
Otis, Miss Angela.....	Atlanta.....	Fulton.
Pacetti, Miss Maud.....	St. Marys.....	Camden.
Page, Miss Julia.....	Canton.....	Cherokee.
Parham, Miss Tula.....	Stinson.....	Merriwether.
Patterson, Miss Nettie.....	Sunny Side.....	Spalding.
Patrick, Miss Cora.....	Talbotton.....	Talbot.
Pearson, Miss Lillian.....	Altamaha.....	Tattnall.
Perkins, Miss Clara.....	Perkins' Junction.....	Burke.
Perkins, Miss Lydia.....	Macon.....	Bibb.
Perkerson, Miss Leila.....	McPherson.....	Fulton.
Peterson, Miss Mallie.....	Mt. Vernon.....	Montgomery.
Phillips, Miss Eva.....	Clopton.....	Putnam.
Pinkus, Miss Minnie.....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Pipkin, Miss Naomi.....	Tenille.....	Washington.
Poer, Miss Mary.....	West Point.....	Harris.
Pound, Miss Susie.....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Powell, Miss Nettie.....	Buena Vista.....	Marion.
Powers, Miss Osa.....	Tusculum.....	Effingham.
Prichard, Miss Mary.....	Haralson.....	Coweta.
Pritchard, Miss Kate.....	Augusta.....	Richmond.
Prosser, Miss Agnes.....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Prosser, Miss Lily.....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Rainey, Miss Lizzie.....	Ellaville.....	Schley.
Randle, Miss Florie Belle.....	Jester.....	Stewart.
Randle, Miss Sidney.....	Jester.....	Stewart.

## CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS—Continued.

NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Ray, Miss Bessie .....	Atlanta .....	Fulton.
Ray, Miss Lily.....	Drayton .....	Dooly.
Reagan, Miss Nollie.....	McDonough .....	Henry.
Reid, Miss Roselyn.....	Griffin .....	Spalding.
Richey, Miss Anna.....	Harmony Grove.....	Banks.
Rives, Miss Mary.....	Devereaux .....	Hancock.
Robbins, Miss Eva.....	Hinesville .....	Liberty.
Roberts, Miss Lila .....	Robertsville .....	Jones.
Robinson, Miss Daisy.....	Sparta .....	Hancock.
Rogers, Miss Pearl.....	Warrenton .....	Warren.
Roquemore, Miss Mamie.....	Clopton .....	Putnam.
Rountree, Miss Mary .....	Summit .....	Emanuel.
Rudolph, Miss Emily.....	Folkston .....	Charlton.
Russell, Miss Gussie.....	Tompkins.....	Camden.
Sandefur, Miss Bulah.....	Dennard.....	Houston.
Sandefur, Miss Evie.....	Dennard.....	Houston.
Sanders, Miss Docia.....	Bethel .....	Randolph.
Scaife, Miss Willie May.....	Camilla.....	Mitchell.
Scott, Miss Fannie.....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Shea, Miss Mittie.....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Shepherd, Miss Jennie.....	Tombsboro .....	Wilkinson.
Sherman, Miss Bessie.....	Waycross .....	Ware.
Skinner, Miss Ola.....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Sloat, Miss Agnes.....	Valdosta .....	Lowndes.
Slocumb, Miss Sallie.....	Bradley.....	Jones.
Smith, Miss Clara.....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Smith, Miss Anna.....	Carnesville .....	Franklin.
Smith, Miss Nina.....	Carnesville .....	Franklin.
Smith, Miss Emmie B.....	Palmetto .....	Campbell.
Smith, Miss Mary Will.....	Kittrell.....	Laurens.
Smith, Miss Lizzie.....	Irwinton.....	Wilkinson.
Smith, Miss Maggie.....	Locust Grove.....	Henry.
Speight, Miss Brumby.....	Fort Gaines.....	Clay.
Spence, Miss Emmie .....	Camilla.....	Mitchell.
Stanley, Miss Bessie.....	Devereaux.....	Hancock.
Stanley, Miss Florence.....	Devereaux .....	Hancock.
Stanton, Miss Abigail.....	Newborn .....	Newton.
Stephens, Miss Mozelle.....	Cusseta.....	Chattahoochee.
Stevens, Miss Annie W.....	Augusta.....	Richmond.
Stewart, Miss Ollie.....	Atlanta.....	Fulton.
Stokes, Miss Mamie.....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Stone, Miss Mary Glenn.....	Linton .....	Hancock.
Sturges, Miss Bessie.....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Sturges, Miss Florence.....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Sutlive, Miss Hattie May.....	Fort Gaines.....	Clay.
Sykes, Miss May .....	Sparta.....	Hancock.
Tappan, Miss Della .....	White Plains.....	Greene.
Tatum, Miss Kittie.....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Taylor, Miss Lizzie.....	La Cross .....	Schley.
Taylor, Miss Rossie .....	La Cross.....	Schley.
Thomas, Miss Mattie .....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Thompson, Miss Charlotte.....	Atlanta .....	Fulton.
Tompkins, Miss Julia.....	Albany .....	Dougherty.

## CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS—Continued.

NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Tompkins, Miss Marilu.....	Albany.....	Dougherty.
Toomer, Miss Loretto.....	Portsmouth.....	Virginia.
Trout, Miss Evie.....	Pendergrass.....	Jackson.
Turnipseed, Miss Sallie B.....	Fort Gaines.....	Clay.
Van Horn, Miss Mamie.....	Atlanta.....	Fulton.
Vaughn, Miss Winnie.....	Augusta.....	Richmond.
Vickers, Miss Amanda.....	Willacoochee.....	Coffee.
Vickers, Miss Ellen.....	Willacoochee.....	Coffee.
Vinson, Miss Hattie.....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Walker, Miss Alice.....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Walker, Miss Valla.....	Social Circle.....	Walton.
Wall, Miss Mamie.....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Wallace, Miss Imogene.....	Millen.....	Burke.
Walsh, Miss Lily.....	Augusta.....	Richmond.
Womack, Miss Sallie.....	Ellaville.....	Schley.
Watt, Miss Lila.....	Camilla.....	Mitchell.
Watkins, Miss Maria.....	Hawkinsville.....	Pulaski.
Watson, Miss Florence.....	Acoworth.....	Cobb.
Ward, Miss Helen.....	Machen.....	Jasper.
Ware, Miss Bessie.....	Gosben.....	Lincoln.
Ware, Miss Nannie.....	Gosben.....	Lincoln.
Ware, Miss Roberta.....	Macon.....	Bibb.
Weathers, Miss Mollie.....	Bainbridge.....	Decatur.
Whelchel, Miss May Belle.....	Gainesville.....	Hall.
West, Miss Olive.....	Griffin.....	Spalding.
West, Miss Mary Sue.....	Cedartown.....	Polk.
West, Miss Rosa Lee.....	Cedartown.....	Polk.
Westbrook, Miss Rena.....	Montezuma.....	Macon.
Westmoreland, Miss Fannie.....	Austell.....	Cobb.
Whatley, Miss Emma.....	Hogansville.....	Troup.
Wheeler, Miss Belle.....	Eatonton.....	Putnam.
Wheeler, Miss Johnnie.....	Eatonton.....	Putnam.
Whitaker, Miss Addie.....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Whitaker, Miss Gertrude.....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
White, Miss Myrtle.....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Whitehead, Miss Maggie.....	Fullington.....	Dooly.
Whitehead, Miss Lula.....	Fullington.....	Dooly.
Wise, Miss Belle H.....	Thomasville.....	Thomas.
Wilkins, Miss Annie.....	Colquit.....	Millen.
Williams, Miss Alcalomb.....	Collins.....	Tattnall.
Williams, Miss Frankie.....	Clop'on.....	Putnam.
Williams, Miss Willie.....	Ellaville.....	Schley.
Williamson, Miss Mary.....	Ellaville.....	Schley.
Wood, Miss Florence.....	Harrison.....	Washington.
Woodward, Miss Cora.....	Eastman.....	Dodge.
Woodward, Miss Katherine.....	Keysville.....	Jefferson.
Wooten, Miss Susie.....	Spring Hill.....	Montgomery.
Wright, Miss Louise.....	Milledgeville.....	Baldwin.
Wright, Miss Louise H.....	Augusta.....	Richmond.
Wright, Miss Margaret B.....	Augusta.....	Richmond.

Total attendance..... 366 Counties represented..... 108

N. B.—The above list does not include the eighty children of the Model School, and the special pupils in Music and Art, but only the regular matriculates of the college.

### Remarks on Attendance.

The number of students enrolled in the several classes taking the literary and scientific or collegiate studies was as follows :

Sub-Freshman Class .....	48
Freshmen Class .....	92
Sophomore Class .....	78
Junior Class .....	38
Senior Class .....	24
Industrial-English Class .....	71
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Total .....	351

This includes nearly the entire student body as every pupil in the institution is required to take the collegiate course in part or in whole, unless she be for some special reason excused.

Besides the collegiate studies nearly all of the students took one or more of the special branches taught in the school, either the normal studies or some one or another of the industrial arts. The number enrolled in these various special branches was as follows :

Normal Studies .....	158
Stenography and Typewriting .....	49
Bookkeeping .....	79
Dressmaking .....	150
Cooking .....	92

It will be seen at a glance that the figures added up would give a sum largely in excess of the total number of students (361) in attendance on the college. The explanation is that a great many of the pupils took more than one of the branches named, and hence are enumerated twice and in some cases three times over.

