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Spring 1898

## Catalog 1898 - 1899

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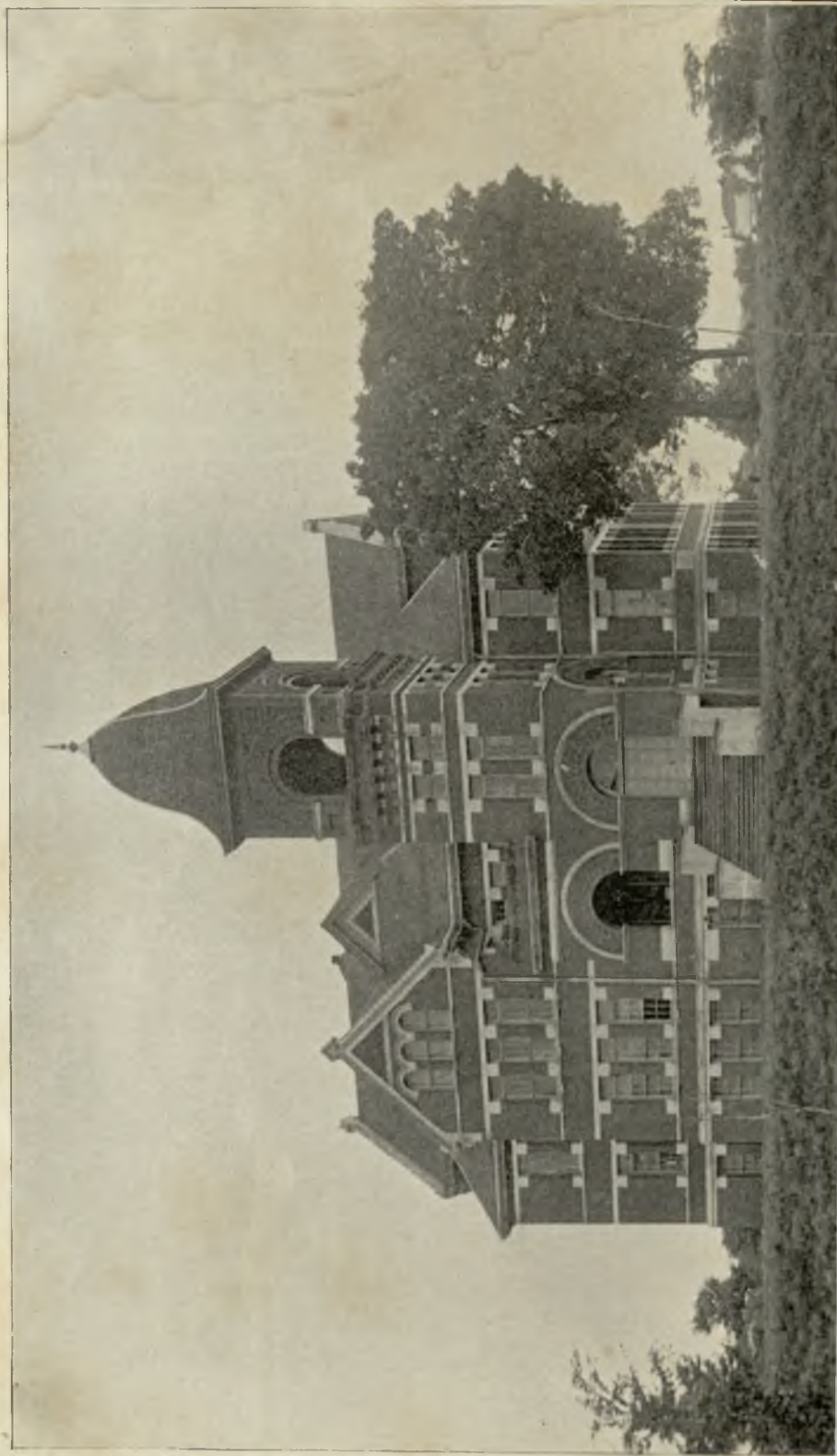
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EIGHTH ANNUAL  
ANNOUNCEMENT AND CATALOGUE  
OF THE  
GEORGIA  
NORMAL and INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE,

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA.

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1898-'99.

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NEXT SESSION BEGINS ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1899.

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ATLANTA, GA. :  
THE FOOTE & DAVIES COMPANY,  
PRINTERS AND BINDERS.  
1899.

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS.**

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AUGUSTA.

## RESOLUTIONS

### Touching the Death of Hon. Patrick Walsh.

Since the last session of this Board, we have been called upon with all Georgians to mourn the untimely death of Hon. Patrick Walsh, an amiable gentleman, a lovable companion, a true friend, a patriot, an eminent statesman, and a trustee of the Georgia Normal and Industrial College

When the organization of such a College was first suggested, it found in him an ardent advocate; he was appointed one of its first trustees, and his services in its behalf continued up to the hour of his death.

In upbuilding this institution, in and out of season, he labored earnestly, wisely, successfully. He was always a leader of public thought. As a private citizen, as a journalist, legislator, and United States Senator, he gave his State illustrious services; but the crowning labor of his life was the services rendered in securing for the young women of Georgia their industrial freedom.

To have aided, however humbly, in giving to every Georgia girl the opportunity for a higher education, a more liberal culture of heart and mind so freely offered by this College, is deserving the encomium "well done;" but to have been a leader in promoting the greater peace, comfort, and happiness of thousands of Georgia firesides, in making greater the usefulness of her women, and enlarging the capacity of the mothers of her future sons, entitles Patrick Walsh to the gratitude of his people long after these stately walls will have crumbled into dust. Wherefore be it

*Resolved*, 1. The State of Georgia has lost an eminent citizen, the Georgia Normal and Industrial College an ardent advocate, a strong friend, a wise counselor, and a most efficient and faithful trustee.

