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Spring 1895

## Catalog 1895 - 1896

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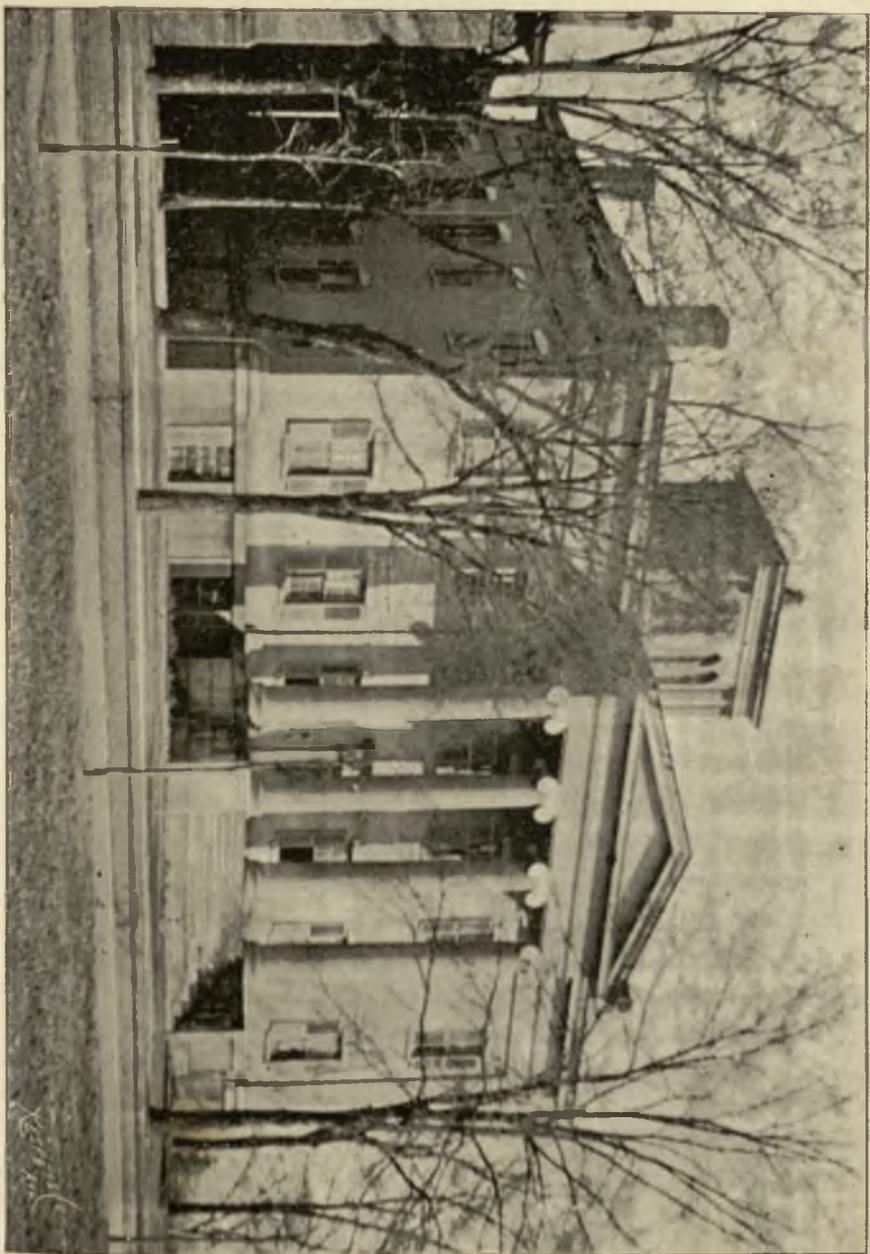
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FIFTH ANNUAL



ANNOUNCEMENT AND CATALOGUE

OF THE

GEORGIA

NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE,

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA.

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1895-96

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NEXT SESSION BEGINS ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1896.

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AUGUSTA, GA.  
Chronicle Job Printing Company.  
1896

Special Collections

378.758

G354

1895-96

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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## Calendar for Session 1896-97.

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1896.

September 16th, Wednesday ..... Opening Day  
November 26th, Thursday..... Thanksgiving Holiday  
Dec. 24th to Dec. 28th ..... Christmas Holidays

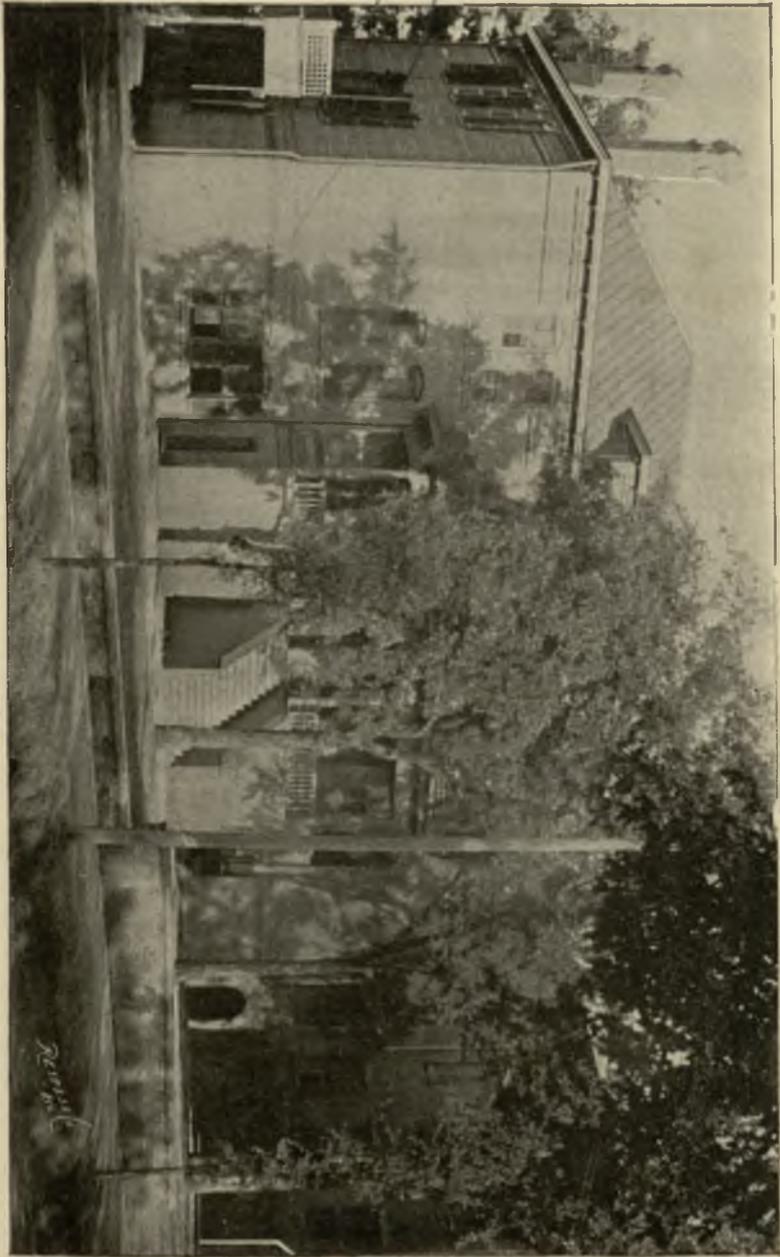
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1897.

Feb. 2d to Feb. 5th ..... Intermediate Examinations  
April 26th, Monday ..... Memorial Day Exercises  
May 7th, Friday ..... Annual May Holiday  
May 24th to May 27th ..... Final Examinations  
May 30th to June 3d ..... Commencement Exercises

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THE ANNEX (Part of Boarding Department.)

40689



## BOARD OF VISITORS.

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MRS. A. J. JULIAN, VICE-PRESIDENT.

~~MRS. JENNIE HART SIBLEY, SECRETARY.~~

*Miss Mary Lou Huntley, Secretary.*

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- MRS. W. L. G. DAVIS.....2nd Congressional District  
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Sparta, Hancock County.
- MRS. B. F. SUMMERS.....11th Congressional District  
Laurens Hill, Laurens County.

## FACULTY.

---

J. HARRIS CHAPPELL, A. M., Ph. D., PRESIDENT.  
Teacher of History.

JERE M. POUND,  
Professor of Pedagogy.

[To be supplied.]  
Professor of Natural Science.

MISS PAULINE PEARCE,  
Teacher of Mathematics.

MISS MARY A. BACON,  
Teacher of English.

MISS JENNIE T. CLARKE,  
Teacher of Latin.

MISS ALICE NAPIER,  
Teacher of Sub-Freshman Class.

MISS MARY P. JONES,  
Normal Training Teacher.

MISS EMMA K. HEAD,  
Normal Training Teacher.

MISS LULA GUINN,  
Assistant Teacher of English.

MISS ANNA H. RICHEY,  
Principal Preparatory Classes.

MISS FLORENCE A. FITCH,  
Teacher of Free-Hand and Industrial Drawing.

MISS JULIA A. FLISCH,  
Teacher of Stenography and Telegraphy.

## FACULTY--CONTINUED.

---

MISS EMY NORRIS,

Teacher of Book-Keeping.

MRS. F. I. CROWELL,

Teacher of Dressmaking.

MISS LILLA MOREL,

Teacher of Cooking.

MISS SARAH E. BOUDREN,

Teacher of Physical Culture.

MRS. J. CARAKER,

Assistant Teacher of Dressmaking.

MRS. M. R. LAMAR,

Teacher of Instrumental Music.

MISS MATTIE LEE WOODRUFF,

Teacher of Vocal Music.

MISS HATTIE N. ELLIS,

Teacher of Fine Art.

MRS. KATE GLENN,

MISS FANNIE FUSS,

Matrons.

MISS LIZZIE NAPIER,

MISS LILLA MOREL,

Housekeepers.

K. C. BULLARD,

Book-Keeper.

23

## PREFACE.

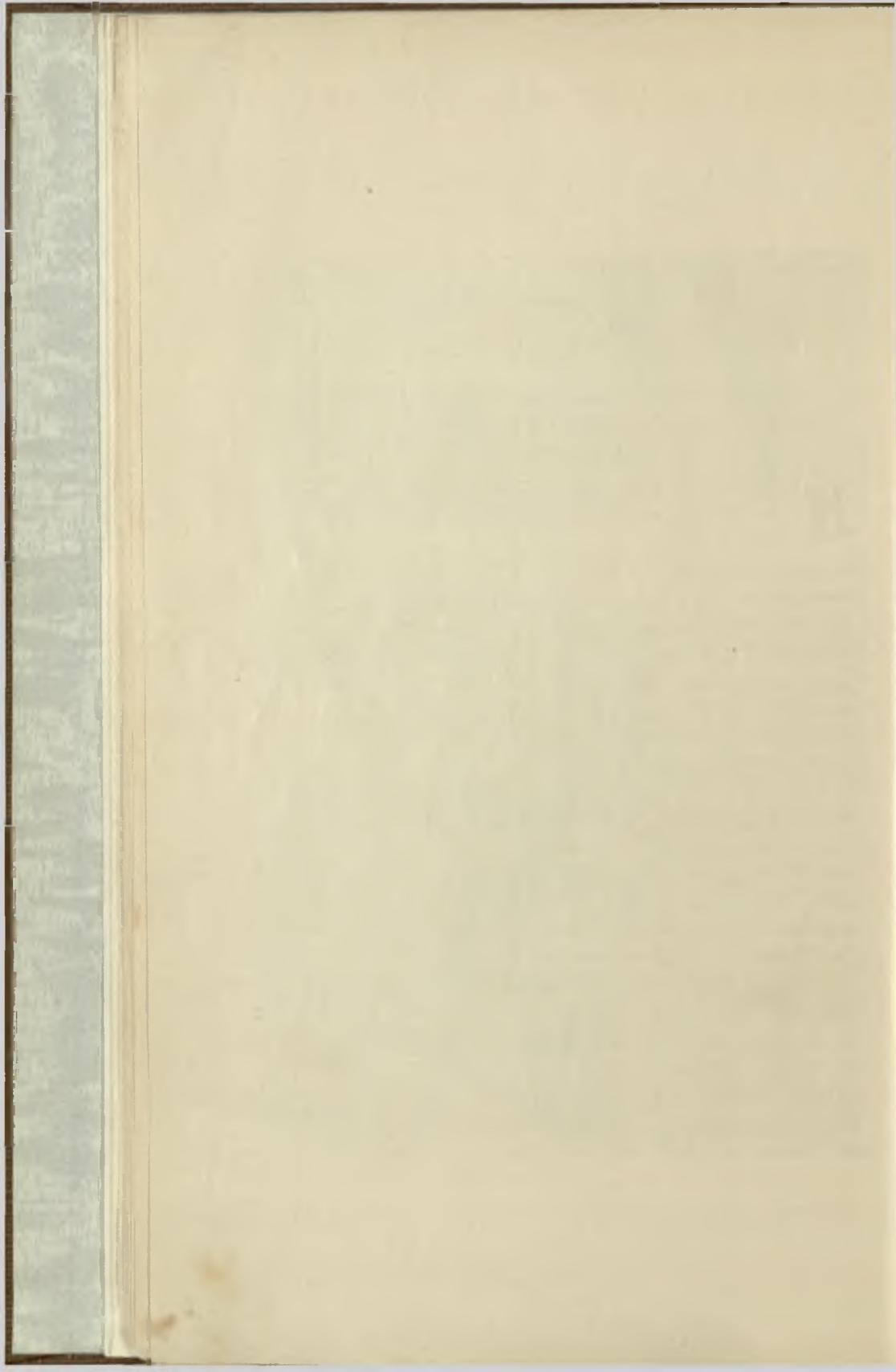
Prospective patrons and students of the Georgia Normal and Industrial College are earnestly requested to read with special care "Government" on pages 101-104, and "Business Regulations" on pages 104-106 of this catalogue. Please understand that every one of these laws will be rigidly enforced, and persons not willing to render perfect obedience to them are urged to keep away from this school.

Special attention is also called to "Instruction to Applicants" on pages 97-100, and to "School of Music" on page 75.

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

NEW DOMITORY FOR  
THE GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY  
COLLEGE  
ATLANTA, GA.





# GEORGIA NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE.

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## HISTORY.

**T**HE original bill for the establishment of this institution was introduced in the House of Representatives of the Georgia Legislature in the summer of 1889, by Hon. W. Y. Atkinson, then a member of the Legislature from Coweta county, now Governor of Georgia. The idea of establishing the school was first suggested to Mr. Atkinson by his wife. The measure met with great favor from the legislative assembly and passed both Houses by a large majority. On the 8th of November, 1889, it received the Governor's signature and became a law.

The enterprise was received with hearty enthusiasm by the people and the press throughout the State. A year was spent in perfecting arrangements for the establishment of the school, and on November 27th, 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 16th, 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 30th, 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 21st, 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 annual session on Wednesday, September 21st, 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.

Since the beginning of the second year the school has been almost constantly crowded to its utmost capacity, the average attendance being about 350 students. Fully ninety per cent. of those who attend are boarding pupils, or pupils from a distance, coming from all parts and sections of the State. From first to last nearly every county in the State has been represented. No other educational institution in Georgia has ever approached this College either in the number of its boarding pupils or in extensiveness of State representation.

The school has now become thoroughly installed in the confidence and 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 showing themselves largely throughout the State. Over three 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, book-keepers, dress-makers 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 fifth 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 centre of the State. As the old capital of the State for so many years during the most interesting periods of Georgia's history and in the days of her greatest statesmen, it is full of inspiring historic associations. It is now a quiet, reposeful town, entirely free from those excitements, distractions and temptations that are so apt to withdraw the minds of young people, to a greater or less extent, from the earnest pursuit of their studies.

It is an exceedingly healthful place, being entirely free from malaria and all climatic diseases. The town 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 Railroad, the Middle Georgia and Atlantic Railroad and a branch of the Central of Georgia Railway.

In Milledgeville are located the Middle Georgia Military and Agricultural College, a well conducted and flourishing school attended by many young men from all parts of the State, and also the State Lunatic Asylum, situated two miles out of town.

### BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

#### THE MAIN COLLEGE BUILDING

Is situated near the centre 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.

#### THE OLD DORMITORY

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-nine years ago. Five years ago its interior was thoroughly remodelled and arranged for the new purpose to which it has been put, and during the summer of 1895 many repairs and improvements were made both on the outside and the inside of the building.

On the north side of the "Mansion," and connected with it by an arcade or covered passage way, is the "Annex," a handsome three-story brick building erected four years ago. 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 bath-rooms of the latest and most approved patterns and with the best sanitary plumbing.

The grounds of this establishment are rendered exceedingly beautiful by green swards of bermuda and blue grass, a well cultivated flower garden, and a large grove of superb elms a hundred years old.

This 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 housekeeper.