On Commencement Day, Tuesday, June 5, 1894, diplomas and certificates were awarded as follows:

**NORMAL GRADUATES.**

Miss Laura Neal .....	Banks county.
Miss Metie Shea .....	Baldwin county.
Miss Emily Hutcheson .....	Oglethorpe county.
Miss Sarah Crichton .....	Muscogee county.
Miss Julia McDaniel .....	Gordon county.
Miss Jessie Christopher .....	Greene county.
Miss Nena Carter .....	Webster county.

**COLLEGIATE GRADUATES.**

Miss Mary Prichard .....	Coweta county.
Miss Mittie Connor .....	Walton county.
Miss Maggie Dunn .....	Sumter county.
Miss Sidney Randle .....	Stewart county.
Miss Elizabeth Bush .....	Banks county.
Miss Maggie McLeod .....	Lowndes county.
Miss Alice Walker .....	Baldwin county.
Miss Mabel Ballard .....	Campbell county.
Miss Roselyn Reid .....	Spalding county.

**PROFICIENTS IN STENOGRAPHY.**

Miss Rosa Brown .....	Baldwin county.
Miss Henrie Chipstead .....	Early county.
Miss Eunice Davis .....	Monroe county.
Miss Maggie Dunn .....	Sumter county.
Miss Mattie Everette .....	Washington county.
Miss Jessie Connor .....	Floyd county.
Miss Mattie Hines .....	Baldwin county.
Miss Pearl Mongin .....	Richmond county.
Miss Mary Prichard .....	Coweta county.
Miss Lizzie Smith .....	Wilkinson county.
Miss Rosa Lee West .....	Polk county.
Miss Gertrude Whitaker .....	Baldwin county.
Miss Evelyn Trout .....	

**PROFICIENTS IN BOOKKEEPING.**

Miss Mary Sue West .....	Polk county.
Miss Mamie Wall .....	Baldwin county.
Miss Metie Conner .....	Walton county.
Miss Lizzie Smith .....	Wilkinson county.



PHYSICAL CULTURE SUIT.



Miss Isabel McMillan	Baldwin county.
Miss Lily C. Collins	Mitchell county.
Miss Eva Driskell	Jasper county.
Miss Bessie M. Ware	Lincoln county.

**PROFICIENTS IN TELEGRAPHY.**

Miss Ola Cook	Baldwin county.
Miss Lily Collins	Baldwin county.
Miss Agnes Prosser	Baldwin county.
Miss Annie Elam	Baldwin county.
Miss Minnie Vaughn	Richmond county.

**PROFICIENTS IN DRESSMAKING.**

Miss Alcalomb Williams	Tattnall county.
Miss Lila Roberts	Jones county.
Miss Lizzie Craig	Baldwin county.
Miss Eunice Davis	Monroe county.
Miss Mary Garwood	Cherokee county.
Miss Marion Brown	Randolph county.
Miss Lily Prosser	Baldwin county.

**CALENDAR FOR SESSION 1894-95.**

**1894.**

September 12, Wednesday	Opening Day
November 27, Thursday	Thanksgiving Day
Dec. 24 and 25, Monday and Tuesday	Christmas Holidays

**1895.**

January 19, Saturday	Lee Memorial Day
February 22, Friday	Washington Memorial Day
April 26, Friday	Confederate Memorial Day
May 3, Friday	May Holiday
June 2, Sunday	Commencement Sermon
June 3, Monday	Exhibition Day
June 4, Tuesday	Graduating Exercises and Close of the Session

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

Boarding pupils are not permitted to go home for the brief Christmas holidays.



## 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

BEFORE THE GRADUATING CLASS OF THE GEORGIA  
NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE.

DELIVERED BY PRESIDENT J. HARRIS CHAPPELL, JUNE 5, 1894.

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

I am very glad that I shall begin my farewell words to you this morning while your heart strings are yet vibrating with the music of that sweet song which we have just heard and whose echoes yet linger in the atmosphere around us. There is nothing in the world about which I am more ignorant than I am about music, and yet I wish to talk to you about music this morning. A number of years ago I saw the great violinist, Ole Bull, stand before an audience of five thousand people and play that simple little air, Lilly Dale, and it seemed to me that the doors of heaven had been thrown open, and the voices of angels and arch-angels seemed to be coming down from the empyrean to breathe divine harmonies through the swaying body of that white-haired old man as he stood there before the footlights with his little instrument and his flashing bow. A death-like stillness such as I have never seen equaled in any other large assembly of men and women pervaded that vast audience. The people sat there literally spellbound, and every face was lit up with that peculiar spirituelle expression that never comes into the human countenance except when the deepest and holiest emotions of the soul are aroused. I once heard the great singer, Christine Nilsson,