*Resolved*, 2. That we tender to his bereaved widow our most heartfelt sympathy.

That a page upon our minutes be dedicated to his memory, and a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to his beloved wife, and be published in the next issue of our catalogue.

T. F. NEWELL,

R. N. LAMAR,

B. M. DAVIS,

Committee.

Milledgeville, Ga., June 6, 1899.

## BOARD OF VISITORS.

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MRS. W. A. HEMPHILL, VICE-PRESIDENT.  
MRS. BEULAH S. MOSELEY, SECRETARY.

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---

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*Professor of Pedagogy.*

J. L. BEESON, A.M., PH.D.,  
*Professor of Natural Science.*

MISS PAULINE PEARCE,  
*Teacher of Mathematics.*

MISS MARY A. BACON,  
*Teacher of English.*

MISS JENNIE T. CLARKE, A.M.  
*Teacher of Latin*

MISS JULIA A. FLISCH, A.M.  
*Teacher of Stenography and English History.*

MISS ALICE NAPIER,  
*Principal of Sub-Freshman Class.*

MISS ELIZABETH B. McLELLAN,  
*Normal Training Teacher.*

MISS JESSIE M. SNYDER,  
*Assistant Normal Training Teacher.*

MISS FLORENCE H. FITCH,  
*Teacher of Free-Hand Drawing.*

MISS EMY NORRIS,  
*Teacher of Bookkeeping.*

MRS. A. R. PHILLIPS,  
*Teacher of Dressmaking.*

MISS AMY HILL,  
*Teacher of Physical Training.*

MISS JENNIE T. FORD,  
*Teacher of Cooking and Household Economics.*

MISS ANNA RICHEY,  
*Assistant Teacher of English and Latin.*

MISS EMMA WHATLEY,  
*Teacher of Preparatory Class.*

MRS. J. CARAKER,  
MRS. S. H. RAGLAND,  
*Assistant Teachers of Dressmaking.*

MISS HATTIE N. ELLIS,  
*Teacher of Fine Art.*

MRS. M. R. LAMAR,  
*Principal Teacher of Piano.*

MISS GERTRUDE TREANOR,  
MISS ESTELLE JAMES,  
MISS JEANNETTE ZACHRY,  
*Assistant Teachers of Piano.*

MISS LILLA JOHNSON,  
*Teacher of Vocal Music.*

MISS LAURA PAINE,  
*Teacher of Guitar and Mandolin.*

MRS. KATE GLENN,  
MRS. ELLA L. WIMBISH,  
*Matrons.*

MISS LIZZIE P. NAPIER,  
MRS. G. G. GAUSE,  
*Housekeepers.*

K C. BULLARD,  
*Bookkeeper.*

MISS AGNES PROSSER,  
*Librarian.*



## PREFACE.

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By consulting the index at the end of this pamphlet the reader may turn readily to any subject on which he may wish to be specially informed.

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

Special attention is also called to the articles on "Class Entrance Examinations," "The Five Courses of Study," and "Instructions to Applicants." It is important that all persons expecting to patronize the school should study these subjects with care.

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

**CALENDAR FOR SESSION 1899-1900.**

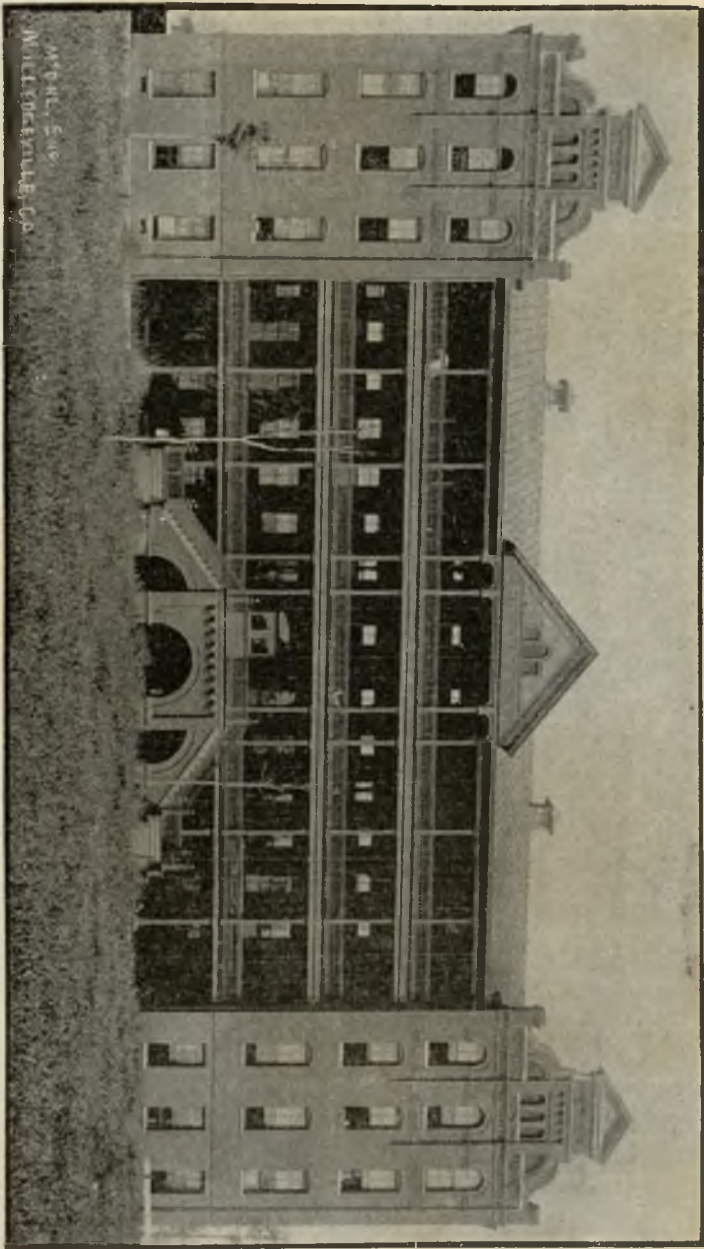
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1899.