#### THE NEW DORMITORY.

The old dormitory being found totally insufficient to accommodate the applicants for admission, the State

Legislature at its last session made a special appropriation of \$25,000 for the building of a new dormitory. With this sum, supplemented by a considerable amount from other sources, a splendid and commodious edifice has been erected within fifty yards of the main college building. It is now about finished, and will be immediately equipped throughout with the very best furniture and appliances obtainable. It will be heated by steam and lit by electricity. It will be amply supplied with bath-rooms and water closets on every floor, and will be furnished with the very best system of fire protection known in America. Altogether it will be perhaps the best arranged and most comfortable college boarding house in Georgia. It will accommodate about 150 students, besides apartments for matron, house-keeper and several teachers. In most cases only two girls will occupy a room in this building. The extensive grounds around the building will be greatly improved and beautified.

#### THE COOKING SCHOOL.

This branch of the college occupies a neat cottage about a hundred yards distant from the main building. It consists of two large rooms specially arranged and fitted up for this purpose.

#### 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, appliances and specimens for teaching the natural sciences. The various Industrial Departments have splendid outfits of everything necessary to carry

on successfully their several branches of work. The School of Physical Culture is supplied with apparatus embracing the essential features of a thoroughly equipped gymnasium. The dormitories are handsomely furnished throughout.

### THE LIBRARY.

This is an important adjunct to the college and an invaluable aid to its work. It occupies a pleasant and commodious room easily accessible, 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.

The sum of five hundred dollars is spent yearly in the purchase of new books for the library, and its shelves are thus kept constantly supplied with the best things in current literature and with standard works in nearly all departments of letters. The books are selected with great care by the members of the faculty. The library is also supplied with choice magazines and periodicals, and with all the leading daily newspapers published in Georgia. These the students read with great interest and intelligence, thus keeping up wonderfully well with the important current events of the day.

We believe that no library connected with any educational institution was ever more constantly or more studiously used, or used to better purpose, than is the library of the Georgia Normal and Industrial College. The room is open to students at nearly all hours of the day every day in the week except Sunday, and a librarian is always present to preserve order.

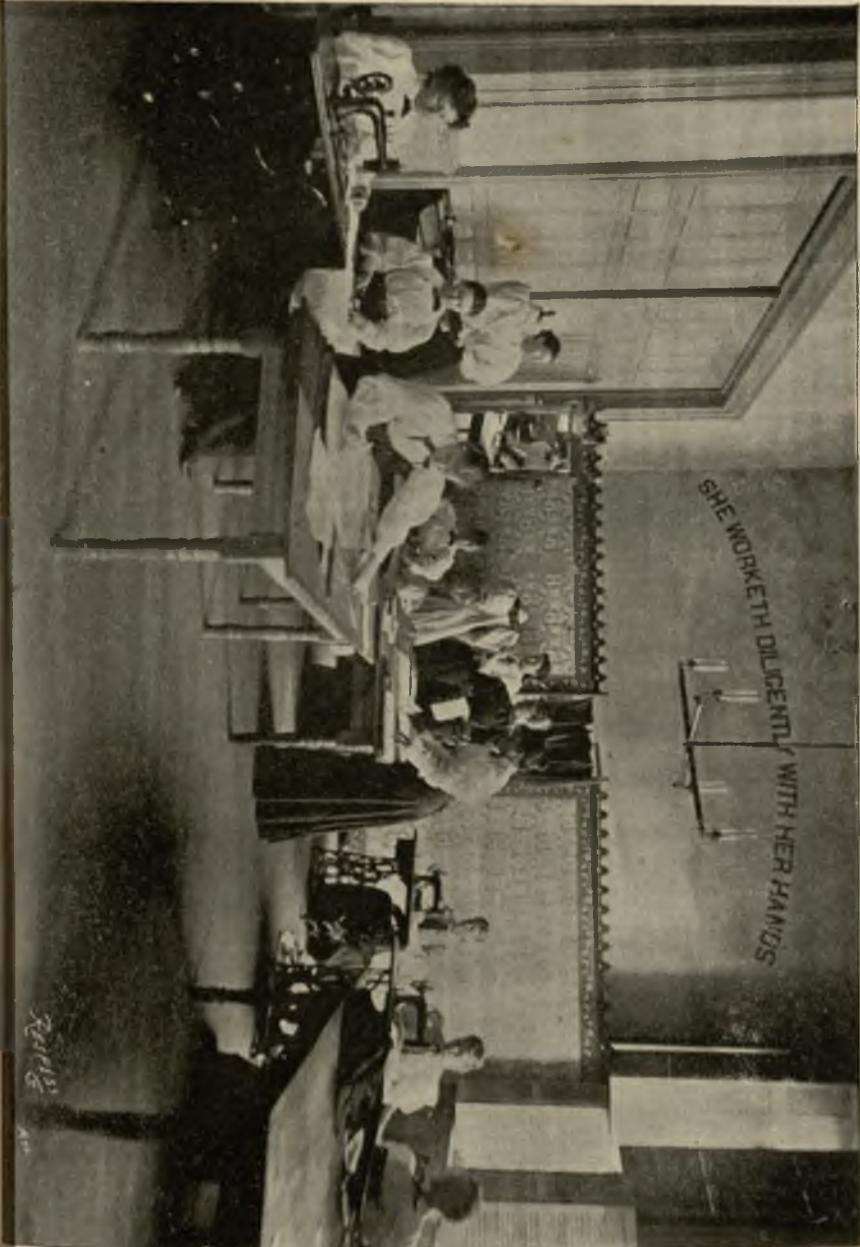
The students' reading is directed in very large measure by the various teachers of the faculty, and is done mainly in connection with the regular college studies.

### 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 and fine arts that are suitable for women to pursue. Subsidiary to these two main objects the institution also teaches those branches of learning that constitute a general good education. It furthermore instructs and trains its pupils in those household arts that are essential to the complete education of every woman, whatever her calling in life may be or in whatever sphere of society she may move.

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

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



SHE WORKETH DILIGENTLY WITH HER HANDS

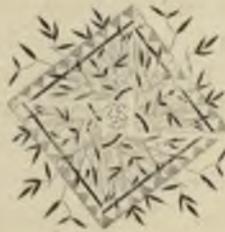
1892



To accomplish these several educational purposes, the courses of study 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.
5. The Music and Fine Art 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 fourfold classification. This will be made plain by the following brief account of the several departments:



## NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

### 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 and practice in teaching.

### 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 68.) 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. Text, "Common School Courses and Methods."

**SOPHOMORE YEAR.**—Psychology—twenty topics applied to teaching. Lesson plans in the common school subjects by the students. Text, "Sully's Handbook of Psychology."

**JUNIOR YEAR.**—Pedagogy—five great educational reformers and epochs. Lesson plans and teaching exercises by the students. Observation in Model School Rooms. Text, "Quick's Educational Reformers."

**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. Text, "Lang's Pedagogy of Herbert."

Ten topics in school organization and *management*.

### III. INSTRUCTION IN METHODS.

Every teacher in the Collegiate Department is a graduate of one or another of the leading normal schools of the country, and is thoroughly acquainted with the best methods known to modern pedagogy. Each of these teachers will give, in his or her special branch, a carefully arranged series of lessons on methods to the normal students. These method lessons will embrace the most important principles in the art of teaching Mathematics, Latin, Physics and Chemistry, English, Free Hand Drawing and Sight-Singing.

### IV. THE PEABODY MODEL SCHOOL

Is the practical training school of the Normal Department, and consists of three rooms, three training teachers, and eight grades of primary and grammar school work, covering the entire course of study usually pursued in the best city public schools. The attendance is made up of about one hundred children, ranging in age from six years to fourteen years. This school 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. There will be added to it next session another room, another teacher, and two higher grades of pupils, which will greatly increase its efficiency and make it one of the most complete and thoroughly practical training schools in the entire country.

This school is maintained mainly by means of an exceedingly liberal annual donation from the Peabody Educational Fund, obtained through the kindness of

the manager of that fund, Dr. J. L. M. Curry, who has visited our college frequently, and who feels a great interest in its work. No more precious gift could have been conferred upon the Normal Department than this Model School. It is of incalculable advantage to the normal students. It serves both as a school of observation and as a practice school for them. These pupils are taught by three 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 skilfully 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 are required to do regular practice work in the Model School rooms. Under certain circumstances students who belong to the two lower Normal Classes are also allowed the privilege of the practical training in the Model School.

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

#### V. NEED FOR PROFESSIONAL TEACHER TRAINING.

It is not enough for normal students merely to see skilful 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 practice 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 in teaching in the great world end; wherefore the value of Historical Pedagogy in the normal course.

## VI. 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 experience in teaching, and successful work in the last two years of the course will entitle them to diplomas.

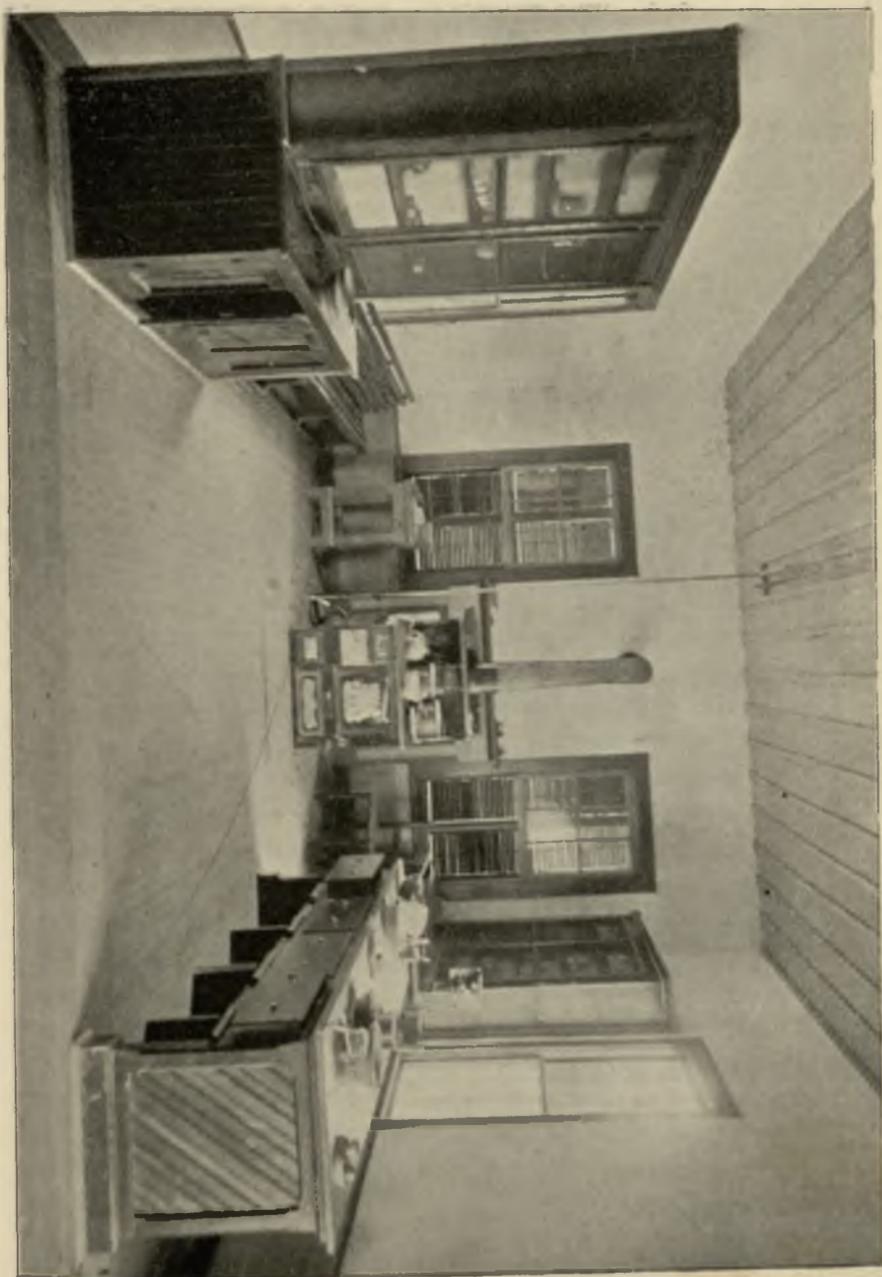
A bill will be passed by the next Legislature making a Normal Diploma from this College equivalent to a State License to teach.

## VII. SPECIAL NORMAL COURSE.

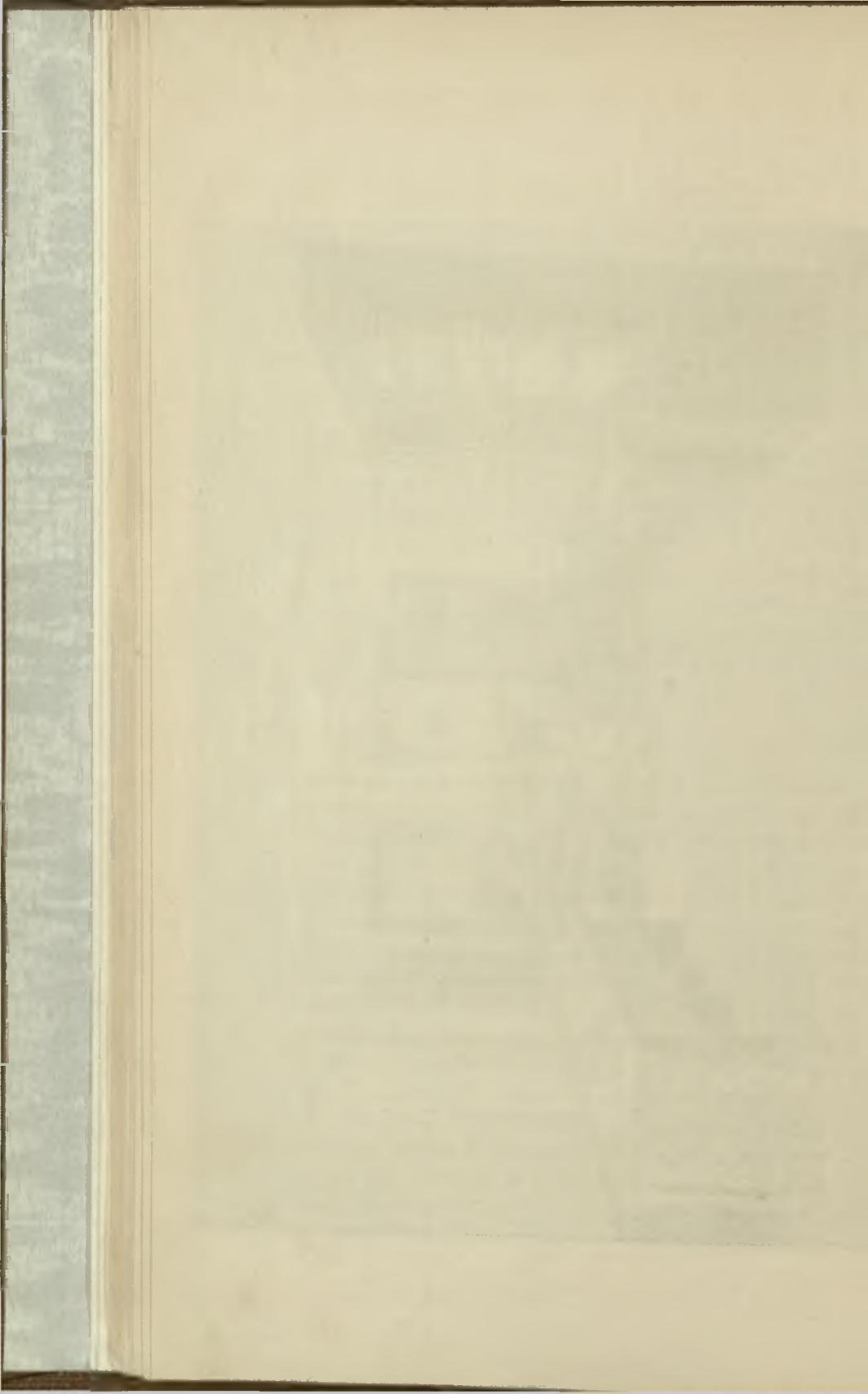
Young women who have had some experience in teaching and who wish to improve themselves in their profession but have not time to take the full normal course, will be permitted to devote themselves to such studies as may be most needful for them. No student, however, will be allowed to take such a special course except by the approval of the President of the College and the Director of the Normal Department. They will always give their consent when they are convinced that it is best for the student.

Under this arrangement a student may devote, whenever expedient, much of her time to the practical training in the Model School.