sing "Rock of Ages Cleft for me," in a fashionable church at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., in the very height of the gay season. Perhaps a more worldly-minded, pleasure-seeking, money-loving congregation than sat before her was never assembled in any temple of the living God, but the sweet singer's voice and that grand old hymn struck the religious chord away down in those worldly hearts, and every face there fairly glowed with spiritual beauty, and strong men bowed their heads to conceal their emotion. The renowned scientist—Charles Darwin—tells us somewhere in his autobiography that when he was a child and a youth he was intensely sensitive to music, but as he grew older and devoted his whole mind, heart and soul to the study of the material world, that faculty of his nature that loved music and religion became gradually weakened and finally completely atrophied from long disuse. He lost his love of music, he lost his belief in religion, but he says that every now and then when in pursuing some scientific investigation he reached a point where the human understanding could go no further and he was left standing, as it were, upon the very brink of eternity gazing helplessly in the fathomless depths of infinitude, his whole being would be thrilled by a profound emotion precisely like that which certain strains of music used to make him feel in his earlier years, and for one brief moment his old, simple, child-like belief in God, heaven and immortality would come back to him.

So, young ladies, all deep things—all deep thought, all deep feeling—is musical: all deep thought, all deep feeling is religious. God's universe is one grand diapason of music! That beautiful fable of the old Greeks about the "music of the spheres" is but a figurative expression of this truth. God's universe is one grand, sublime diapason of music, and man's whole duty is to attune his life to that music. That, my young friends, is the text of the farewell words that I wish to speak to you this morning. Keep your life attuned to the deep and everlasting harmonies of God's eternal laws!

That human body of yours, that human body of flesh and blood, made of the dust of the earth by God himself,—what a musical instrument it is! How beautifully, wonderfully, har-

moniously made! Every fiber of it was wrought by the Almighty, and every nerve chord in it was stretched by his hand and attuned by him to the music of the spheres. Keep it in tune! Take care of your bodily health! Commonplace as that injunction may seem, there is nothing more important that I can say to you in this farewell address. There is no sin that young women are more prone to commit, there is no sin that you will be more apt to commit than violating the laws of physical health. I say sin, because it is just as much a sin to violate the laws of health as it is to break the commandments, for the laws of health are just as much God's laws as the ten commandments are God's laws.

Temperance lecturers and moralists are constantly railing at men for injuring their health and weakening their manhood by dissipation and debauchery, but how is it with the women of the generation? Only a few weeks ago an association of eminent physicians at the North, after a long, painstaking and conscientious investigation, published this terrible fact to the world, that nervous diseases among women had increased twenty-fold within the last forty years, and that this was owing entirely to the bad habits of living among women of these days. Young ladies, as graduates of this College you are bound to give serious thought to this subject. The greatest value of all education is to make people thoughtful about the practical conduct of life, and if the general education and culture you have received at this College does not make you thoughtful about this matter, then either this is a mighty sorry sort of school, or else you are a mighty sorry sort of a girl. Besides the indirect effect of the general education and culture you have received here, you know that we have in several very direct ways tried to impress this matter strongly upon your minds. Our school of cooking, our school of physical culture, the instructions and suggestions that we have given you, and the appeals that we have made to you in regard to dress reform are all direct practical lessons in the art of preserving health. Take these lessons home with you, improve upon them by your own thoughtfulness, carry them out in your own practical life, and, as far as you can without officiousness, disseminate them among the girls and women with whom you

associate. So will you do a great and lasting good for the State of Georgia. As graduates of this institution you are bound to do this reform work.

If every girl who leaves this College should carry away with her from this school absolutely nothing but the ideas of dress-reform that we have tried so hard to impress upon your mind and inculcate into your habits, and should persuade others to adopt them, that alone would do enough good to repay the State of Georgia ten times over for all the money that it has ever expended on this Institution. Not long ago a little girl, who had been to the World's Fair in Chicago, said to me: "Mr. Chappell, on the Midway Plaisance I saw an African woman with her face all scarred up with ugly scratches running up and down and across her face. She did it herself when she was a girl and she thought it was pretty. Mr. Chappell, don't you think she was a fool?" But, young ladies, let me say to you this morning, that the civilized American woman that pinches and cramps and deforms her waist in that damnable abomination of modern dress called a corset is a thousand times bigger fool than the African woman that scarifies her face. For the civilized American woman by this miserable corset not only utterly destroys the beauty and symmetry of her figure and makes it a thing ugly to look upon, but she vitally injures the most important organs in her body. And the worst of it is that she knows perfectly well that this is true, and yet at the behests of a depraved fashion she continues the sinful practice. I mention this only as one instance of how health is injured and untold suffering is brought into the world and transmitted from generation to generation by the consummate folly of women in fashionable life. My dear young friends, I earnestly trust that you will never commit these follies, that you will never be guilty of these sins. Remember that bad health, a weakened organ, a diseased function, not only makes you uncomfortable, not only makes you miserable, but in a great measure unfits you for doing rightly the work that the Almighty sent you into the world to do. Remember that the sins of mothers are visited upon the children unto the third and fourth and tenth and twentieth generation of them that break God's laws of health. Remember that every weakened organ,