September 13th, Wednesday . . . . . Opening Day.  
November 23d, Thursday . . . . . Thanksgiving Holiday.  
December 25th to January 2d . . . . . Christmas Holidays.

1900.

January 19th, Friday . . . . . R. E. Lee Memorial Day.  
February 5th to February 9th . . . . . Intermediate Examinations.  
April 26th, Thursday . . . . . Confederate Memorial Day.  
May 4th, Friday . . . . . Annual May Holiday.  
May 25th to May 31st . . . . . Final Examinations.  
June 1st to June 5th . . . . . Closing Exercises.



ATKINSON HALL. (Part of College Dormitory.)



# Georgia Normal and Industrial College.

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## HISTORY.

The original bill for the establishment of this institution was introduced in the House of Representatives of the Georgia Legislature in the summer of 1889, by Hon. W. Y. Atkinson, then a member of the Legislature from Coweta county, afterwards 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, the act 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 approx-

priate 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 had spread throughout the State.

After a vacation of three months the school was re-opened 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 three hundred and fifty students. Fully ninety-five 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.

During the past session (1898-'99) there were three hundred and eighty-two regular students in attendance, coming from ninety-nine counties in the State. Three hundred and fifty-four of the number were boarding pupils, most of them boarding in the College Dormitories. Besides the regular College students there were sixty children from six to fourteen years of age in the Model School, making the entire attendance for the session four hundred and forty-two pupils. A great many applicants from all parts of the State were turned away for want of room.

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. More than five hundred pupils of the College; graduates and undergraduates, are now teach-

ing or have been teaching school in Georgia or in other States, and many others have found good, paying places as stenographers, bookkeepers, dressmakers and telegraphers.

The institution will start upon its ninth year prepared to do better work than ever before.

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### LOCATION.

The College is located in Milledgeville, a town of four thousand inhabitants, situated in Baldwin county, on the Oconee River, near the geographical center of the State. As the old capital of the State for so many years during the most interesting periods of Georgia's history and in the days of her greatest statesmen, it is full of inspiring historic associations. It is now a quiet, reposeful town, entirely free from those excitements, distractions and temptations that are so apt to withdraw the minds of young people, to a greater or less extent, from the earnest pursuit of their studies.

It is a very healthful place, being free from malaria and all climatic diseases. The town is abundantly supplied with the purest water from an admirable system of water-works. 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 and the Central of Georgia Railway.

In Milledgeville is 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.

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### THE MAIN COLLEGE BUILDING

Is situated near the center of the twenty-acre lot given by the State for this purpose. It is a beautiful and commodious edifice, four stories high, constructed in the best style of modern school architecture, with admirably arranged assembly-halls, classrooms, 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 classroom purposes, and will accommodate three hundred and sixty pupils.

### ATKINSON HALL.

This is the new Dormitory erected three years ago at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars. It is located fifty yards south of the Main College Building. It is a handsome brick building and accommodates one hundred and forty students, besides apartments for the matron, housekeeper, and several teachers.