CORNING SCHOOL ROOM (Section 11)



## 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. Book-keeping.
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 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

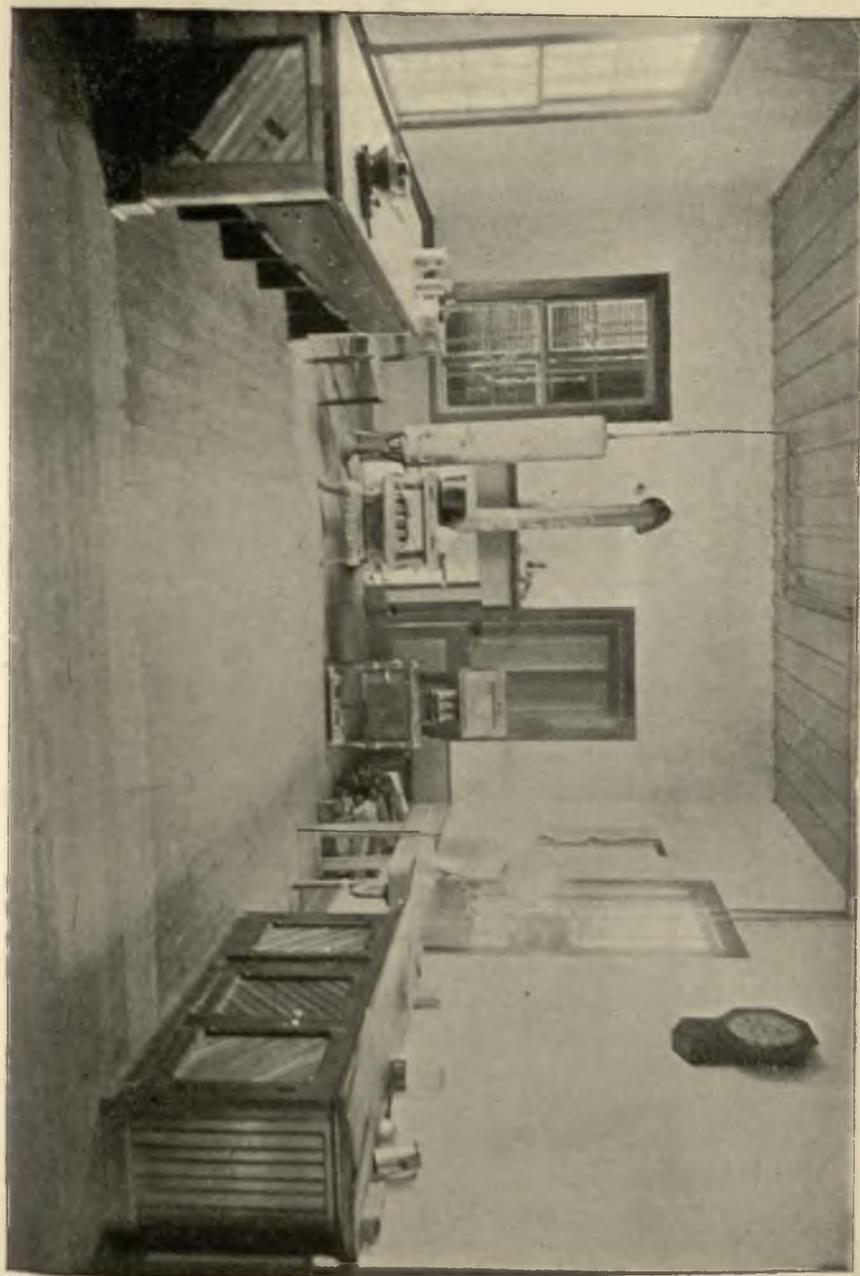
taught in this school. Cooking, the sixth and last art in the list, was selected, of course, almost entirely for its domestic or household value.

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 four years, devoted several months and visited and inspected 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 modeled 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.

#### BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

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

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



COOKING SCHOOL ROOM, EASTING, 21.



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

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

Two courses of study and practice are provided. The first is a full General Commercial Course, which will fit the pupil not only for a particular profession, but also for an intelligent business career in any line. It is a course which we would recommend to all those wishing to pursue any business or industrial branch—one which, while requiring more time, will in the long run prove the more serviceable and economical in both a mental and pecuniary point of view.

The second course provided as a special course in the several branches, with a supplement of so much of the general course as the limited time at the disposal of the pupil may permit. In order, however, that the pupil may pursue with success the special course, it is necessary that she should be well up in the elementary English branches.

## 1. FULL COMMERCIAL COURSE.

18 MONTHS.

To pursue this course with any degree of success, the pupil should be not less than sixteen years of age, and should be able to pass satisfactorily the examination for entrance into the Freshman Class of the College. General Arithmetic (review), Commercial Geography, English, Business Forms and Correspondence, Penmanship, General History, Physical Training, Typewriting, One Business or Industrial Branch, viz: Stenography, Book-keeping, Telegraphy, Dressmaking or Cooking.

## SECOND YEAR.

Commercial Arithmetic, English, Rhetoric and Literature, Commercial Law, American History, Civics, Physical Training, Typewriting, one Business or Industrial Branch concluded, viz: Stenography, Book-keeping, Telegraphy, Dressmaking or Cooking.

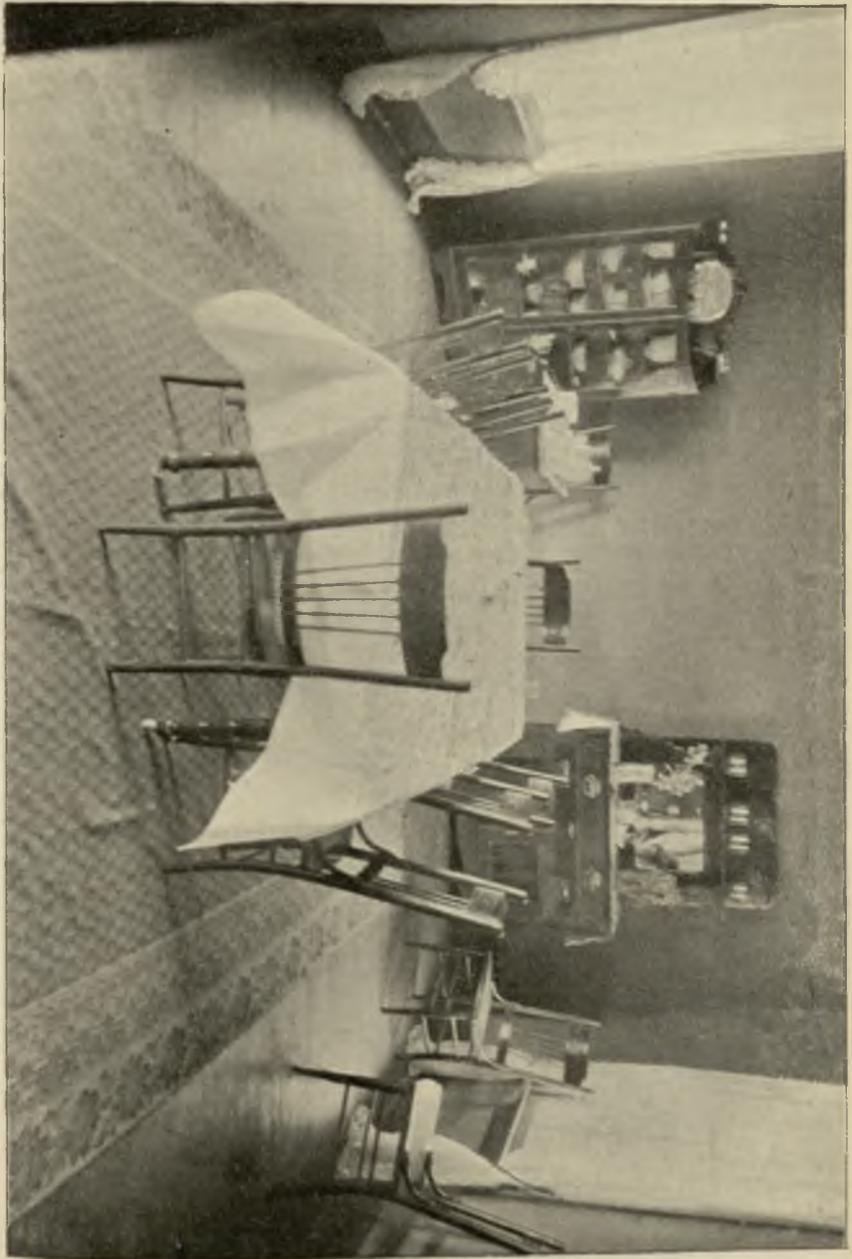
## SPECIAL COURSES.

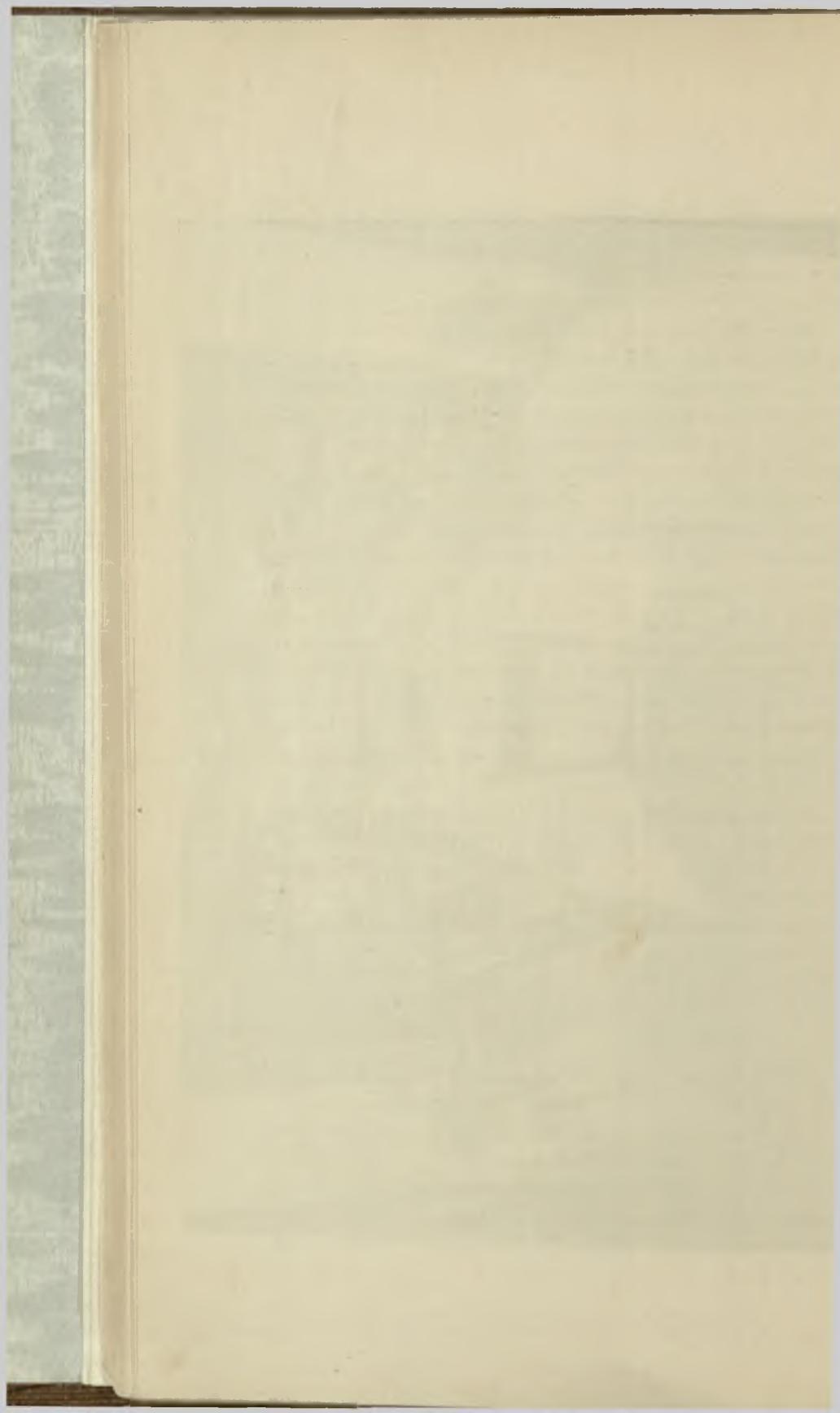
9 MONTHS.

## STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING.

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

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





the learning of the principles is required of one who claims to be a stenographer. Speed in writing and in reading notes is required, and this can only be accomplished after much practice. The stenographer, moreover, must have a ready and available acquaintance with business forms and customs, must be able to copy from manuscript, must be able to recognize and correct grammatical errors, must be a rapid and accurate accountant, must know something of history and geography, must have some acquaintance at least with current events, and above all must have that discipline and self-control which nothing but an intelligent knowledge of business in general can give. For these reasons we suggest that those who know themselves to be deficient in general knowledge take the full Commercial Course of eighteen months, and for these reasons also we require those who take the Special Course to supplement their study of Stenography by the Industrial English Course, unless they pass a thorough and satisfactory examination in English, Arithmetic, Geography and United States History.

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

#### COURSE.

Stenography, Typewriting, Commercial Arithmetic, Business Forms and Customs, Commercial Law, Commercial Geography, Rhetoric and Literature, American History, Penmanship, if necessary.

The system of Shorthand taught is the Ben Pitman system, and is divided into three grades: Elementary, Intermediate and Advanced. Each grade covers three

months. Frequent reviews and examinations are given and each pupil is given personal attention.

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

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

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

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

#### TYPEWRITING.

Pupils in this branch are taught on strictly scientific principles, 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.

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### SCHOOL OF BOOK-KEEPING.

The Department of Book-keeping includes both practical and theoretical work.

For beginners, W. H. Sadler's Budget System is used. This involves the actual handling of cash, notes, bills, checks, etc., and necessitates constant intercourse with the bank. From this the pupils pass to more difficult theoretical work—using transactions from Williams and Rogers' text. Here they become familiar with all auxiliary as well as principal books, both double and single entry, and finally, are given a rigid examination, which tests their fitness for office work. Facilities for such work have been recently provided. For this purpose three large offices have been arranged and equipped in this department. In these the pupil becomes practically conversant with the forms and methods of business, such as she will encounter outside the school room.

Pupils from collegiate classes who can devote only one or two periods per day to this work, do not usually accomplish it under two years' time, but for special book keeping pupils a one year's course is provided.

All pupils from industrial classes are taught business arithmetic—text, Williams and Rogers. They are also given instruction in business forms, customs and accounts—text, Seymour Eaton. Here they become familiar with every form of business paper. Commercial law will be included in this course.

All pupils from preparatory classes are taught penmanship—Spencerian system; also such pupils from

collegiate and industrial classes who may need improvement in this line.

Pupils who at a final examination can stand a rigid and exacting test of knowledge of the science and practical details of book-keeping, and who can also pass the required examination in the Commercial Course named above, will be awarded a *Certificate of Proficiency*.

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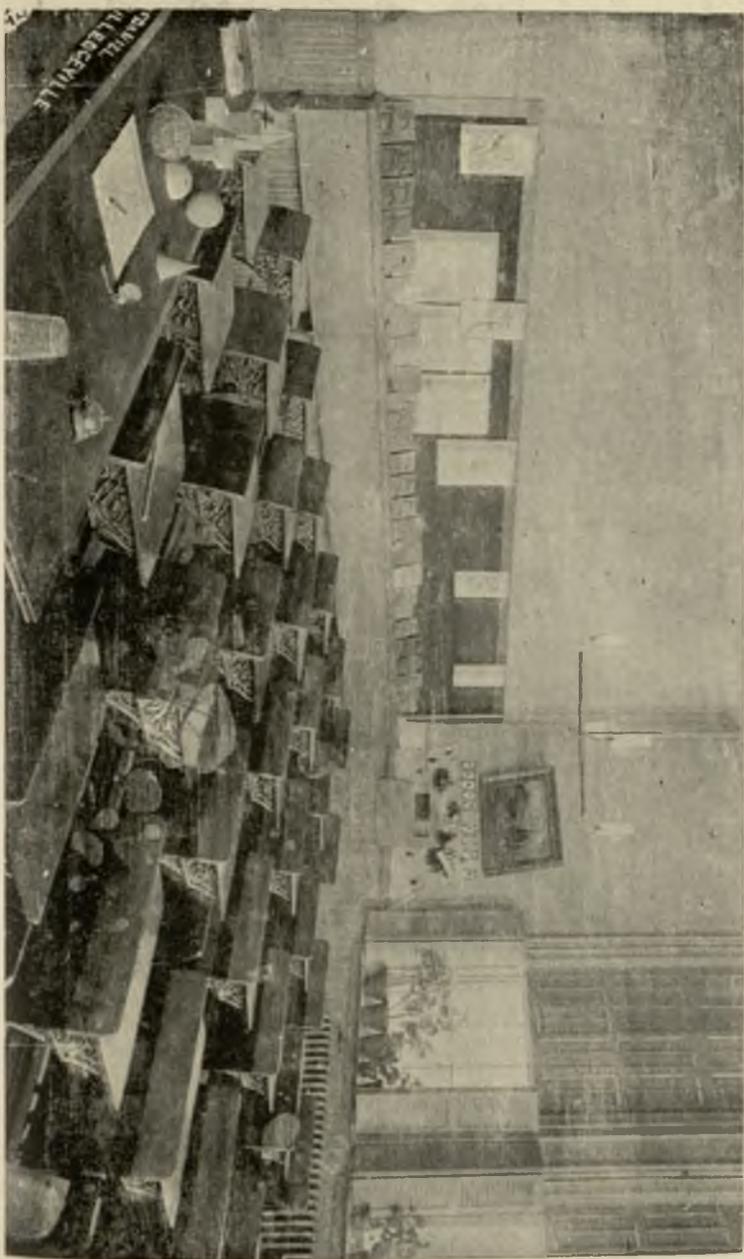
#### SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY.