every diseased function, every morbid tendency, every unstrung nerve in a woman's body makes a false note in the harmony of the universe, a false note that does not end with her existence, but goes on down the ages a jarring discord, like sweet bells all jangled, harsh and out of tune. No more important duty, no more imperative obligation can rest upon you in this human life than to take care of your bodily health.

Undoubtedly the strongest and highest reason why you should take care of your bodily health is because upon that depends in great measure the healthful action of your mind. The finest part of the human body is the brain, that exquisite organ upon which mind plays the various tunes of thought. Brain is the instrument, mind is the musician, education is the musician's training, and thought is the music. As graduates of this College you are supposed to have what is called "a higher education," but are your thoughts really high and classic and noble? If not, your higher education is a failure. And will your life keep time and tune to high and noble thoughts? If not, your higher education is a failure.

There are two distinct kinds of education, practical education and higher education. Some superfine sentimentalists try to make us believe that there is really no difference between the two; that they merge into each other, and all that sort of nonsense, but that is not true. The difference between practical education and higher education is just as clearly marked as the line where the blue sky comes down to the green earth. Let me illustrate the difference. When I was in Boston on my educational pilgrimage a little over a year ago I went one morning to the Boston Cooking School, the oldest and most famous institution of this sort in America, and I sat there for three mortal hours, and saw the teacher teach a class of young women how to make pie-crust; merely that and nothing more, how to make pie-crust. It was an absolutely perfect lesson; it was one of the most successful exercises I have ever seen in any schoolroom. It was not edifying, it was not uplifting, it did not fill the immortal soul with transcendental thoughts and all that sort of thing, because there is nothing edifying or uplifting or transcendental about pie-crust. Nevertheless it was exceed-

ingly interesting, and it filled me with admiration, and to my dying day I shall never forget that superb lesson on how to make pie-crust. It was a splendid illustration of that cant phrase that you hear used so frequently in educational circles in these days about "putting the brain into the hands," for that teacher made those young women put their brains into their hands before she allowed them to put their hands into that pie-crust dough. In other words it was a splendid illustration of practical education. The very next morning after my visit to this cooking school I went to the famous Emerson School of Oratory and saw the principal of the school give his senior class a special exercise. The lesson of the day was the exposition and rendition of that matchless gem of Shakespeare's incomparable genius, the third act of Othello, the same that you heard so beautifully read from this platform a few weeks ago. It was a glorious lesson! There was nothing practical about it, there was nothing utilitarian about it, it did not undertake "to put the brain into the hand" as that pie-crust lesson did; nevertheless it was a glorious lesson; it delighted the intellect, it touched the heart, it thrilled the soul, it vivified the imagination, it edified and uplifted the spirit of every pupil and every visitor present. In other words it was a splendid illustration of what is called higher education. Now, young ladies, in every human mind there is a Shakespeare side as well as a pie-crust side, and in every right education each of these sides should have a due share of attention, instruction, training and discipline; and that is what we are trying so hard to give in this school. We sweep the whole gamut of education from pie-crust to Shakespeare, and we are constantly endeavoring to preserve a just balance between pie-crust and Shakespeare. The practical side of education is very much emphasized in these days. I sometimes fear that it is too much emphasized, and that we are in danger of forgetting the inestimable value of higher education.

Never in the history of this country was there such crying needs as now for the uplifting and purifying power of a truly high and noble education. For with all our boasted progress the terrible fact stares us in the face that the tendency of