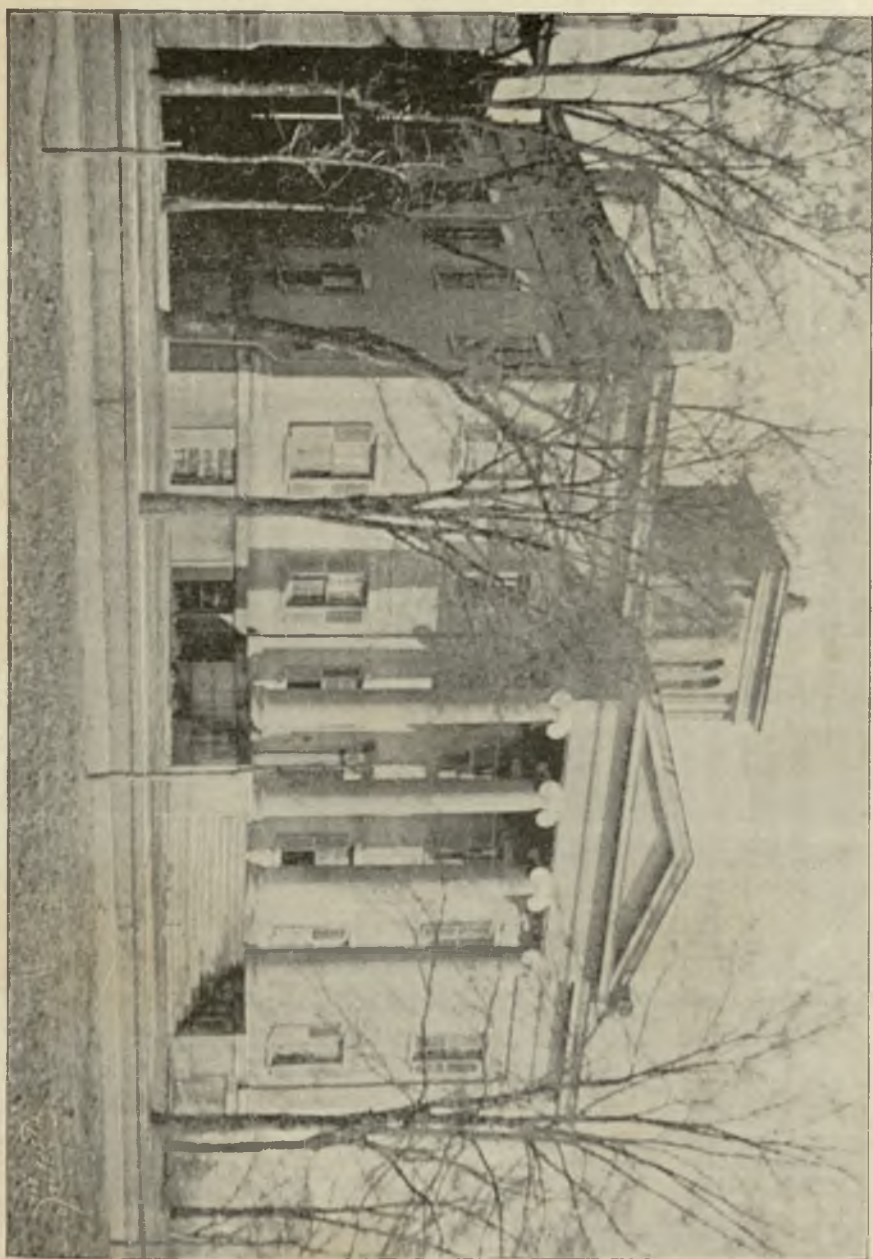
It is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. There are bathrooms and water-closets on every floor, and the entire house is furnished in every way with the best modern conveniences. The rooms are commodious and airy; most of them are arranged for two students each; a few larger ones accommodate four students each.

The building was named for that distinguished Georgian, Gov. W. Y. Atkinson, who may justly be regarded as the founder of the College, and who has always been its most devoted and helpful friend.

### THE MANSION

Is another Dormitory situated on another lot across the street from the Main College Building. It is the magnificent "Executive Mansion," or Governor's residence, of former years.





THE MANSION (Part of College Dormitory)



when Milledgville was the capital of the State. It is a grand and spacious old building in the old 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 sixty years ago. Eight years ago its interior was thoroughly remodeled 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 inside of the building.

#### **THE ANNEX**

Is situated on the north side of the Mansion, with which it is connected by a short arcade, or covered passage-way, the two forming practically one establishment. The Annex was erected seven years ago, and is a handsome three-story brick structure. The extensive ground floor is occupied by a study-hall and a recreation-hall, and the two upper floors are taken up with bedrooms.

Between the Mansion and Annex is a three-story brick building with bathrooms and water-closets of the latest patterns and the best sanitary plumbing.

#### **THE COOKING-SCHOOL**

Occupies a neat frame cottage of two large rooms. The building is situated on the College grounds about three hundred yards from the Main College Building.

#### **EQUIPMENT.**

The equipment of the College is new and is first-class in every particular. The recitation-rooms are all furnished with the best single desks and with an ample supply of maps, charts, and all needful accessories of teaching. The laboratory is supplied with the very best apparatus, appliances, and specimens for teaching the natural sciences. The various Industrial Departments have splendid outfits of everything necessary to carry on successfully their several branches of work. The school of

Physical Culture is supplied with apparatus embracing the essential 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.

A considerable sum 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 the leading daily newspapers published in Georgia. These the students read with great interest and intelligence, thus keeping up 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.

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

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

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

To accomplish these several educational purposes, the courses of study pursued in the school are divided, in a general way, into five principal departments, namely:

1. The Normal Department.
2. The 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 constitute a distinct and separate school. On the contrary, they are co-ordinate and equal 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 fivefold classification. This will be made plain by the following brief account of the several departments.

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## NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

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### GENERAL PLAN.

The purpose of this department is to prepare young women for the business of teaching. In the proper preparation of the teacher there are three principal elements, namely:

1. Broad and accurate scholarship.
2. Professional knowledge.
3. Skill in the practice of teaching.

The first of these requisites, namely, broad and accurate scholarship, this College undertakes to give in the course of collegiate study as stated in detail on pages 47-48 of this pamphlet.

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

The third requisite, namely, skill in the practice of teaching, it undertakes to give by a thorough course of practical training in teaching the children of the various grades in the Model School and by instructions in methods of teaching. The plan of this part of the work is more fully given below under "Special Training Class."

## COURSE OF STUDY.

The course of study in the Normal Department is, in detail, as follows:

1. *Freshman Class*.—The regular collegiate studies as given on page 47. No professional study or technical normal work will be pursued by this class.

2. *Sophomore Class*.—The regular collegiate studies as given on page 47. No professional study or technical normal work will be pursued by this class.

3. *Junior Class*.—(a) Psychology, the subject-matter, classifications, and applications to Education, making Psychology the basis of methods of teaching. Halleck's Psychology, also Harris's Psychologic Foundations of Education. Three hours a week. (b) History of Education with special reference to the principles of teaching illustrated by the Educational Reformers. Painter's History of Education. Two hours a week. (c) The Junior collegiate studies as given on page 48 omitting Junior science. (d) Free-hand Drawing. (e) Some time will be devoted to observation in Model School and to Methods.