The equipment of this department is as perfect as can possibly be conceived. None but the very finest instruments and implements are used. 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.

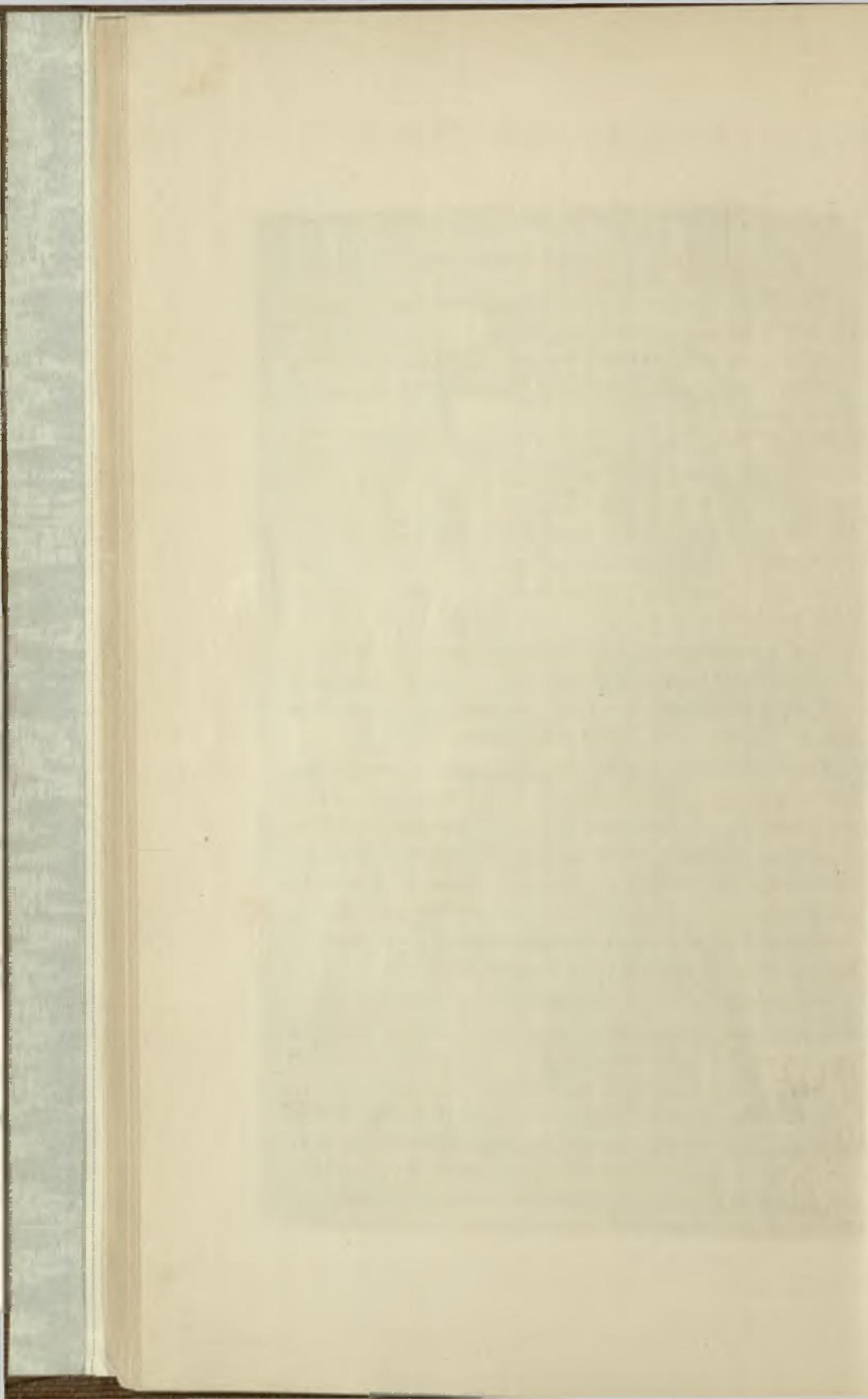
Pupils of any age or collegiate class may be admitted to this department under the following regulations: They must stand an entrance examination in elementary English, Arithmetic and Penmanship, and if found deficient in these branches will not be admitted.

Students of this branch are required to take the first year's Commercial Course of study (see page 42), or some course that shall be accepted in lieu of it.

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, and who can also pass a satisfactory examination in the prescribed Business Course, shall be entitled to a *Certificate of Proficiency*.



PRE-HAND DRAWING ROOM.



## 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. Crowell, under whose careful supervision all work will be done. A number of licensed assistants from among the most skilled pupils in the department are appointed for this establishment, and will receive reasonable compensation for any work they may do. All contracts for work to be done must be made directly with Mrs. Crowell, 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 first year's "Commercial Course" of study (see page 42), or some equivalent course.

A Certificate of proficiency in Dressmaking is granted to those pupils who have attained the requisite degree of skill in the art, and who can pass a satisfactory examination in the prescribed Commercial Course of study.

#### FREE-HAND AND INDUSTRIAL DRAWING.

This beautiful and exceedingly valuable branch of education is taught with the utmost thoroughness and



EXHIBIT OF THE ARTS AND MANUFACTURES



efficiency in the Georgia Normal and Industrial College. The work is divided into four principal branches, namely:

1. Free-Hand Drawing.
2. Industrial Drawing.
3. Historic Ornament.
4. Modelling in Clay.

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

**FREE-HAND DRAWING** is the rapid sketching, with pencil, crayon, charcoal, or pen and ink, and by the eye alone (that is, without the aid of ruler or measure of any kind), of any object whatever of which a picture can be made, from the simplest geometric forms up to the living human face. Everything is drawn directly from the object itself, nothing from another picture. In connection with Free-Hand Drawing careful instruction is also given in the elements of water-color painting by which the eye is educated to the nice distinction and the artistic blending of colors.

**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 broom stick to a palace—so that it may be placed in the workman's hands as a pattern. It naturally includes industrial designing, or the making of original patterns for wall paper, carpets, oil cloth, laces, calicoes, etc., etc. This is rapidly becoming a favorite and lucrative profession for women.

**HISTORIC ORNAMENT** consists chiefly in the study of the main artistic features of ancient Egyptian, Greek and Roman architecture. The study embraces not only

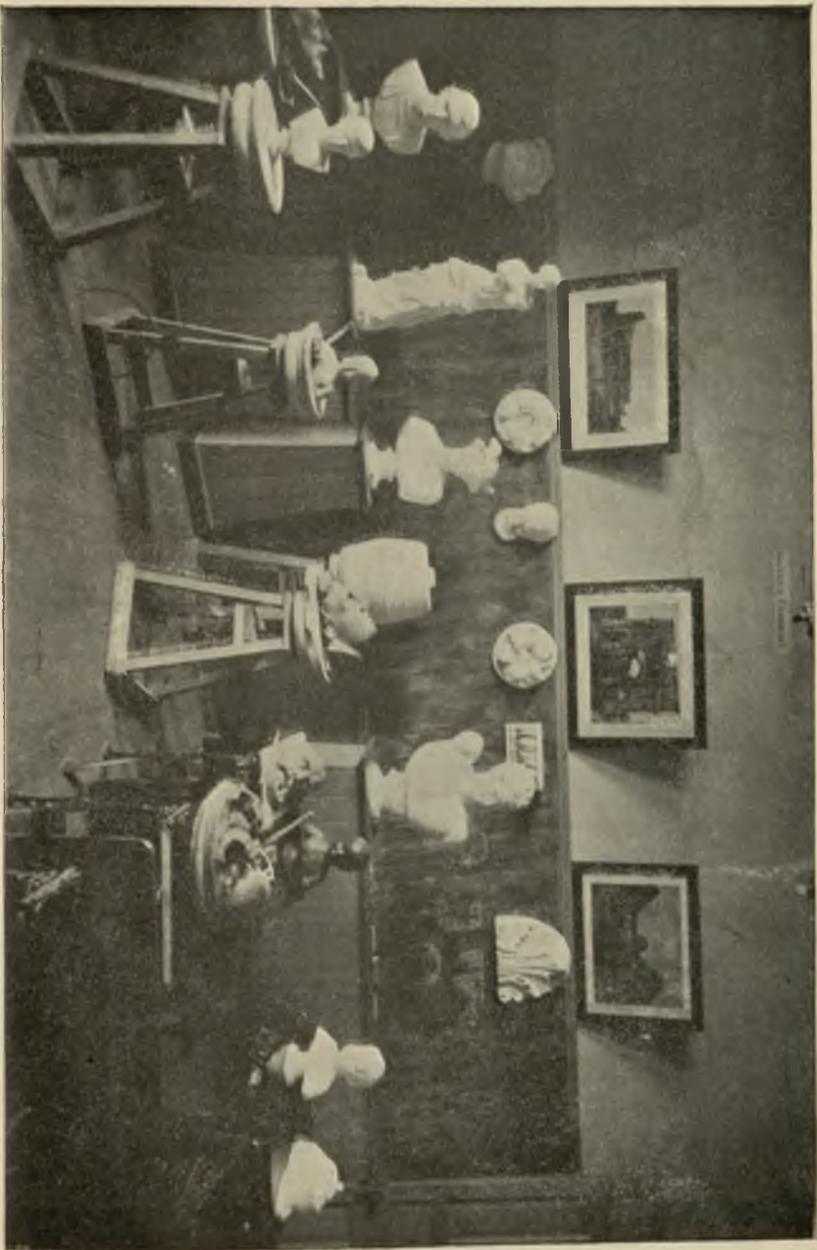
lessons in drawing, but also text-book lessons and lectures explanatory of the subject. Both as a means of liberal culture and as practical instruction in architectural drawing this study is of great value.

MODELLING IN CLAY is the making of images of objects, either actual or imaginary, in plastic clay. The work is done entirely with the fingers without the aid of any instrument whatever except a pair of calipers and a thin-bladed knife. Beginning with the simple geometric solids, such as the cube and the sphere, the lessons extend to making masks, busts and statues from "living models." Original designing, in the various ways in which it may be applied in this branch of art, is also taught and encouraged. Clay-modelling is the best artistic expression of form, and as such it should be a fundamental element in all art study.

There are four classes of pupils who attend this college to whom a full 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 blackboard. Hence a two-year's course in Free-Hand Drawing is required of every applicant for a normal diploma from this college.

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



SECTION OF CLAY MODELING ROOM



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.

4. TO COLLEGIATE PUPILS.—There are very few branches taught in schools or colleges that possess greater general educational value than Free-Hand and Industrial Drawing. It is a splendid training at once of the mind, the eye, and the hand in things that are vitally related both to the useful and the beautiful in human life. All students pursuing the regular college course are required to take Free-Hand Drawing for one year before entering the Junior Class.

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#### SPECIAL NORMAL ART COURSE.

There is throughout the South a growing demand for teachers and supervisors of drawing in public schools and 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.

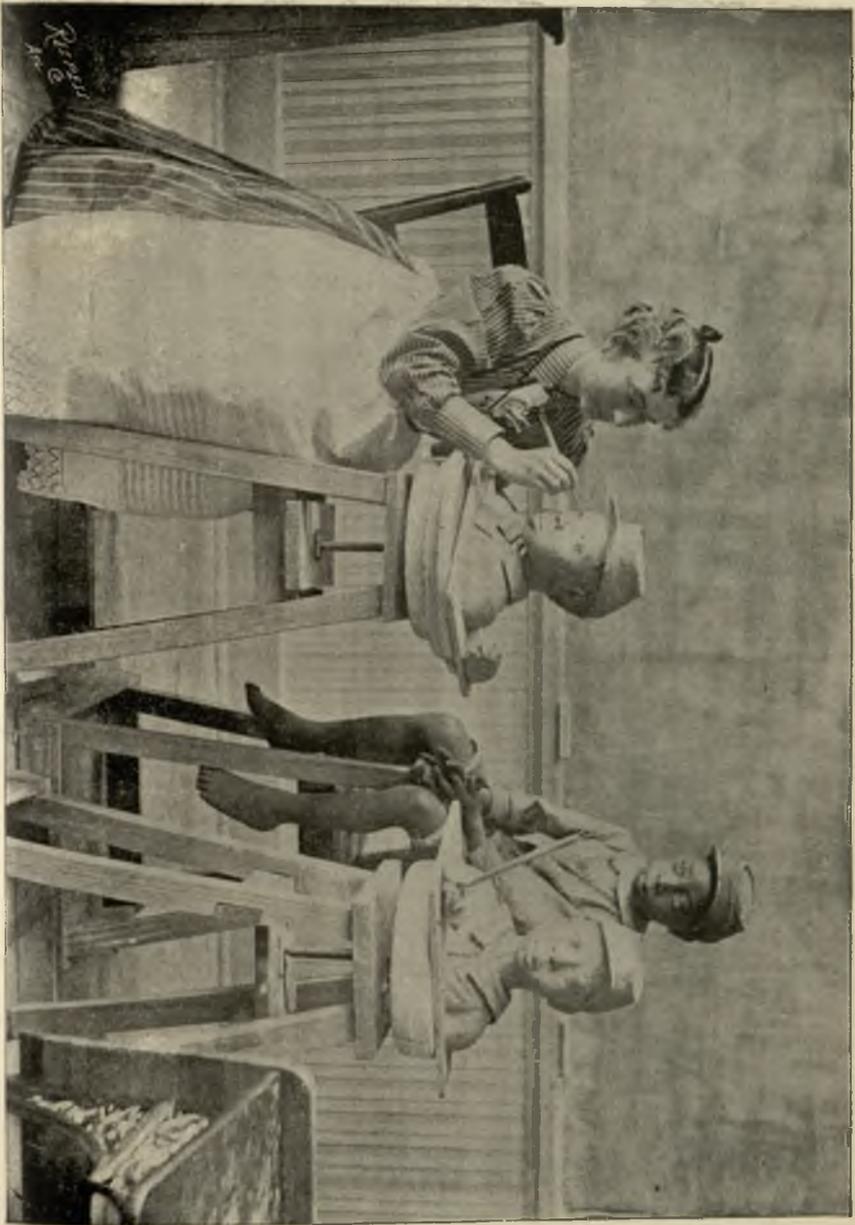
The department is finely equipped with a complete outfit of casts, drawings, designs, and all other models necessary to the best teaching of the subject in all of its branches. The most approved work tables and benches and the very best of modelling clay are used.