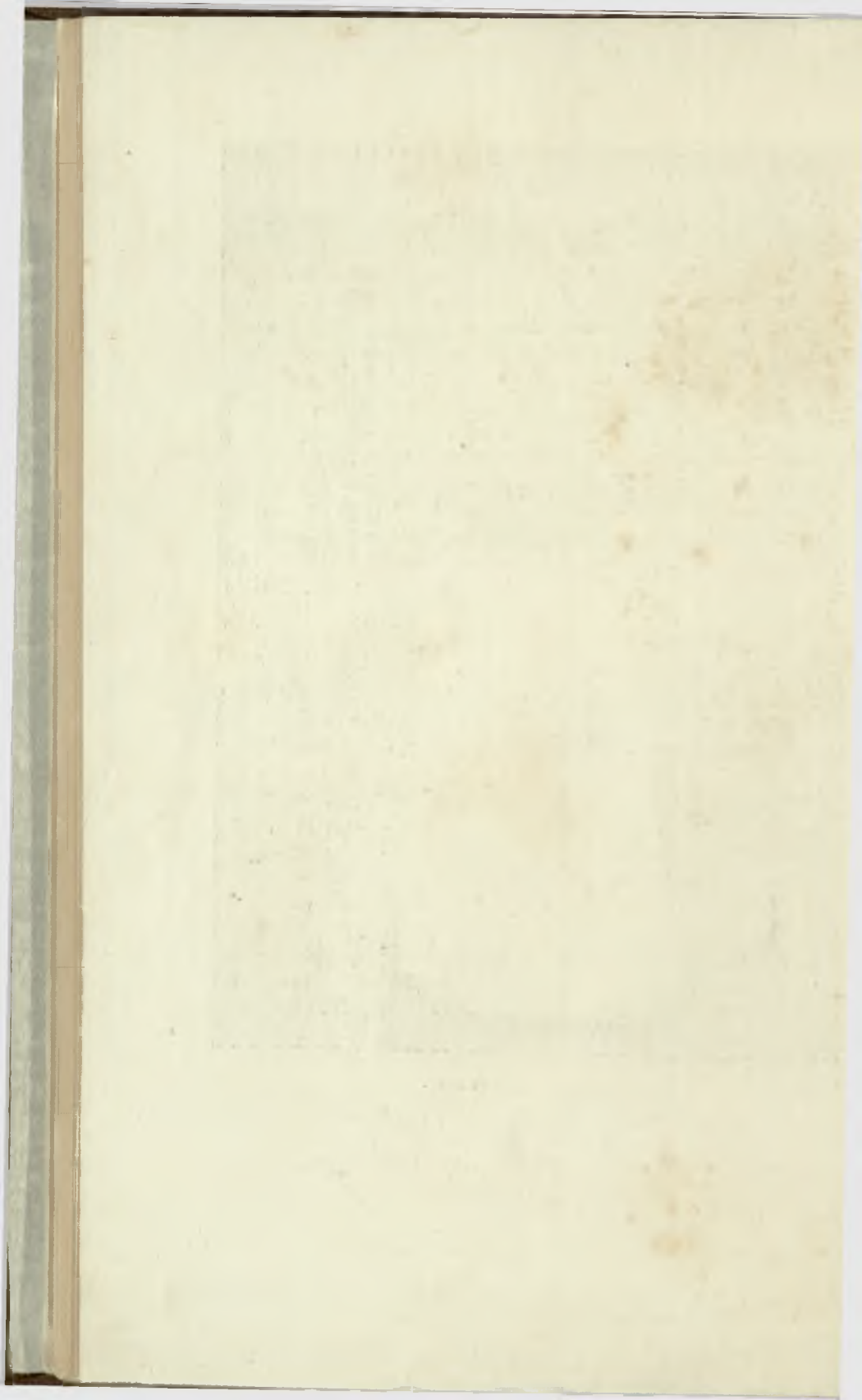
American civilization to-day is towards a lower standard of morals and a lower ideal of life than was ever known before in this country. Men are fast losing their belief in religion, men are fast losing their faith in God, their belief in all truly noble and exalted sentiment and are fast coming to believe in absolutely nothing but the almighty dollar and what the almighty dollar can buy.

Good men and good women all through this country are earnestly hoping and earnestly praying that the rising generation of young men and young women will check this baleful tendency, but not much can be expected from the young men, for in most cases as soon as a young man comes down from the Sinai of college or university he throws away the higher law he is supposed to have received there, and joins the rabble in the base worship of the golden calf. It is therefore to the young women, to the educated, cultured young women of the rising generation, that we must chiefly look to bring about regeneration and reform, not by making speeches, not by delivering lectures, not by running over the country shrieking for the ballot, not by writing articles for the newspapers, not by voting, but by purifying the spring at its very source, in the school room, in the family, in the home. The woman's moral influence in the family is ten times greater than the man's. The family gets its intellectual tone much more from the women of the household than from the men, much more from wife, mother, sister than from husband, father, brother. Upon women much more than upon men falls the duty of dealing with mind, heart and character, while these are yet in the formative state—wax to receive and marble to retain impressions. The more thoroughly educated, the more highly cultured a woman is, the better she is fitted for discharging this most responsible duty in human life; and one of the most important missions that lies before the Georgia Normal and Industrial College is to supply Georgia schools, Georgia families with just such educated, cultured women. So go forth, my friends, into this field where the harvest is indeed plenteous, but the laborers are few. Go forth, and in Georgia schoolrooms, Georgia families, Georgia homes,



COOKING-SCHOOL SUIT.





let the light of your higher education so shine that men may see your good works and glorify your Father which is in heaven.