4. *Senior Class*.—(a) Methods of Teaching and of School Management. Three hours a week. (b) Practice Teaching in the Model School. Four hours a week. (c) The Senior collegiate studies as given on page 48, with the privilege of omitting Trigonometry or Latin the second term as the student may elect. (d) Latin the first term will be omitted for review and methods in Arithmetic required. (e) Free-hand Drawing.

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

5. *Special Normal Class*.—Students who for good reason can spend but one year in college may make special arrangement to take course (a) of the Junior Class and courses (a) and (b) of the Senior Class, together with other work in college classes, provided their scholarship is sufficient to enter them in Junior in the majority of studies.

The course of study in the Special Normal Class is particularly suited to young women who are already engaged in teaching school but who wish to take a year off for the purpose of

learning in a practical training-school the best modern methods of teaching. The design is to give a well-rounded one year's course.

An optional class may be formed to include any in the Freshman and Sophomore classes who must teach before reaching the regular work of the Junior and Senior classes. The instruction given will be based on Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching and Georgia Manual of Methods. The aim will be to aid young teachers in taking hold of a school and in preparation for examinations.

#### INSTRUCTION IN METHODS.

The lessons in methods of teaching, given to the Senior Class and to the Special Normal Class, embrace the most important principles in the art of teaching Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, United States History, and Elementary Science.

These lessons are given by the Professor of Pedagogy and by the Normal Training Teachers.

By the heads of the proper departments, special reviews covering both matter and method in Arithmetic, English Grammar, United States History, and Physiology will be given in the Senior year.

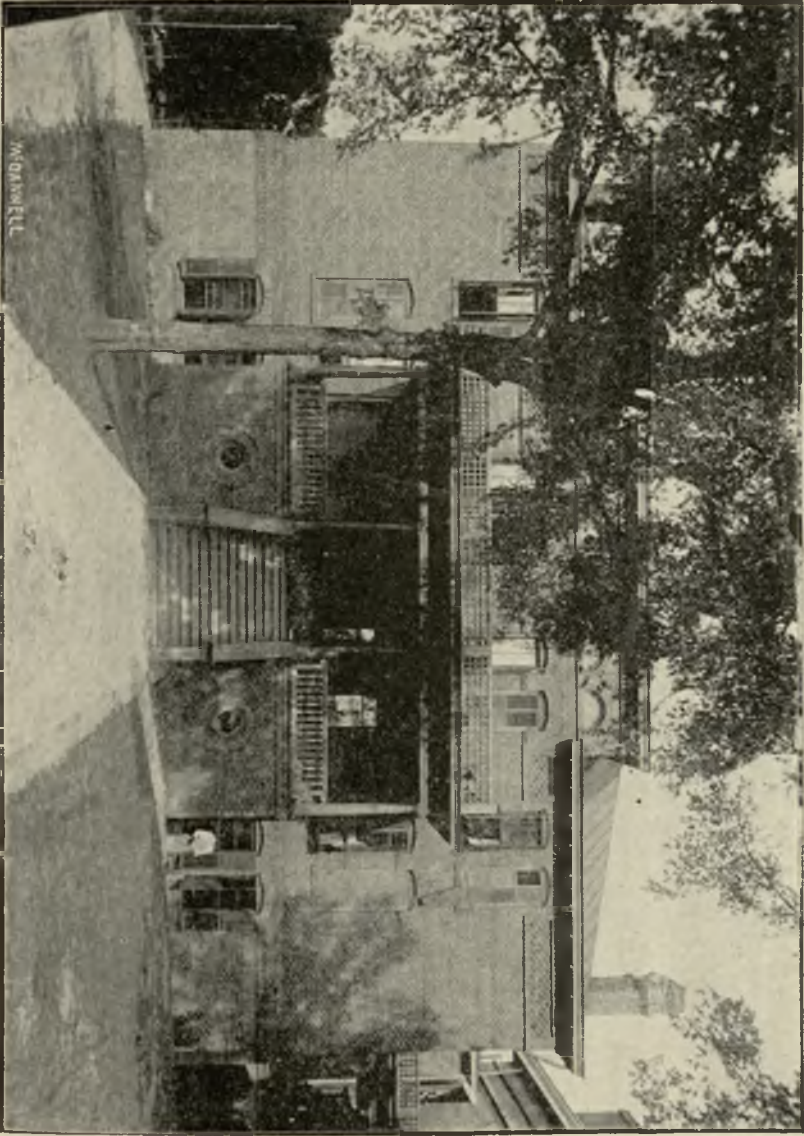
Botany and Zoology as foundation for Nature Study will be presented by the Professor of Pedagogy.

Lessons and practice in methods of teaching Latin and high school branches will be given by the heads of the several departments when specially desired.

#### SCHOOL MANAGEMENT.

This exceedingly important subject will be taught by the Professor of Pedagogy, who is also Director of the Normal Department. His extensive and successful experience in teaching country schools and both as teacher and superintendent of city graded schools, together with his assiduous study of the best books on the subject, fit him splendidly for this work. The subjects will include Organization, Classification, Discipline, Recitation, Promotion and related subjects, all of which will be illustrated, as far as possible, by the large Model School connected with the Normal Department.





THE ANNEX. (Part of the College Dormitory.)



### PRACTICE TEACHING.

Connected with the Normal Department is a large, well-organized training-school. It is known as the Peabody Model School. It consists of three rooms, three training teachers, and eight grades of primary and grammar school work, covering the entire course of study usually pursued in the best city public schools through what are generally called the "Grammar Grades." The attendance is made up of about one hundred children, ranging from six years to fourteen years of age. This school is much more than an adjunct to the Normal Department. Aside from methods in high school and collegiate subjects, it is the center about which the work of the entire Normal Department is organized. It is maintained mainly by means of an exceedingly liberal annual donation from the Peabody Educational Fund, obtained through the kindness of the manager of that fund, Dr. J. L. M. Curry, who has visited our College frequently, and who feels a great interest in its work. No more precious gift could have been conferred upon the Normal Department than this Model School. It is of incalculable advantage to the normal students. It serves both as a school of observation and as a practice school for them.