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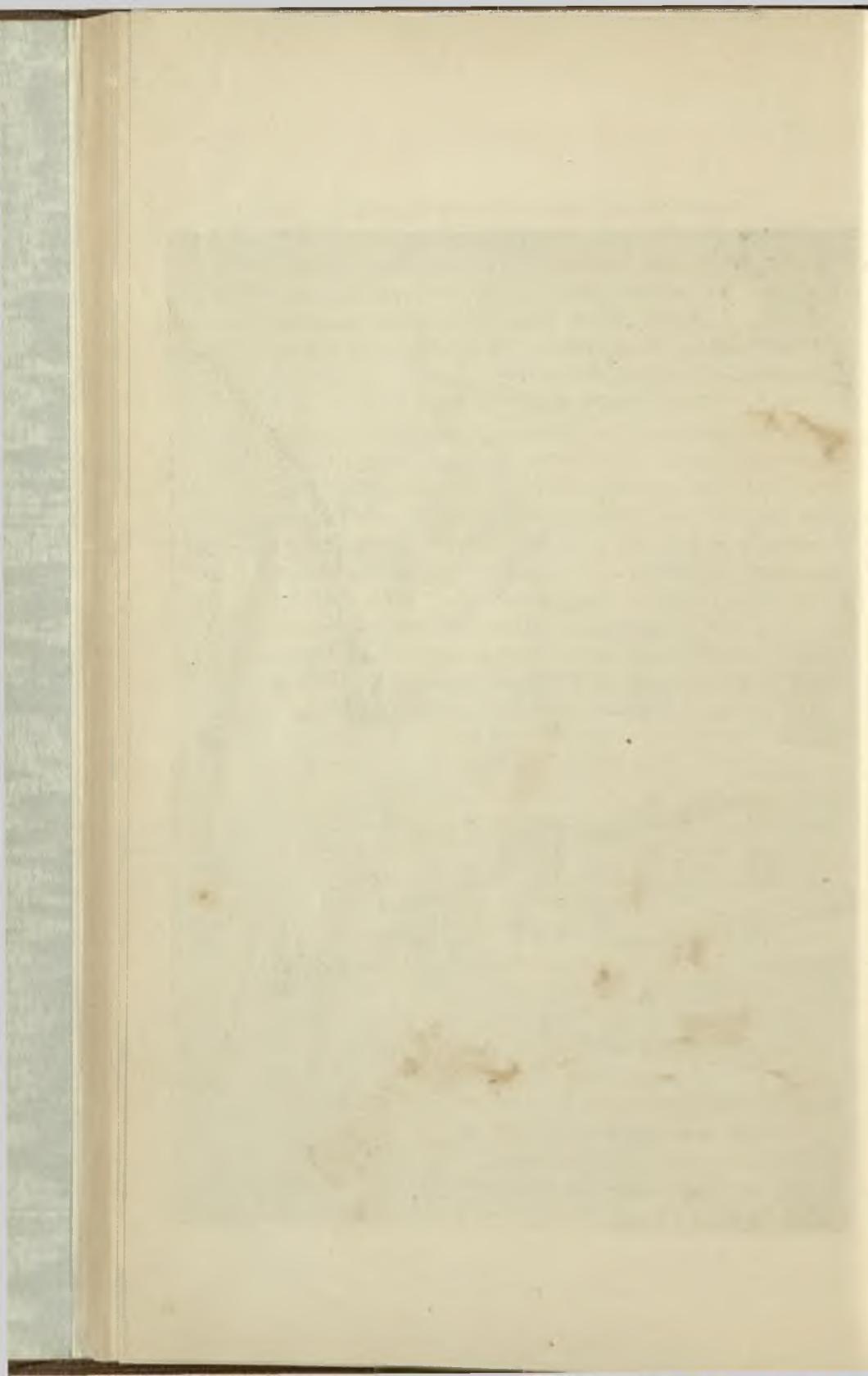
#### SCHOOL OF COOKING.

This is the pioneer institution of the sort in the South. Neither expense nor pains have been spared in fitting it up. It occupies a neat cottage situated about two hundred yards from the main college building. The spacious cooking room is furnished with the best make of stoves and ranges manufactured by the famous Buck Stove and Range Co., of St. Louis, Mo., and also with the most approved patterns of oil stoves and with a full outfit of improved cooking implements.

The course of study is better adapted to the particular needs of the Southern kitchen and to the dietary of Southern households, and the methods of instruction are thoroughly practical. The aim of the course of study is to acquaint the girls with 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



CLAY MODELLING FROM LIFE.



stress is laid upon the making of plain bread and biscuit, the cooking of ordinary meat and vegetables, and the preparation of simple desserts; sufficient attention is also 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.

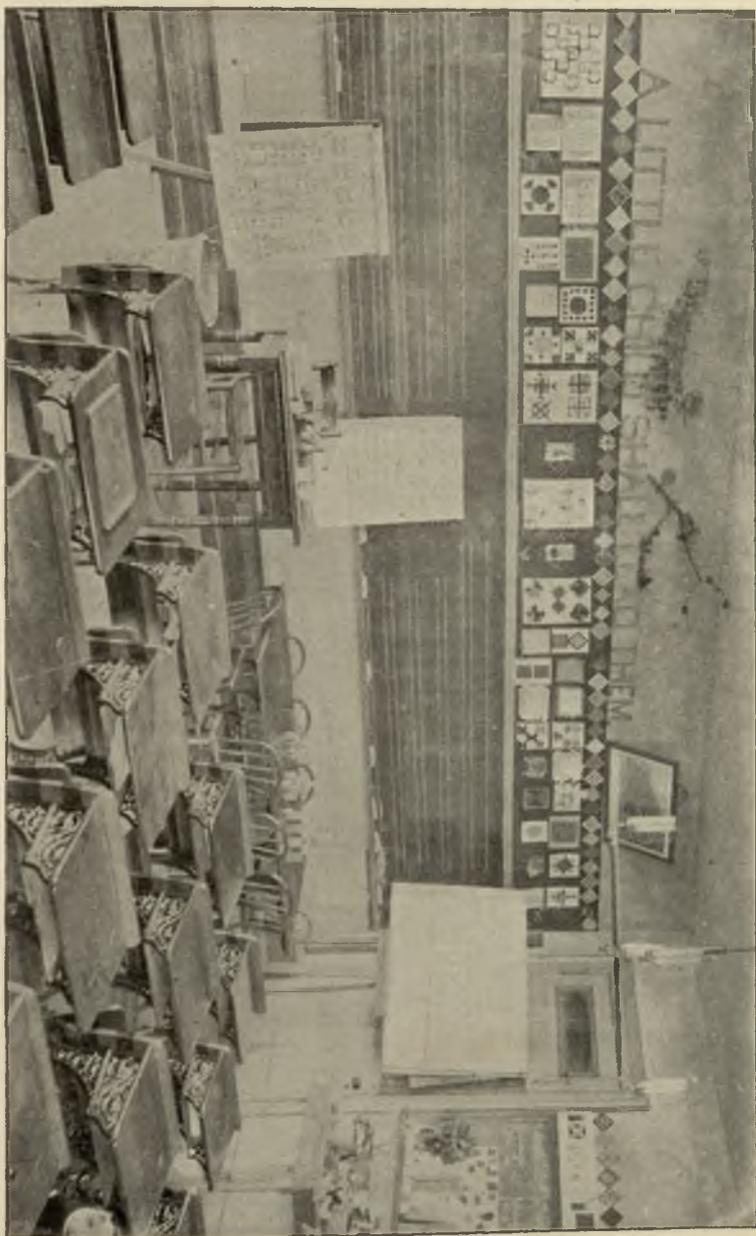
As an adjunct to the Cooking School there has been established a well equipped, nicely appointed dining-room, in which girls are taught to make out bills of fare, to set the table, to serve meals, and to do everything in this branch of housekeeping in the best and most approved manner. Occasionally ladies and gentlemen from outside, prominent people of Milledgeville, and distinguished visitors, are invited to dinner or luncheon in this model dining-room. The girls themselves prepare and serve all the dishes and wait on the table, and different ones of them are appointed each time to act as hostesses. Thus they are trained not only in the practical details, but also in the manners and etiquette of the dining-room.

The cooking lessons are obligatory upon all members of the Senior Class. No student shall be awarded a

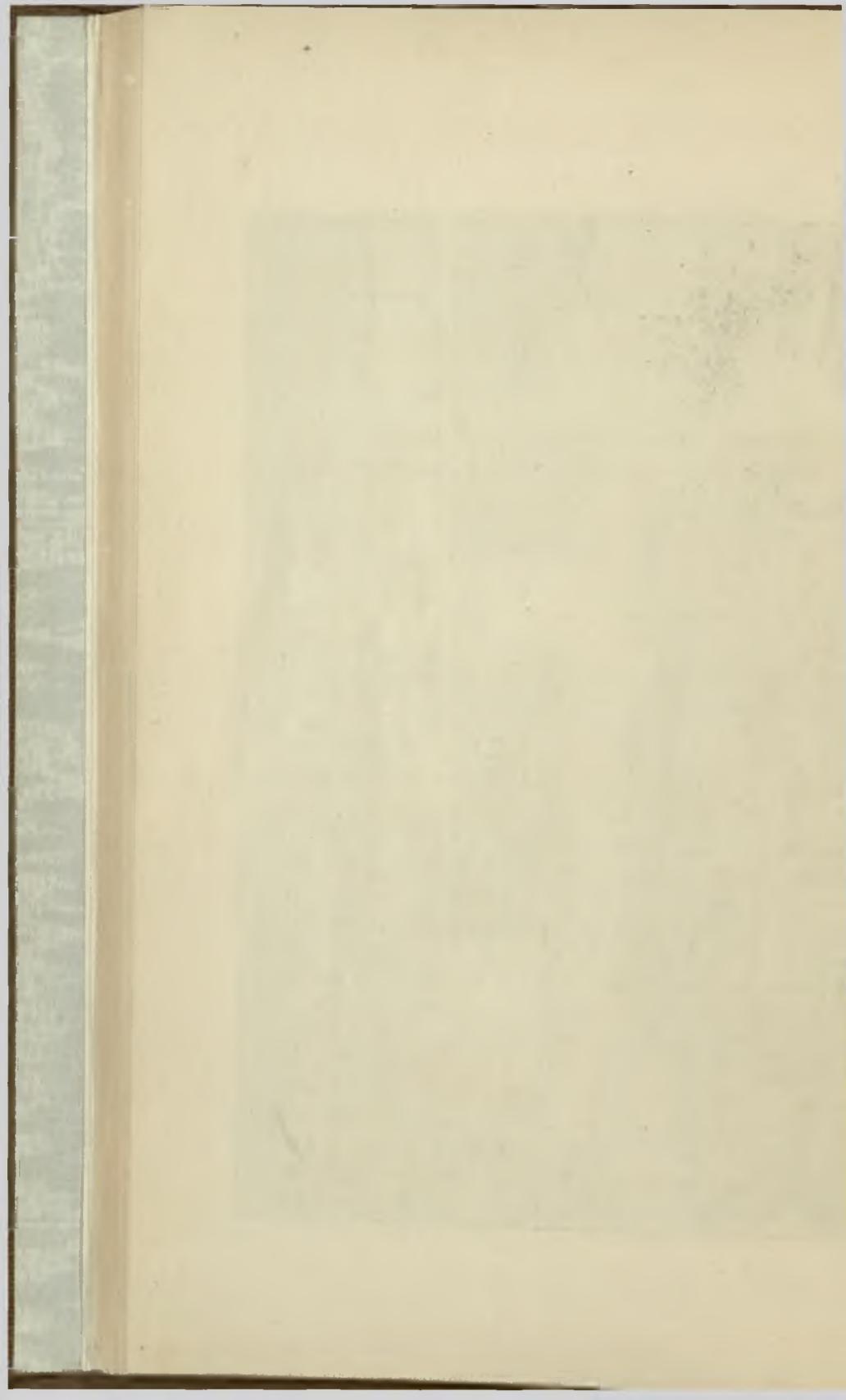
diploma from this college until she has taken the course in cooking and has stood a satisfactory examination in the same. Ordinarily only seniors are allowed in this department, but girls over sixteen years of age who expect to be in the college only one year will also be permitted to take the lessons 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.





SECTION OF MODEL SCHOOL, ROOM No. 1.



## 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 30) will be entitled to a Normal Diploma. A Normal Diploma ranks higher than a Collegiate Diploma.

The curriculum is given in full further on. No attempt is made to advance the standard of learning beyond what is already established in leading Southern female colleges, but in thoroughness and accuracy it is believed the work of this school is superior to anything yet done in any higher female educational institution in Georgia. That sham and superficial learning which has made fashionable female college education the gibe of the world is not tolerated in this institution. Pupils are not allowed to enter any college class without first proving their fitness for that class by passing an examination given by the faculty. Pupils are not permitted to rise from a lower to a higher class until they have mastered the studies of the lower, and none receive

diplomas except those who have fully and thoroughly accomplished the work marked out in the curriculum.

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

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

Every branch named in the curriculum is taught by teachers of 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.

#### COURSE OF STUDY IN COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

##### PREPARATORY CLASSES.

FIRST GRADE—Bacon's Arithmetic, Part II.; Frye's Advanced Geography; Language Lessons; Footprints of Travel; Pratt's American History Stories; Select Readings for Children; Primary Science; Free-Hand Drawing; Penmanship.

SECOND GRADE—Common Sense Arithmetic, Part II.; Frye's Advanced Geography; Smith's History of

Georgia; Sheldon's Advanced Language Lessons; Select Readings; Primary Science; Free-Hand Drawing; Penmanship.

SUB-FRESHMAN CLASS.

MATHEMATICS.—Common Sense Arithmetic.

ENGLISH.—Tarbell's English Grammar.

GEOGRAPHY.—Frye's Geography; Atlas.

LITERATURE.—Selections from American Authors.

HISTORY.—Barnes' General History.

PENMANSHIP.

PHYSICAL CULTURE

FRESHMAN CLASS.

MATHEMATICS.—Wentworth's Grammar School Arithmetic; Wentworth's First Steps in Algebra.

ENGLISH.—Selections from American Authors; Southworth & Goddard's English Grammar.

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

SCIENCE.—Blaisdell's Physiology; Maury's Physical Geography.

LATIN.—Collar & Daniel's Latin Beginner; Roman History.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

MATHEMATICS.—Wentworth's School Algebra.

ENGLISH.—Meiklejohn's History of the English Language; two of Shakespeare's Plays.

SCIENCE.—Gage's Introduction to Physical Science.

HISTORY.—Montgomery's History of England.

LATIN.—Allen & Greenough's Grammar; Allen & Greenough's Cæsar; Collar's Latin Composition.

FREE-HAND DRAWING.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

## JUNIOR CLASS.

MATHEMATICS.—Wentworth's New Plane and Solid Geometry.

ENGLISH.—Rhetoric, Syle's. From Milton to Tennyson.

HISTORY.—General History (Sheldon).

SCIENCE.—Williams' Chemistry; LeConte's Compend of Geology.

LATIN.—Sallust's Cataline; Allen & Greenough's Grammar; Edwards' Hand Book of Mythology; Virgil's Æneid (Allen & Greenough); Latin Composition.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

## SENIOR CLASS.

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

ENGLISH.—English Grammar Review; Studies in Shakespeare and Browning.

HISTORY.—Sheldon's Mediæval and Modern History.

SCIENCE.—Steele's New Astronomy.

LATIN.—Allen & Greenough's Grammar; Horace; Cicero de Senectute; Edwards' Mythology; Versification; Latin Composition.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

COOKING.

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 REMARKS ON COLLEGIATE COURSE OF STUDY.

1. The introduction into the college last session of a Preparatory Department consisting of two grades or classes, fills up the awkward gap that had hitherto existed between the highest grade of the Model School and the Sub-Freshman Class. The institution now offers a perfectly organized unbroken course of study

from the lowest primary grade in the Model School up through the Senior College Class.

2. The above course of college study is so arranged that it will not in any class, except preparatory classes and the Sub-Freshman, occupy all 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 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.*

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

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

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#### INTERMEDIATE AND FINAL EXAMINATIONS.

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

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

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#### CLASS ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

Every new student applying for admission into any class is subjected on her arrival at Milledgeville to a rigid class examination in Mathematics, English and Latin, with a few general questions in natural science. While the faculty takes great care not to make these examinations too hard, they are a thorough test of the student's fitness to enter the class for which she applies. In no case will a diploma or a certificate from any other educational institution or the 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. The faculty wish to urge applicants not to try to enter classes higher than those for which they are *thoroughly* prepared.

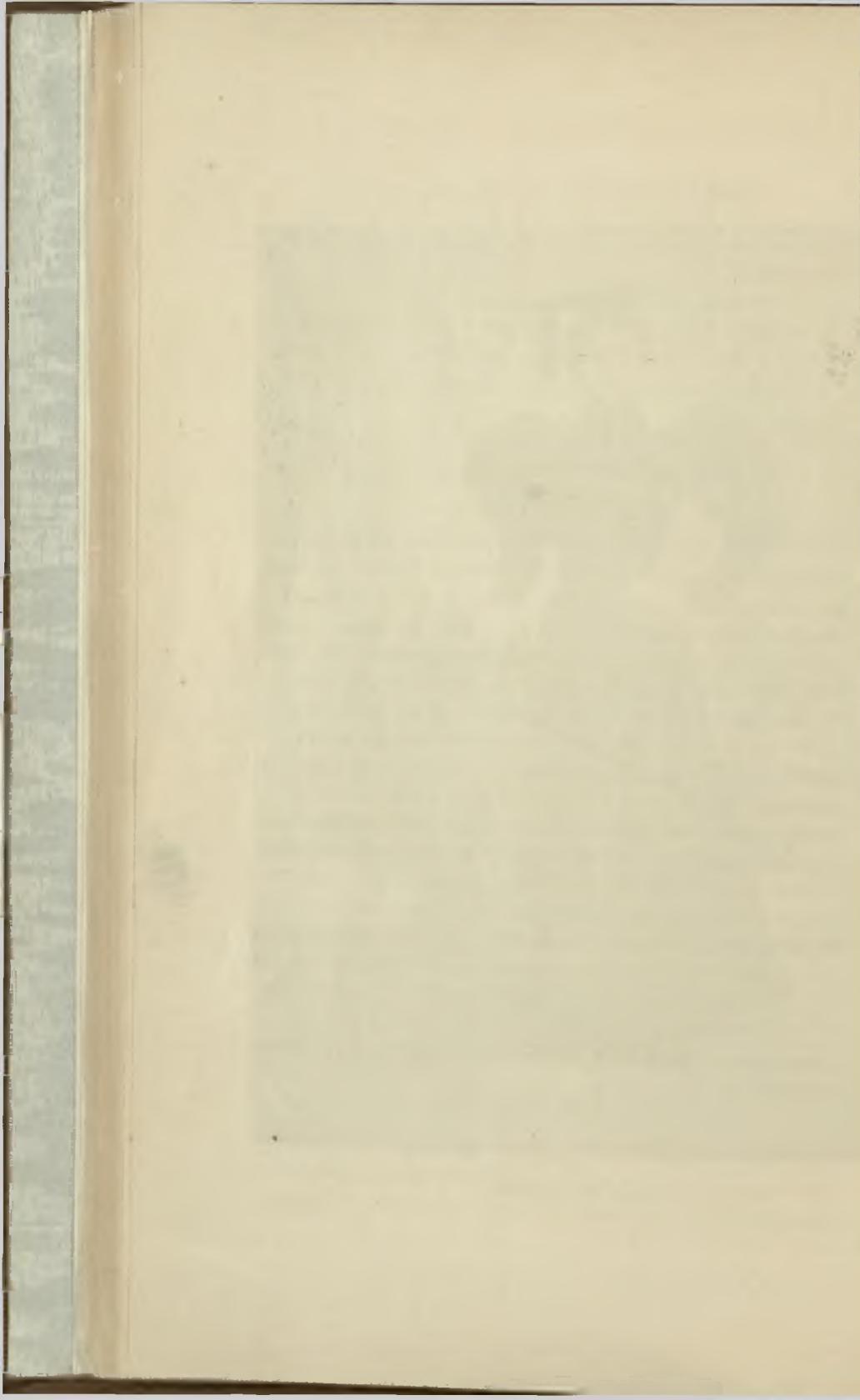
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#### COLLEGIATE DIPLOMA.