But, young ladies, as strongly as I believe in the intellectual culture of women, as strongly as I believe in brain power, let me say to you that in every true woman there is a power greater than brain power. In every true woman, feeling counts far more than thought. In every true woman's universe, beyond the horizon of the intellect sweeps the horizon of the emotions. In every true woman's life, sweeter far than the music of the mind is the music of the heart. Show me the woman of whom this is not true, and I will show you one who is either a very ill-fashioned sort of a woman, or else one in whom the womanly nature has been warped and perverted. When I was a boy I came across this verse from the Koran, or Mohammedan Bible,

"He was the angel, Israfeel,  
And his heart-strings were a lute."

And I thought it was a beautiful passage, but I thought it would have been much more appropriate if it had been,

"She was the angel, Israfeel,  
And her hearts-strings were a lute."

A number of years afterwards, I happened to be wandering one day in an old colonial graveyard in a certain city at the North, and I came across a granite shaft erected by some bereaved husband to the memory of his dead wife, and on it was engraved as an epitaph that very verse from the Koran with precisely the change that I had fancied,

"She was the angel, Israfeel,  
And her heart-strings were a lute."

The friend that was with me thought it was absurd, and I admit it was somewhat ridiculous, the man's taking the liberty of changing the sex of the angel, nevertheless I thought it was just the most beautiful epitaph that I had ever seen upon a woman's grave. What sweeter tribute could any woman ask of the loved ones that she leaves behind her when she takes her flight to the spirit land, than they should always think of her in that way,

"She was the angel, Israfeel,  
And her heart-strings were a lute."

Just the most precious thing that ever falls to the lot of any man in this world is a woman's love; from the time when she sings his cradle song to the day when she wipes the death-sweat from his brow, just the most powerful influence for good that can ever come into a man's life is a woman's love! And, young ladies, however brilliant and cultured an intellect you may possess, and however energetically you may use that intellect for the betterment of human kind, you may be sure that the best influence that you will ever exert in this world over men, over women, over society in general, must come more from the heart than from the head.

A few weeks ago in your Normal Reading Circle I heard one of you quote a fine passage from Emerson, like this, "A beautiful face is a good thing, a beautiful form is better than a beautiful face, but a beautiful behavior is better than a beautiful form,—it is the finest of the fine arts." This beautiful behavior, of which Emerson speaks, comes directly from the heart. When that poor African woman in the jungles of New Guinea found the English traveler, Mungo Park, lying under a tree burning with fever and half dead, and with the aid of her daughters took him up and carried him to her hut and nursed him back to life and health, that was beautiful behavior; it came directly from the heart. When Chevalier Bayard, lying wounded upon the battlefield, put the cup of cold water from his own famished lips and gave it to a dying soldier by his side, that was beautiful behavior; it came directly from the heart! When the most perfect gentleman that this world ever saw, he whom man call Saviour, said to the rebuking disciples, "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven," and took them in his arms and blessed them, that was beautiful behavior; it came directly from the heart; and so all beautiful behavior comes directly from the heart; it is the spontaneous outpouring of the milk of human kindness. Intellect has little to do with it, education still less. Indeed we find the finest instances of it among simple, unsophisticated people. See how gloriously it shines forth in some of Shakespeare's humblest characters: in Adam in "As you Like it"; in the Fool in "King Lear"; in the nurse in

“Romeo and Juliet,” for instance. Some of the most touching and pathetic instances of it that I have ever seen in my life occurred among the negro slaves in ante-bellum days in the South. But, young ladies, I heard not long ago the story of the beautiful behavior of a certain poor Georgia girl which I wish to tell you this morning, for it would be well for every Georgia girl to emulate her noble spirit. This girl lived away up there in Northwest Georgia among the foothills of the Blue Ridge mountains. Her father was an old Confederate soldier, and he had a little farm there among the mountains. One year soon after he had planted his crop he was stricken down with inflammatory rheumatism and was bedridden for the rest of the year. There was no man, no boy, to take his place upon the farm, so his daughter, this seventeen year old Georgia girl, who had never done anything but a woman’s work around the house, took the plough handles in her own precious hands and in sunshine and storm, through heat and cold, from daylight to dark, she toiled like a bond slave in the field. A loving God blessed the labor of her hands and the conscious earth laughed an abundant harvest into her lap. From the profit of her crop she not only provided her invalid father with comforts, but by rigid economy managed to save enough to pay her expenses the next year at a good school in a neighboring town. When commencement time came she had won a high honor, and was appointed one of the readers of the occasion. From every valley, glen, cove, gorge in that mountain country the good people poured forth to that commencement. There was such an enormous crowd that they could not get into the schoolhouse, so the exercises were held under a bush arbor out of doors; and when that girl arose to read her essay she was received with such a cheer, with such a shout, with such a yell, as no campaign running politician over the country begging for votes ever heard from the throats of those mountaineers; with such a cheer, with such a shout as no female lecturer running over the country trying to reform people ever heard, or ever deserved to hear, from any crowd; for let cynics say what they will the world does know its true heroes. The next year that girl taught school; more children came to her than could be crowded into the schoolhouse.