Students taking special Normal Course are organized into training-classes, and under the careful instruction of the three training teachers are required to do throughout the year regular practice teaching in the various grades of the Model School. The training teachers are normally educated, experienced and highly gifted instructors, and are thoroughly familiar with the best modern school methods.

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

*N. B.—Two years' attendance on the College and the completion of the full course of study of the Junior and Senior Classes are required of all applicants for a Normal Diploma.*

### NORMAL DIPLOMA.

Pupils who shall complete satisfactorily the full Normal-Collegiate course of study will be entitled to a Normal Diploma.

By a recent act of the State Legislature this diploma is made equivalent to a State Teachers' License and entitles the holder to teach in any of the common or public State schools without examination.

To students completing the *Special Normal Course* the President of the College and Professor of Pedagogy will give a written testimonial to that effect, but this will not be equivalent to either a Diploma or a Certificate of Proficiency.

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## INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

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### 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. Bookkeeping.
3. Dressmaking.
4. Free-Hand and Industrial Drawing.
5. 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 means of intellectual training and development. Carefully compiled statistics show that the first three arts mentioned have a greater business value for women than any other employment whatever. The fourth 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 fifth 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 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, dress-making-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 in 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.

#### SPECIAL NOTICE.

*Members of the Preparatory and Sub-Freshman Classes are not allowed to take any of the Industrial Arts, as their entire time will be required for their regular scholastic studies. Exceptions to this rule may, in the discretion of the President, be made in the case of girls over sixteen years old.*

#### 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.

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 fulfill the duties of the professions they are about to enter.

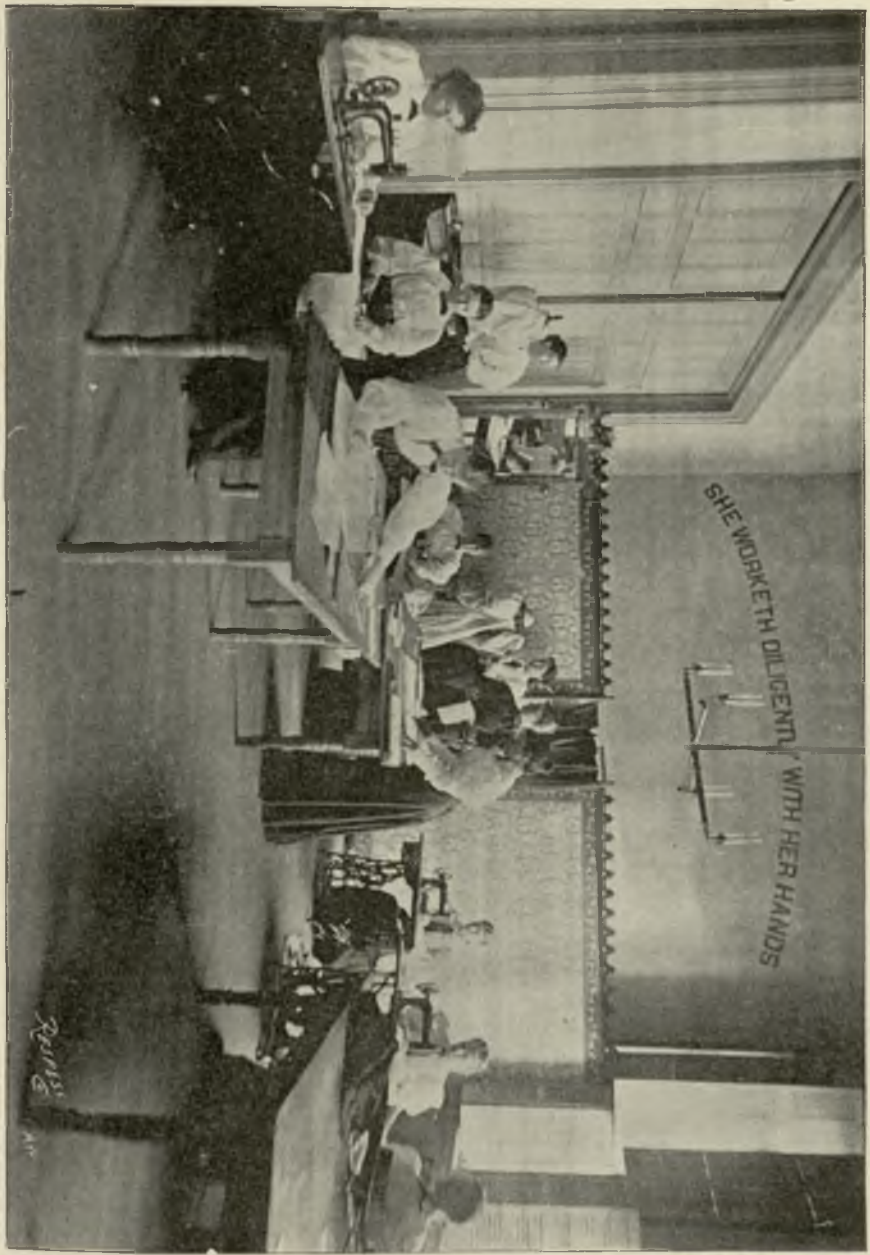
It is a fact recognized by wise and thoughtful men, that in this day of feverish competition only the skilled laborer can hope to succeed; the unskilled must sooner or later be driven to the wall. For this reason the authorities of this College have thought best to raise the standard of its Business 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.