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 equiva-



WINTER UNIFORM.



lent 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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### SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

#### IMPORTANT CHANGE.

The Board of Directors of the College at their last meeting decided to reduce the charge of music tuition from \$5.00 a month (the price heretofore) to \$2.50 a month. This they did for the sake of those young women who wish to become teachers of music but who are not able to pay the very high prices usually charged for the best instruction. The reduction in price of tuition does not mean any reduction in the quality of the instruction given. On the contrary, the standard of the Music Department will be higher than ever. None but the very best high salaried teachers will be employed. The tuition fees will not pay one-half the expense of the Music Department, but the amount will be supplemented from funds of the college arising from other sources. Such an opportunity for girls in moderate circumstances to enjoy fine advantages in music was never offered before in Georgia.

In addition to the instruments already owned, a number of new pianos of the best makes will be purchased.

#### INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

In this work only the ablest and most progressive teachers, those thoroughly versed in the best conservatory methods, are employed, and the course of instruc-

tion 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 will be supplied with good instruments.

Besides the lady now in charge of this department (and whose reputation is so well known) other teachers of equal ability will be engaged as the number of pupils requires.

#### VOCAL MUSIC.

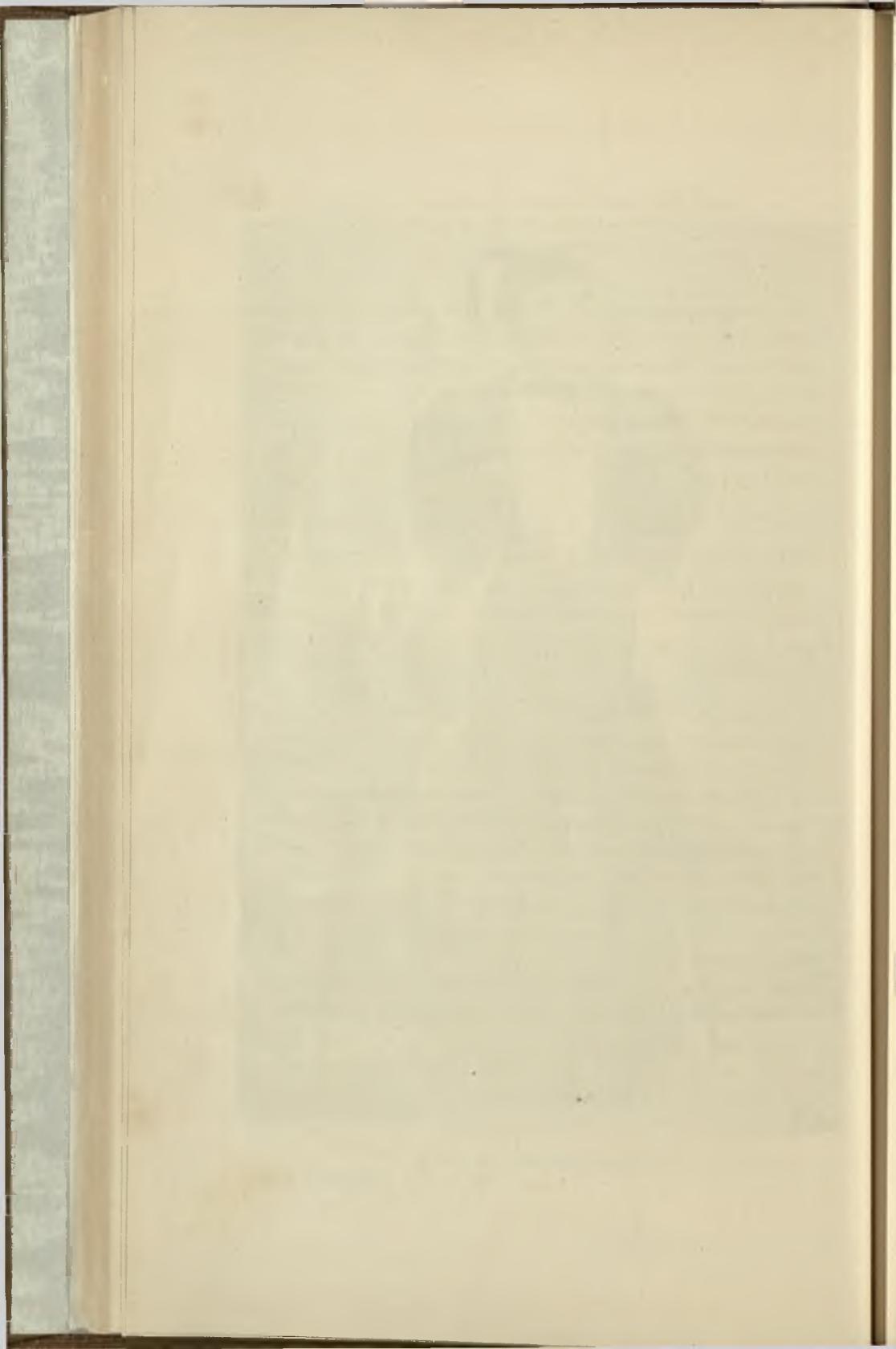
A teacher of marked ability and of extensive and successful experience will have charge of this branch next session. Additional instructors will be employed as the necessity arises. The best modern methods of voice culture and of teaching the art of singing will be used. Pupils will be taught either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

#### SIGHT SINGING.

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



SPRING AND FALL UNIFORM.



CHARGES.

In the School of Music the full session of nine months will be divided into three terms of three months (or twelve weeks) each, and payments must invariably be made for a full term in advance. The charges will be as follows:

Instruction per term (3 months).....	\$7.50
Use of piano.....	1.50
	<hr/>
Total .....	\$9.00

Vocal lessons in classes of four each.....\$3.75 per term

The charge for use of piano for practice is (as stated above) 50 cents a month. This allows for only one hour's use a day; all time over that will be charged accordingly.

SPECIAL PUPILS IN MUSIC.

The Music Department of the Georgia Normal and Industrial College, with its exceedingly low charges and splendid instruction, now offers unequalled advantages to those young women who wish to study music as a specialty with a view to becoming teachers of the art. Such pupils will be received into the college and the dormitory on the same terms as other students. The entire cost of a year's attendance, including board, matriculation fee, music tuition and use of piano, will be not more than one hundred and forty dollars (\$140). Special music pupils will, of course, also be allowed to take free of charge anything else taught in the college for which they may have an inclination or can find the time.

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.

#### THE FIVE COURSES OF STUDY.

Reviewing the entire scope and purposes of this institution—including its three principal departments, Normal, Industrial, and Collegiate—the work that is done may be divided into five 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 30 and 31, 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



SUMMER UNIFORM.



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 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 special y*, and the most important and practical branches of an English education. This is intended for those young women who wish to become thoroughly proficient in one of the industrial arts in the shortest practicable time, with a view to using it as a means of livelihood, but who must at the same time make up deficiencies in their English education.

4. THE 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.

5. SPECIAL COURSE is that taken by those pupils who wish to devote all, or nearly all, of their time either to Music or Art or Free-Hand Drawing, or to the professional Normal work. It is usually in the

nature of a post-graduate course, and should not be pursued by any except persons who already have a good general education.

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 five 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 Emmer-son 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 have established the teaching of physical culture in 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 has achieved in her work shows that the college was particularly fortunate in securing her services.

The Physical Culture course embraces the following features:

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



PHYSICAL CULTURE SUIT.



## GYMNASTICS.

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

## OUT DOOR EXERCISE.

One day in every week is set aside as "field day," on which occasion the classes take their physical culture exercises out of doors in games and sports especially designed for the purpose. To encourage the girls still further in out door exercise, two model lawn tennis courts have been constructed at considerable expense, and the new and rollicking out door game known as "Basket Ball" has been introduced with great success. Twenty girls may play at once at this game, and it is one of the most enjoyable and healthful of sports.

The students will also be required to take a long and vigorous walk every afternoon.

## PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

The Junior and Senior classes are thoroughly instructed by the teacher of physical culture in the most important parts of hygiene physiology. Charts, diagrams, a manikin, human skeleton, chemical experi-

mentation, and everything else needed to make the teaching of this subject thorough and impressive is provided in the College Laboratory.

#### DRESS REFORM.

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

Specimens of the best dress reform garments—especially in underwear—are exhibited to the girls and their advantage over the old unhealthful styles are clearly explained on scientific principles. This important matter will be more stressed than ever next session.

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#### RULES GOVERNING THE SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL CULTURE.

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

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

3. Every pupil is required to wear, during the exercises, the physical culture suit described on page 94, and is prohibited from wearing a corset or any other tight or binding garment.

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

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

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#### LECTURES AND CONCERTS.

At frequent intervals during the session distinguished educators and famous professional lecturers are engaged to deliver their best productions in the College Chapel for the benefit of the students. The college provides a special fund for this purpose and the lectures are free to students.

Professional concert companies of a high order—the finest that travel—are also employed from time to time to give entertainments under the auspices of the college, to which students are admitted at small cost.

## COST OF ATTENDANCE.

Tuition is free to all Georgia girls. The entire cost of attendance for the scholastic year of nine months is as follows:

Incidental fee.....	\$10 00
Board, including fuel, lights, laundry (about)...	90 00
	<hr/>
	\$100 00

Based on our own experience of the past few years, \$90.00 is an exceedingly liberal estimate for the nine months' board; it is much more likely to fall below than to go above that figure. Indeed, it has never yet amounted to that much. Last session, for instance, it was only \$86.76.

To Georgia pupils no charge is made for anything taught in the school except for Music and Fine Art.

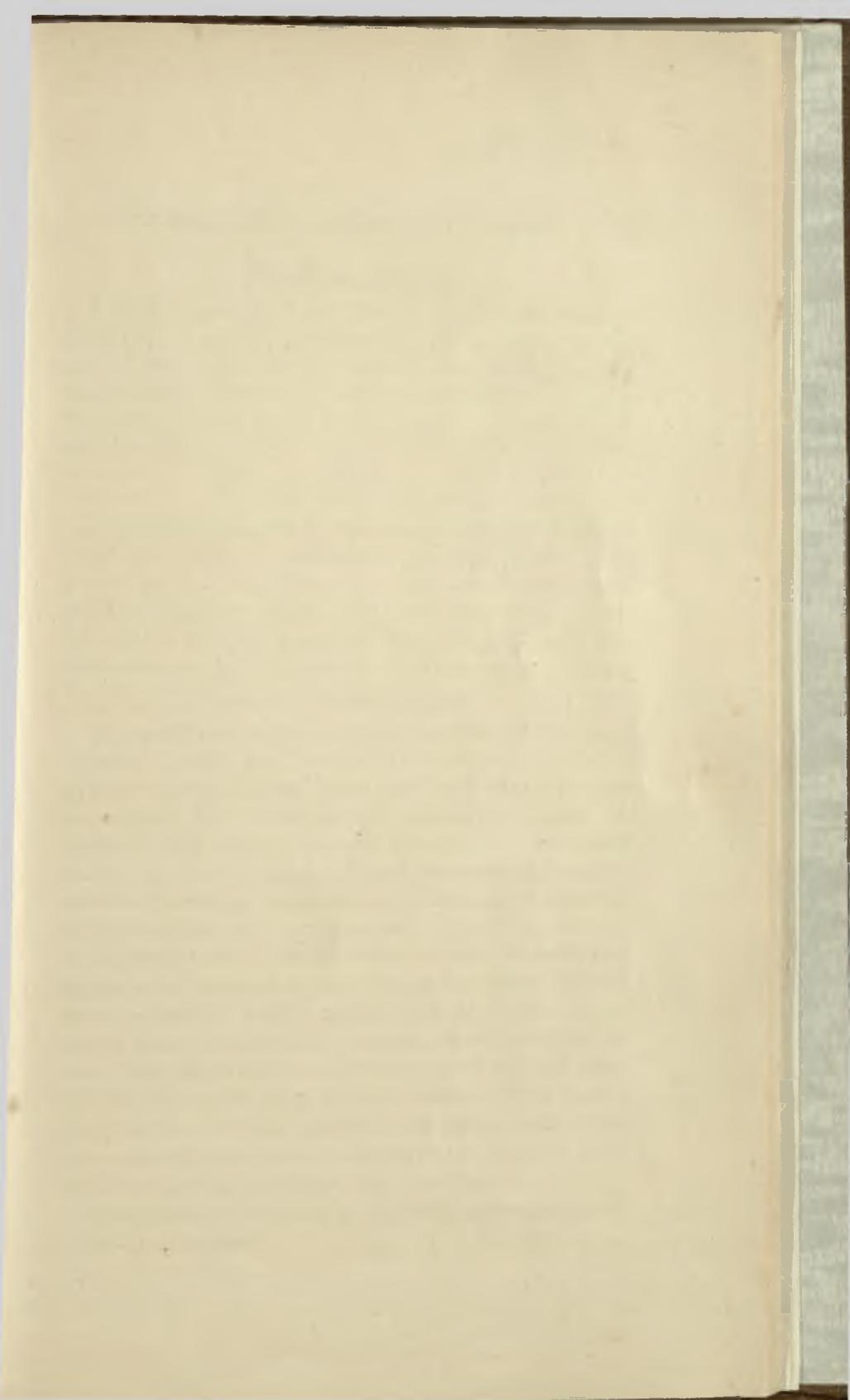
Pupils from other States than Georgia are charged a tuition fee of \$40.00 a year, payable \$20.00 at the opening of the session and \$20.00 on the first day of February. In all other particulars they are admitted on the same terms as Georgia girls.