From her earnings she not only administered to the last days of her dying father, but in a great measure fed, clothed and educated her younger brothers and sisters.

Young ladies, we of the South are constantly begging rich men from the North to come down here with their money to develop the natural resources of our country and to build up our towns and cities with mills and factories; and that is very well; God knows poor, poverty-stricken Georgia needs help of that kind badly enough; but let me tell you one thing, one native Georgia girl like that is worth more to the State than a million dollars of Yankee money! One noble woman's life like that, with its boundless influence for good, is worth more to the true civilization of the commonwealth than a hundred cotton factories with a million buzzing spindles! I point this mountain girl as an example to you not because you will be expected to repeat her deeds; possibly you may never be called upon even to do deeds like hers; but in whatever position you may be placed, by whatever circumstances you may be surrounded, however and wherever your lines of life may fall, you can emulate her unselfish, loving, energetic, earnest, noble, aspiring spirit. And the very reason that I maintain so stoutly that this Georgia Normal and Industrial College is the greatest educational institution that ever stood on Georgia soil, is because so many girls do come here in exactly that spirit, because so many girls do come here under circumstances so similar to those that first darkened but afterwards glorified the life of that mountain girl! With the deepest heartfelt pride I point our visitors this morning to this assembly, and I say to them, "These are Georgia girls; there are three hundred of them; they come from one hundred different counties in Georgia; they do not come from homes of wealth and pomp and material grandeur; nay, many of them come from homes of poverty; many of them have paid every cent of their expenses here this year with money earned by themselves as teachers in the country schools or by other means; many others have been sent here by poor widowed mothers, or older brothers and sisters, who have to toil hard for their daily bread, and who out of their scanty earnings manage by heroic self-denial to save enough to give their loved ones the advan-

tages of this school! These girls do not come with the rustle of silken skirts or flash of diamonds or other shows of wealth, but they come with a noble spirit and with hearts of gold! They do not come here to be prepared to adorn society or to talk nonsense to spider-leg dudes at carnivals of folly, but they come to fit themselves for a woman's noble duties wherever their lines of life may fall. Travel the world over, and in no school or college or university can you find a nobler student body than these three hundred Georgia girls! Oh! Georgia men and Georgia women, from whatever section of the State you may come, if you can look upon this assembly and know its true story without a thrill of pride, without a tear of joy, you are no true Georgian! Oh! Georgia legislator, that goes up yonder to Atlanta to take care of the commonwealth, if you can know the facts about this assembly and yet with niggardly meanness refuse to cherish and to foster this institution, stint the bread of life to these Georgia girls, you are unworthy of the State that has honored you, unworthy of the mother who bore you.

“Living you shall forfeit fair renown,  
And doubly dying shall go down  
To the vile earth from which you sprung,  
Unwept, unhonored and unsung.”

Young ladies, it is a great privilege and a great responsibility to go out into the world a graduated representative of such a student body. An important epoch in your life closes this morning, and you step across the border-line into a world of new experiences. You came to us some of you two years ago, some of you three years ago. With a father's parting blessing yet fresh upon your head, with your cheek still wet with a mother's farewell tears, with mind bewildered by a strange, new world, and heart-sick for home, you sat here on that first morning! The intervening days and months and years you have spent most worthily in diligent, earnest pursuit of the noble purpose that brought you here. Every teacher in the faculty will join with me in testifying to that. And now we send you back to father, mother, home; we earnestly trust that you will carry with you from this school some things that will be good for you and for others for time and for eternity. And now you sit here for the

last time, the lights and shadows of your college life all behind you, your eyes bedewed with tears of sadness, your heart throbbing with mingled feelings of grief and joy. "Oh, death in life, the days that are no more!" I hope you will carry with you always some sweet and precious memories of the days you have spent with us, some sweet and precious memories of the halls and class-rooms of this building, of your teachers, of your schoolmates, of your life at the dormitory and in the private boarding-houses, of the good people and red hills and elm-shaded streets of dear old Milledgeville! May the blessings of the Almighty rest upon you, and when your immortal soul shall have taken its flight back to the God that gave it, may those who have known you best be able to say of you that "her life was an anthem to the everlasting God!"