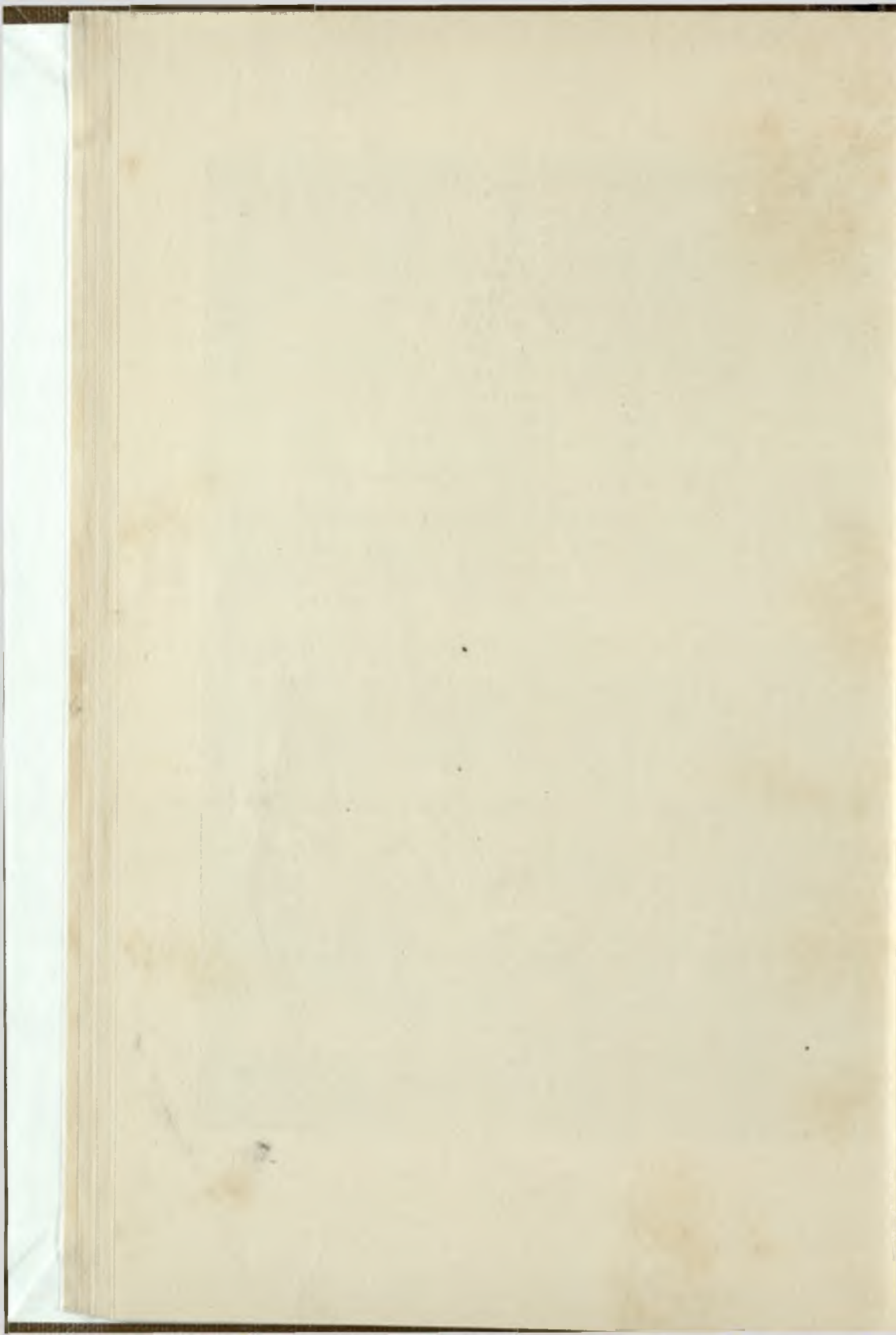
#### **STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING.**

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

SECTION OF SCHOOL OF DRESSMAKING.







deficient in general knowledge take a full Freshman or Sub-Freshman course in addition to Stenography and Typewriting the first year, completing the course in Stenography the second year with special speed lessons and commercial drills.

#### **SPECIAL COURSE IN STENOGRAPHY.**

Those who are able to pass satisfactory examinations in English, Arithmetic, Geography, and United States History, may take a special course in Stenography. This course includes: Stenography and Typewriting, English in some one of the college classes, History (American or English), Commercial Arithmetic, Business Forms and Correspondence, and Penmanship if necessary.

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

#### **METHOD OF INSTRUCTION.**

The system of Shorthand taught is the Benn 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 long-hand 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 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 equaled by the followers of the craft.

#### **SCHOOL OF BOOKKEEPING.**

The Department of Bookkeeping 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 & 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 schoolroom.

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 bookkeeping pupils a one-year's course is provided.

All pupils from industrial classes are taught business arithmetic—text, Williams & Rogers. They are also given instructions 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 bookkeeping, and who can also pass the required examination in the commercial course named above, will be awarded a Certificate of Proficiency.

#### SCHOOL OF DRESSMAKING.

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

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

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

All pupils studying dressmaking are required, by way of practice, to make their own College uniform dresses, or to do any other work that may be required of them by the principal.

In order to afford those pupils who intend to make dressmaking a profession the practice absolutely necessary to acquiring a high degree of proficiency in this art, there has been organized in connection with the department a regular dressmaking establishment, which carries on the trade of dressmak-

ing under strictly business regulations. The establishment is in direct charge of Mrs. Phillips, 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. Phillips, 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.