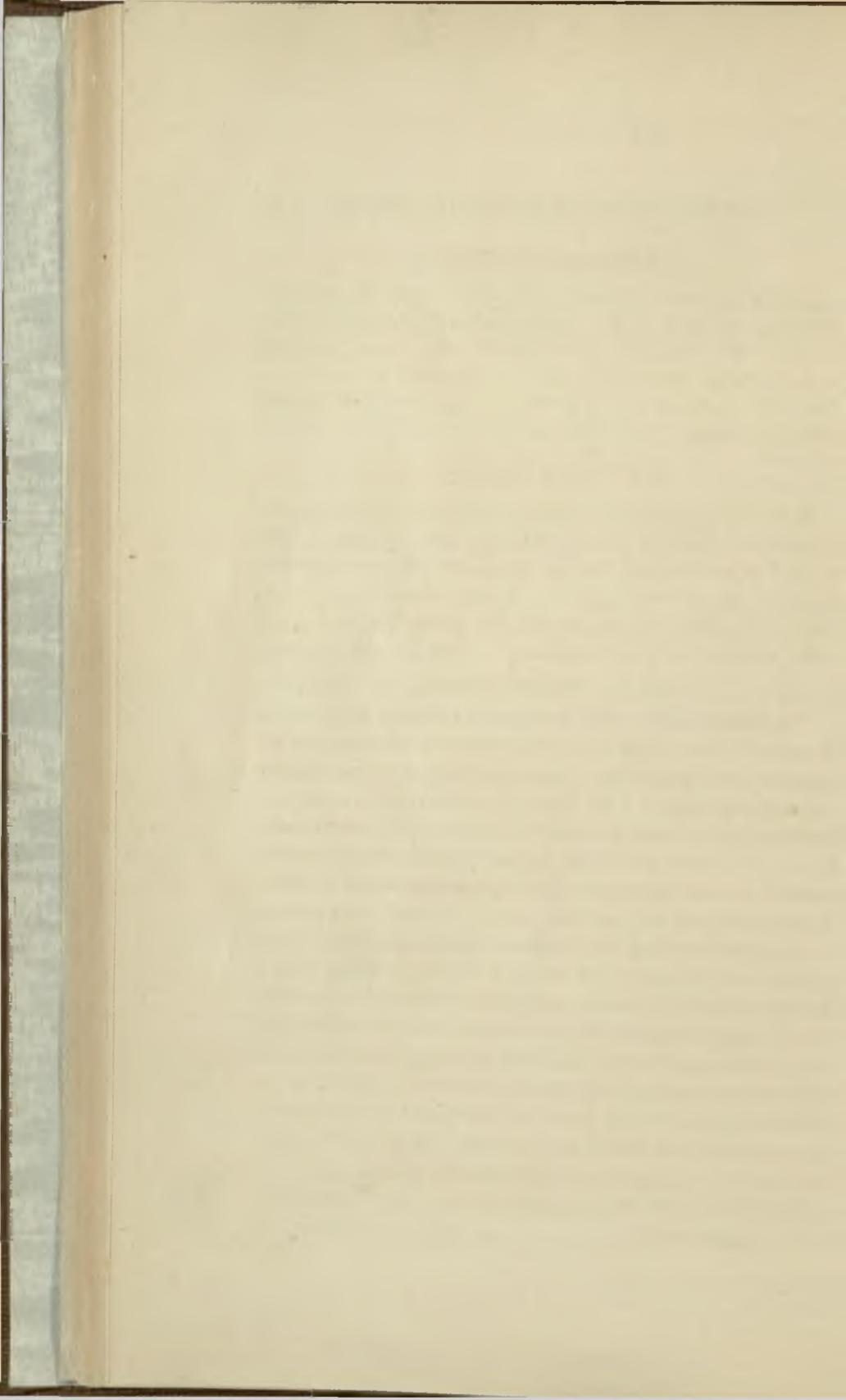
Pupils furnish their own books and stationery. These usually cost from \$5.00 to \$12.00 for the entire year, according to the class to which the student belongs.

An incidental fee of \$2.00 per session is charged every member of the Cooking Class. This fee must be paid in advance, and under no circumstances is any deduction made for late entrance or for time lost.

An incidental fee of \$2.00 per session is charged every pupil in the Model School, payable on day of entrance, and no deduction made under any circumstances.

*\* \* In no other educational institution in America can students get such fine advantages at so small a cost as at the Georgia Normal and Industrial College.*





## 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.

## UNIFORM DRESS.

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

## NO. 1. WINTER DRESS.

The material for this costume is brown serge of a beautiful shade and excellent quality, and makes an elegant and becoming dress and one that will wear remarkably well. The entire material for a suit, including cloth, lining, buttons, thread, etc., costs only \$5.25. It is cut and fitted in the Dressmaking Department of the college under the supervision of the teacher of dressmaking at a nominal cost. It will be made up in the Dressmaking Department in the very best style at the small cost of \$2.50. Or if the pupil prefers, she may make it herself and thereby save this charge; but in every instance the suit must be made under the immediate supervision of the teacher of dressmaking, and precisely after the prescribed model. It is best to have two suits of this uniform, one for everyday wear and one to keep fresh for Sunday; but the two suits must be in every particular identically alike.

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

## NO. 2. FALL AND SPRING SUIT.

Shirt waist made of percale (with white ground, some small figure or stripe) for everyday wear, and shirt waist of pure white lawn for Sunday. Skirt precisely the same as the winter fatigue suit just described. Eton jacket with long sleeves made of same material as skirt, to be worn on cool days in fall and spring. This suit should in every case, if possible, be made up before the pupil leaves home and should be worn as a traveling dress in coming to Milledgeville. Peter J. Cline, Adolph Joseph, or E. E. Bass & Bro., 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. (See illustrations.)

## NO. 3. PHYSICAL CULTURE SUIT.

Blouse or shirt waist (according to weather); divided skirt of brown serge; lawn tennis shoes. No corset or other binding or cramping garment allowed. The entire cost of this suit will be \$3.00. (See illustration).

## 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 throughout the entire session of nine months.

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

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

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

REMARKS ON UNIFORM DRESS.

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

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

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

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

5. Pupils are requested not to bring any other dresses to the college than the uniform suits. 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 allowed.

6. The principal object in requiring pupils to wear a uniform is economy. The outfit as described for the entire session costs less than many a girl at most female colleges pays for her commencement dress alone. Under our 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.

7. The following is a very liberal estimate of the cost of the entire outfit of uniform goods for a full year:

2 full suits of uniform No. 1 .....	\$10 73
1 Eton jacket.....	1 68
6 percale shirt waists .....	1 80
3 white lawn waists .....	1 50
1 physical culture skirt .....	2 00
1 pair physical culture shoes.....	1 00
1 student's cap.....	1 50
1 pair of gloves.....	1 00

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\$21 21

This estimate includes linings, trimmings, thread, buttons, and all incidentals.



# INSTRUCTIONS TO APPLICANTS

FOR

ADMISSION TO THE COLLEGE.

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

The plan that has heretofore been pursued of requiring applicants to pass the entrance examination at home under the County School Commissioner will be henceforth discontinued, and hereafter all applicants will be examined by the faculty at Milledgeville. This examination will determine the class to which each pupil shall be assigned.

The college with its two splendid dormitories is now prepared to furnish the very best of accommodations to about three hundred boarding pupils. If more than that number should come some may board in private families. So there is probably no need to put any limit on the number that may be admitted from each county in the State. All who come will be received and accommodated.

The college as now organized offers a carefully systematized and unbroken course of study, from the lowest primary grade in the Model School up through the Senior College Class, so there is a place for every girl that may come, whatever her advancement or lack of advancement may be.

## HOW TO APPLY FOR ADMISSION.

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

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

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

*N. B. Pupils of last session who expect to return must make this formal application just the same as new pupils.*

## BOARD IN THE DORMITORIES.

The Dormitories comprise three magnificent brick buildings. (See pages 22 and 23 and illustrations).

They are arranged, furnished and equipped throughout in the best possible manner for the purpose intended. Everything is done to make them comfortable, pleasant and healthful houses for the students.

The style of living is in every particular as good as that found in the best conducted and most refined female colleges. The scores of visitors, ladies and gentlemen from all parts of the State, who during the past three years have inspected the boarding department from basement to garret and have taken meals

with the girls in their every-day fare in the dining-room, will fully indorse this statement.

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

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 servant's hire is greatly lessened.

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

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

INFIRMARIES.—In each building a large, airy, comfortable room is provided as an infirmary. It is furnished 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.

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

#### 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 at the dormitory are charged board from the time the place is held for them, whether they occupy it or not.

Students leaving the dormitory 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.

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

## 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 best to state explicitly the following requirements:

1. All students from a distance are required to board in the college dormitory. No exception will be made to this rule unless for some very excellent reason.

2. 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.

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

4. All association and communication with young men are forbidden.

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

6. 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.

7. 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.

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

9. The College Uniform must be worn as required on all occasions.

10. 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.

11. Card playing is absolutely prohibited.

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

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

14. 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 wilfully 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.

15. 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.

16. 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.

17. Cheating in examinations or any dishonest practice in recitations or examinations will be visited with the severest punishments that it is in the power of the faculty to inflict.

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 unladylike 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.

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

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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 100) unless some special different arrangement is made with the President.
3. No deduction in board will be made for absence for less time than two weeks.
4. No deduction from board will be made for absence during the brief Christmas holidays.
5. An Infirmary Fee at the rate of fifty cents a week is charged students while actually occupying the Infirmary. This charge is made to help pay for the delicacies and

nursing that will always be abundantly provided for sick girls.

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

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

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

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

10. 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.

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

12. The Boarding School Fee of \$2.00 and the Model School Fee of \$3.00 must invariably be paid in advance.

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

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

15. 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.

16. 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.

### THE EXPOSITION EXHIBIT.

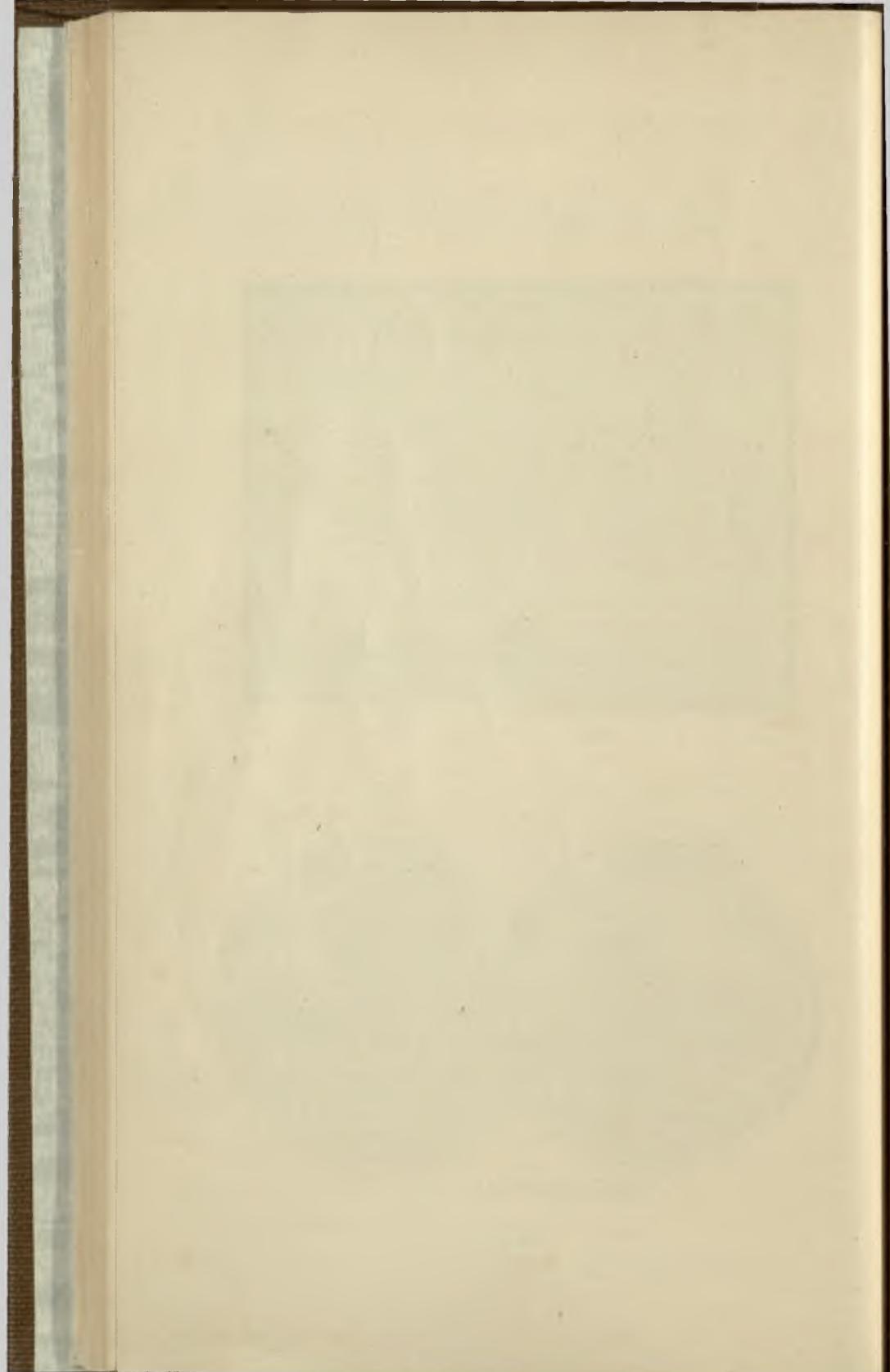
The Georgia Normal and Industrial College made an extensive exhibit of its work at the Cotton States and International Exposition in Atlanta last fall. It occupied nearly the whole of the spacious gallery of the Georgia State Building, and included specimens of work from every department and branch of the school. It attracted universal attention and admiration from the thousands of visitors to the Exposition. It received from the Committee on Awards a GRAND PRIZE and a GOLD MEDAL, being the very highest honor that the Exposition Company could confer.

There were nearly one hundred educational exhibits on the grounds, coming from all parts of the country and representing many of the most famous schools and colleges in the United States, but only five of this entire number received a grand prize and gold medal. Prominent educators from nearly every section of the Union examined the Georgia Normal and Industrial College exhibit with great care and were enthusiastic in their admiration of it, many declaring it to be perhaps the best and most comprehensive exhibit ever made by any single educational institution in America.





GRAND PRIZE AND GOLD MEDAL.



CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS.

SESSION 1895-96.

NAME	COUNTY
Adams, Miss Mintie.....	Taylor, Ga.
Allen, " Ernestine.....	Rethford, Tenn.
Allen, " Pearl.....	Rethford, Tenn.
Almand, " Bessie.....	Rockdale, Ga.
Anderson, " Lottie.....	Bartow.
Anderson, " Marietta.....	Jasper.
Anderson, " Yula.....	Jasper.
Armstrong, " Ida.....	Baldwin.
Arnold, " Mary L.....	Morgan.
Ashurst, " May.....	Putnam.
Athon, " Meida.....	Putnam.
Aycock, " Clelia.....	Wilkes.
Bailey, " Edna.....	Coffee.
Barksdale, " Lou.....	Baldwin.
Bass, " Bessie.....	Hancock.
Bayard, " Daisy.....	Muscogee.
Baynes, " Octavia.....	Jasper.
Bazemore, " Birdie.....	Baldwin.
Belcher, " Ida.....	Burke.
Bell, " Sue.....	Baldwin.
Bennett, " Janie.....	Wayne.
Berrin, " Lollie.....	Burke.
Booker, " Annie Lou.....	Baldwin.
Bostwick, " Claire.....	Morgan.
Boylan, " Susie.....	Greene.
Brown, " Annabel.....	Baldwin.
Brown, " Mamie.....	Baker.
Bullard, " Alma M.....	Baldwin.
Bullard, " Corinne.....	Jasper.
Bunckley, " Ethel.....	Camden.
Burton, " Susie.....	Bibb.
Bush, " Pearl.....	Banks. —
Camp, " Curtice.....	Jackson. —
Camp, " Eunice.....	Baldwin.
Carey, " Fannie.....	Baldwin.
Carr, " Edith.....	Baldwin.
Carter, " Joanna.....	Laurens.
Carter, " Lenia.....	Laurens.
Cassels, " Eva.....	Liberty.
Cassels, " Laura Belle.....	Liberty.
Casswell, " Addie.....	Liberty.

## CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS—Continued

NAME		COUNTY
Clark,	Miss Fannie .....	Laurens.
Clay,	" Bessie .....	Walton.
Coleman,	" Narba .....	Montgomery.
Cook,	" Anna .....	Baldwin.
Cook,	" Mamie .....	Thomas.
Cone,	" Katie .....	Baldwin.
Corn,	" Addie .....	Towns. —
Carnwell,	" Ada E. ....	Jasper.
Couch,	" Daisy .....	Baker.
Coxwell,	" Inez .....	Randolph.
Cumming,	" Aline .....	Spalding.
Cumming,	" Maud .....	Spalding.
Daniels,	" Bessie .....	Burke.
Dawson,	" Dora .....	Emanuel.
Deadwyler,	" May .....	Jackson. —
Dennard,	" Dora .....	Wilcox.
Dennard,	" Ida .....	Wilcox.
Denton,	" Alice .....	Bibb.
Dillard,	" Fannie .....	Oglethorpe.
Donaldson,	" Georgia L. ....	Decatur.
Donalson,	" Inez .....	Decatur.
Duncan,	" Lizzie May .....	Laurens.
Durrett,	" Edna .....	Bibb.
Dwelle,	" Laura .....	Bartow.
Eason,	" Agnes .....	Appling.
Ehrlich,	" Blanche .....	Decatur.
Ellison,	" Evie .....	Baldwin.
Evans,	" Mattie .....	Thomas.
Flemister,	" Gussie .....	Spalding.
Forrest,	" Lora .....	Dodge.
Fuller,	" Ola .....	Rockdale.
Garlington,	" Robbie .....	Gordon.
George,	" Fannie .....	DeKalb.
Gilbert,	" Maud .....	Dougherty.
Gilmore,	" Annie .....	Baldwin.
Gilmore,	" Lily .....	Washington.
Grant,	" Carrie .....	Arkansas.
Gobert,	" Fannie .....	Baldwin.
Gobert,	" Snowdrop .....	Baldwin.
Greene,	" Doxie .....	Columbia.
Greene,	" Blanche .....	Jackson. —
Greene,	" Julia .....	Jones.
Grey,	" Mattie .....	Baldwin.
Habersham,	" Righton .....	Chatham.

CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS—Continued.

NAME	COUNTY
Harp, Miss Adrienne.....	Macon.
Hall, " Annie.....	Arkansas.
Harper, " Carrie.....	Hancock.
Harper, " Claude.....	Baldwin.
Harper, " Eloise.....	Baldwin.
Harper, " Mabry.....	Baldwin.
Harper, " Moody.....	Baldwin.
Harris, " Lora.....	Catoosa.
Harris, " Lavada.....	Walton.
Harris, " Mamie.....	Baldwin.
Hawkins, " Marianna.....	Baldwin.
Heath, " Nettie B.....	Burke.
Herrington, " Hattie.....	Burke.
Hester, " Margaret.....	Walton.
Hill, " Fannie.....	Macon.
Holinshead, " Clara.....	Baldwin.
Hollinshead, " Marion.....	Baldwin.
Horne, " Gertrude.....	Baldwin.
Howland, " Maud.....	Emanuel.
Hughes, " Lilly.....	Bulloch.
Hulsey, " Sally Sue.....	DeKalb.
Humber, " Kate.....	Baldwin.
Hunnicut, " Emmie.....	Clarke.
Hutcheson, " Bessie.....	Oglethorpe.
Hutcheson, " Mary Lou.....	Oglethorpe.
Hutchings, " Beulah.....	Hancock.
Inman, " Daisy.....	Washington.
Jackson, " Eugenia.....	Fulton.
Jackson, " Daisy.....	Troup.
Jackson, " Della.....	Laurens.
Jackson, " Eddie B.....	Muscogee.
Jansen, " Emmie.....	Richmond.
Jansen, " Kate.....	Richmond.
Jarrett, " Lizzie.....	Habersham.
Johnstone, " Evlyn.....	Baldwin.
Jones, " Daisy.....	Twiggs.
Jones, " Jess. B.....	Baldwin.
Jones, " Lizzie.....	Baldwin.
Jones, " Nettie.....	Laurens.
Jordan, " Mamie.....	Washington.
Jordan, " Ruby.....	Baker.
Julian, " Jamie.....	Forsyth.
Kelly, " Maggie.....	Chatham.
Kingman, " Daisy.....	Jones.

CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS—*Continued.*

NAME		COUNTY
Land,	Miss Emma .....	Muscogee.
Land,	" Lena .....	Muscogee.
Lewis,	" Mary .....	Berrien.
LeSesne,	" Pauline .....	Dodge.
Liggett,	" May .....	Baldwin.
Landenstruth,	" Bessie .....	Liberty.
Longino,	" Annie .....	Campbell.
Lumsden,	" Etta .....	Bibb.
Marshal,	" Emma .....	Taylor.
Martin,	" Addie Lee .....	Washington.
Massey,	" May Belle .....	Dougherty.
Mathews,	" Mamie .....	Morgan.
McComb,	" Nettie .....	Baldwin.
McConnell,	" May Belle .....	Effingham.
McCullough,	" Annie .....	Jones.
McDonald,	" Mattie .....	Houston.
McDowell,	" Sallie J. ....	Talbot.
McGehee,	" Ethel .....	Muscogee.
McGehee,	" Louise .....	Harris.
McKinley,	" Mary .....	Baldwin.
McNair,	" Emmie .....	Twiggs.
McRae,	" Eva O. ....	Montgomery.
Melton,	" Clyde .....	Wilcox.
Michael,	" Lanie .....	Walton.
Miller,	" Margaret E. ....	Liberty.
Mills,	" Nellie V. ....	Liberty.
Mims,	" Carrie .....	Appling.
Mitchell,	" Lina .....	Arkansas.
Moody,	" Sue Belle .....	Oglethorpe.
Moore,	" Effie A. ....	Baldwin.
Moreland,	" Mary L. ....	Putnam.
Morgan,	" Theodosia .....	Bryan.
Morris,	" Edith .....	Baldwin.
Murrow,	" Maud .....	Morgan.
Myrick,	" Sallie .....	Baldwin.
Myrick,	" Naunaline .....	Baldwin.
Napier,	" Emma .....	Walker.
Napier,	" Mary .....	Bibb.
Neisler,	" Carrie .....	Taylor.
Neisler,	" Tina .....	Taylor.
Newell,	" Dorothy .....	Baldwin.
Newell,	" Mary .....	Baldwin.
Ozmer,	" Allie .....	DeKalb.
Palmer,	" Mary Will. ....	Hancock.

CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS—*Continued.*

NAME	COUNTY
Pardee, Miss Mary .....	New York.
Parrish, " Maggie .....	Lowndes.
Passmore, " Lena .....	Lowndes.
Patterson, " Nettie .....	Spalding.
Peterson, " Flora .....	Montgomery.
Perkins, " Hortense .....	Coffee.
Phillips, " Lottie .....	Rockdale.
Prather, " Roberta .....	Columbia.
Pound, " Fleta .....	Baldwin.
Pound, " Susie .....	Baldwin.
Powell, " Nettie .....	Marion.
Powers, " Lilla .....	Screven.
Prosser, " Agnes .....	Baldwin.
Randle, " Florrie B .....	Stewart.
Reagan, " Nollie .....	Henry.
Reddick, " Marie .....	Screven.
Reese, " Arnoldina .....	Bibb.
Reese, " Kate .....	Wilkes.
Reppard, " Mary .....	Liberty.
Reppard, " Susie .....	Liberty.
Sally, " Pearl .....	Richmond.
Sanders, " Otie .....	Jackson.
Scaife, " Willie May .....	Mitchell.
Scaife, " Fay Belle .....	Mitchell.
Scott, " Fannie .....	Baldwin.
Shackleford, " T .....	Terrell.
Shaw, " Beulah .....	Berrien.
Shelar, " Ryland .....	Gordon.
Short, " Nellie .....	Baldwin.
Sloat, " Agnes .....	Lowndes.
Slocumb, " Sallie .....	Jones.
Sparks, " Ruth .....	Brooks.
Smith, " Clara .....	Baldwin.
Smith, " Nina .....	Baldwin.
Smith, " Kate .....	Monroe.
Smith, " Lilla .....	Wilkinson.
Stallings, " Susie .....	Charlton.
Stanley, " Bessie .....	Hancock.
Stanley, " Florrie .....	Hancock.
Stephens, " Mozelle .....	Chattahoochee.
Stembridge, " Agnes .....	Baldwin.
Stovall, " Claire .....	Morgan.
Sturgess, " Bessie .....	Baldwin.
Sweat, " Mattie .....	Brooks.

CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS—*Continued.*

NAME		COUNTY
Stanford,	Miss Ollie .....	Bartow.
Sykes,	" May .....	Hancock.
Tant,	" Lizzie.....	Morgan.
Tatum,	" Cathrine .....	Baldwin.
Tennant,	" Maggie.....	Berrien.
Terry,	" Hattie.....	Terrell.
Thomas,	" May .....	Baldwin.
Thompson,	" Emma May.....	Richmond.
Thornton,	" Lester.....	Elbert.
Tompkins,	" Marilu.....	Dougherty.
Turnbull,	" Ida.....	Habersham.
Turner,	" Annie.....	Richmond.
Vinson,	" Leila.....	Baldwin.
Wallace,	" May .....	Dooley.
Walthall,	" Louise.....	Campbell.
Waters,	" Rossie .....	Screven.
Whitaker,	" Gertie .....	Baldwin.
Whitaker,	" Marie .....	Baldwin.
Wilkin,	" Annie .....	Miller.
Williams,	" Frankie .....	Putnam.
Williams,	" Leona .....	Oglethorpe.
Williams,	" Zuma.....	Dooly.
Wilson,	" Jennie.....	Brooks.
Wise,	" Belle H.....	Thomas.
Wood,	" Ora.....	Decatur.
Woodruff,	" Eura .....	Newton.
Woolard,	" Lee.....	Worth.
Wotten,	" Annie .....	Richmond.
Wright,	" Margaret B.....	Burke.
Wright,	" Louise.....	Baldwin.
Number of Matriculate Students.....		262
Number of Model School Students.....		62
Total attendance.....		324
Counties represented.....		88

## CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS.

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The three hundred and twenty-four pupils who attended the school during the past session were classified as follows:

Model School.....	62
Preparatory Department.....	22
Sub-Freshman Class .....	30
Collegiate-Normal Course.....	147
Collegiate-Industrial Course.....	41
Collegiate-Music Course.....	2
Business-Industrial Course.....	22
<hr/>	
Total.....	324

The following is the number of pupils instructed in each of the Industrial Arts during the session:

Stenography and Typewriting.....	33
Book-Keeping.....	14
Telegraphy .....	3
Dressmaking.....	84
Free-Hand and Industrial Drawing.....	94
Cooking.....	47



## GRADUATES AND PROFICIENTS.

On Commencement Day, Tuesday, June 2d, 1896,  
Diplomas and Certificates were awarded as follows:

## NORMAL GRADUATES.

Margaret Eliza Miller.....	Liberty	County.
Laura Maria Berrien.....	Burke	"
Caroline Howard Neisler.....	Taylor	"
Susie Clementine Boylan.....	Greene	"
Addie Lee Martin.....	Washington	"
Annie Wilkin ... ..	Miller	"
Mary Heartwell Newell.....	Baldwin	"
Sallie Sue Hulsey.....	DeKalb	"
Helen Isabelle Wise.....	Thomas	"
Margaret Alline Parrish.....	Lowndes	"
Mary Antoinette Patterson.....	Spalding	"
Emily Elizabeth Rudolph.....	Charlton	"
Tommie Blanche Greene .....	Jackson	"
Sarah Jeanette Jones.....	Laurens	"
Francis America Dillard.....	Oglethorpe	"
Clara Elizabeth Smith.....	Baldwin	"

## COLLEGIATE GRADUATES.

Virginia Isabel Wilson.....	Brooks	County.
Agnes Louise Prosser.....	Baldwin	"
Francis Herty Scott.....	Baldwin	"
Willie May Scaife.....	Mitchell	"
Emma Sharpe Napier.....	Walker	"
Nettie Powell.....	Marion	"
Mary Lou Hutcheson.....	Oglethorpe	"
Mozelle Ruth Stephens.....	Chattahoochee	"
Margaret Bones Wright.....	Burke	"
Sarah Henrietta Lumsden.....	Bibb	"

## PROFICIENTS IN BOOK-KEEPING.

Lena Passmore.....	Lowndes	County.
Etta Lumsden.....	Bibb	"
Mary Rumph.....	Fulton	"
Ollie Stanford.....	Bartow	"

## PROFICIENTS IN DRESSMAKING.

Agnes Sloat.....	Lowndes	County.
Lavada Harris.....	Walton	"

## APPENDIX.

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At the request of the Board of Directors of the Georgia Normal and Industrial College, and to gratify the students of the college—especially the members of the Graduating Class—the President's Baccalaureate Address is published each year as an appendix to the catalogue.

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BACCALAUREATE ADDRESS  
TO THE  
FIFTH GRADUATING CLASS  
OF THE  
GEORGIA NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE

DELIVERED BY  
PRESIDENT J. HARRIS CHAPPELL,  
TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1896.

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"FREELY HAVE YE RECEIVED, FREELY GIVE."

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*Young Ladies of the Graduating Class:*

As I stand before you this morning I am strongly reminded of that beautiful 10th chapter of St. Matthew, in which Jesus Christ sends forth his twelve disciples to the work to which he had appointed them and for which they had been specially educated under his divine teaching. That brief discourse is the most pow-

erful missionary sermon that was ever preached. It contains the very essence and quintessence of the missionary spirit. Its truths will never die and its injunctions are of perennial application. Many of them apply to you this morning just as forcefully as they applied to the twelve disciples nineteen hundred years ago, for in the sight of God you are missionaries just as much as those disciples were missionaries. I love to think of the graduates of this college as missionaries. Several weeks ago I read an account of the sailing of a ship from California for China bearing on board a number of women missionaries, among them a noble Georgia woman, and as I read I thought to myself, "Very well, God speed them, but the girls that go out every year from the Georgia Normal and Industrial College are just as much missionaries as those good women are, and these Georgia girls go forth into fields of labor more important and where the possibilities of doing good are greater than can be found in any heathen or in any pagan land." Missionary work, like charity, should begin at home. Mark you, Jesus Christ in this chapter of St. Matthew doesn't send his twelve disciples beyond the seas or across the deserts or even over the border into any far away or foreign land. He sends them out into his own and their own little country of Palestine where there was the greatest abundance of work for them to do, and so we send you out into your own native State of Georgia where there is the greatest abundance of work for you to do, where the fields are white with the ripening grain, where the harvest indeed is plenteous but the laborers are few.

When on his last visit to us our distinguished and beloved State School Commissioner said to me with kindling enthusiasm, "Almost wherever I go in the State of Georgia I find your girls at work teaching in country and in village schools, and wherever I find them they are a shining light in the community in which they dwell, a veritable blessing to the people among whom they are working. All through this commonwealth they are making the desert places in Georgia's educational fields to bloom and blossom as a rose." I thought to myself, "Thank God for this glorious news from the Georgia Normal and Industrial College missionaries."

When from time to time during the past session I have received numerous letters and oral communications telling me of the splendid work our girls are doing in homes and households, in

business offices, in dressmaking establishments, in school rooms, I have exclaimed to myself, "Hurrah for the Georgia Normal and Industrial College missionaries!" These glorious messages that come to me from the four quarters of the State are the greatest joy and satisfaction of my life. Now when you go out I earnestly hope that tidings like these may come back about you to be a joy, a satisfaction, an inspiration to the President, to the faculty and the noble founder and the faithful trustees of this institution.

I want you to read that 10th chapter of St. Matthew and notice how forcefully many of its injunctions apply to you, either literally or figuratively. There is one of them that I want you to consider very specially with me this morning; it seems to me so wonderfully apt in its application to you and to all graduates of this college. Says Jesus, as a last injunction to his departing disciples, "Freely have ye received, now freely give!" What a profound significance the passage has, or ought to have, for every graduate of this college! Take the first clause of it, "Freely have ye received," and consider its fine, noble application. This Georgia Normal and Industrial College, your Alma Mater, is the free-hearted, gracious gift of Georgia's manhood to Georgia's womanhood. It was given to the women of Georgia not at the behest of a lot of strong-minded females, insolently demanding it as woman's right. Nay, it came to you at the simple asking of Georgia's gentlewomen; and from the day that the Legislature passed the act establishing it six years ago down to this sweet June morning it has been more favored and blessed and honored and cherished and beloved than any other educational institution that ever stood on Georgia soil. Everything that the State of Georgia, poor and impecunious as she is, could afford to do she has freely done for this school. The Legislature has been more partial to it and more liberal to it than to any other school in the State. At the last session of that body, for instance, when every State educational institution was there begging for special appropriations for various purposes, all were turned away empty handed, or nearly so, except this college; but when it came the State, through her legislators, gave all that was asked, because this was her woman's school.

The Peabody Educational Fund, through our own beloved Dr. Curry, has extended to this institution a generous helping hand and a tender fostering care, increasing its appropriation to it more and more every year. Last summer, when the fund set aside by

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the State for the purpose of making an educational exhibit at the Atlanta Exposition came to be divided out among the various schools, the directors having the matter in charge, by a unanimous vote, gave the largest share to this school. At that great Exposition, the committee of awards, composed of some of the most prominent educators in America, gave to this school the highest prize and the highest praise, although there were nearly one hundred competitors from all parts of the Union. The whole people of Georgia feel, and have always felt, a very special, unequalled pride and interest in this school. They have compassed it with glory and honor; they have crowned it with loving kindness! I have never heard a Georgia man speak of this school that his voice did not assume a tender tone, and that the light of affection did not kindle in his eye.

With a liberal hand and a liberal mind and a liberal heart the school was established and has been maintained; and what a truly liberal education it bestows upon its students! Do you not see then in what a fine and beautiful and noble sense it is true that "freely have ye received?" Now go forth and in the same magnanimous spirit "freely give!"

I earnestly trust that the education you have received at this college has increased your power to give thirty-fold, sixty-fold, an hundred-fold. I cannot conceive how it is possible for any girl to have spent from two to four years as you have spent them here in diligent, earnest, zealous application in such studies as you have pursued, under such instruction as you have had, without having been enriched in mind and heart and character with treasures more precious than the gold of Ormus or of Ind. Freely have you received these treasures, now freely give! When Juliet, Shakespeare's beautiful Juliet, pours forth the first outburst of her virgin love to Romeo, she exclaims: "My bounty is as boundless as the sea, my love as deep; the more I give the more I have to give." So it is with these treasures of mind and heart and character:—the more you give the more you will have to give. The more freely you exercise any faculty of your nature in unselfish, generous deeds, the stronger that faculty will become; nay, the stronger and more powerful and more beautiful and more noble your whole nature will become. Since God created the human race by no other means than that has the character of man or woman ever grown in strength and beauty and nobility.

Whatever power to do good you may have acquired by virtue

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