This in the last two years has become one of the best and most artistic dressmaking establishments in Georgia. The charges will be reasonable and all work will be strictly guaranteed.

All students of dressmaking are required to take a course of study in the branches of an ordinary English education, including Arithmetic, Grammar, and Geography, unless they can show by passing a prescribed examination that they are already familiar with these subjects, or unless for some good reason they are specially excused by the President.

A Certificate of Proficiency is granted to those pupils who have attained the requisite degree of skill in the art and who can pass an examination equivalent to the final examination for the Sub-Freshman Class.

#### FREE-HAND AND INDUSTRIAL DRAWING.

This beautiful and exceedingly valuable branch of education is taught with the utmost thoroughness and 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. Modeling 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 broomstick 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. 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 a practical instruction in architectural drawing this study is of great value.

Modeling in Clay is the making of images of objects, either actual or imaginary, in plastic clay. The work is done entirely with the fingers without the aid of any instrument whatever except a pair of calipers and a thin-bladed knife. Beginning with 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-modeling 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-years' course in Free-Hand Drawing is required of every applicant for a Normal Diploma from this College.

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

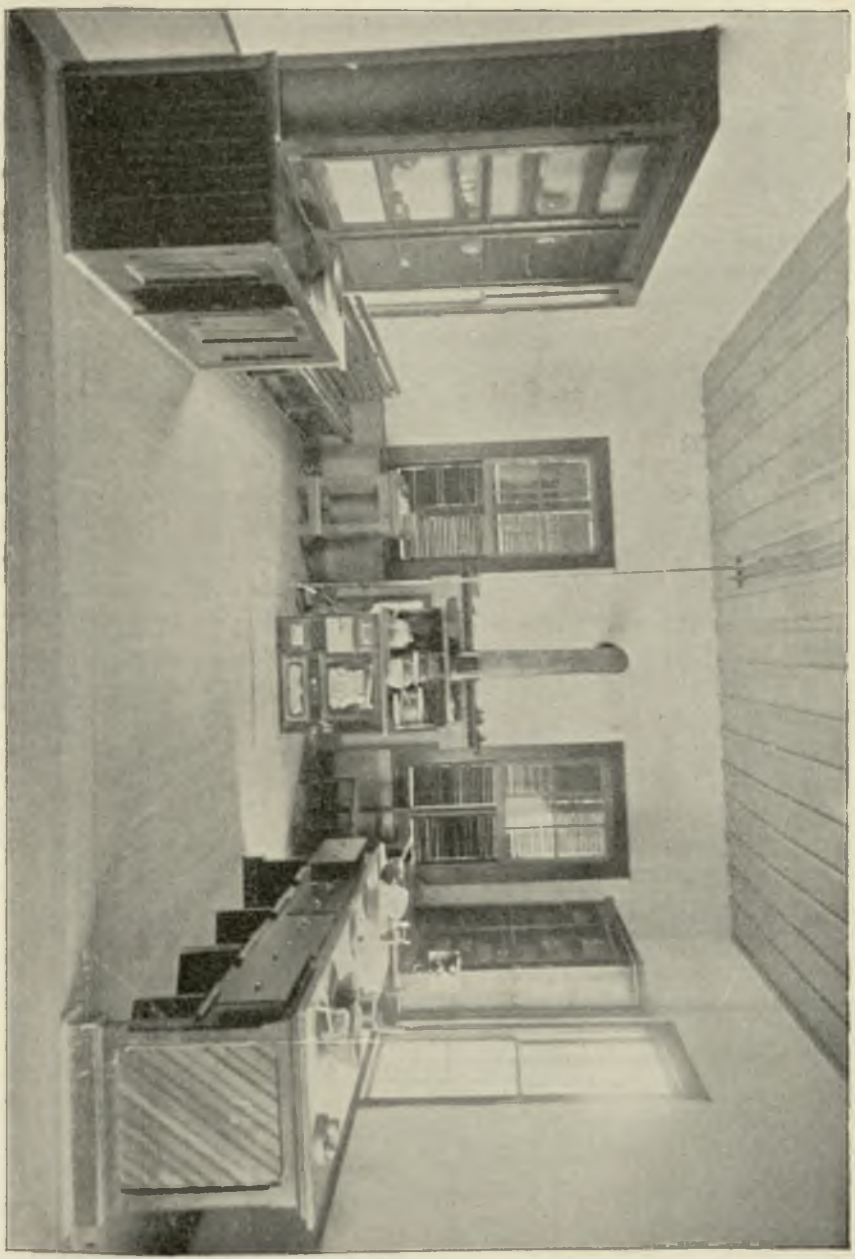
3. *To Fine Art Pupils.*—All persons who have a natural gift for art will find this a delightful and most improving study, and the best foundation for attainments in the higher branches of painting and drawing. It is also a necessary preparation for Industrial Designing, which is now rapidly becoming a favorite and lucrative profession for women.

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.

#### 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 em-

COOKING-SCHOOL ROOM. (Section 1.)







braces 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 above said, 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 its branches. The most approved work tables and benches and the very best of modeling-clay are used.

#### 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 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 stress is laid upon

the making of plain bread and biscuit, the cooking of ordinary meat and vegetables, and the preparation of simple desserts. 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, and also in a wise selection and combination of foods.

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.

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 and Juniors 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.

#### 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 plan and 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 from 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.

#### HOUSEKEEPERS' CLASS.

A special course of lessons will be given next session for the benefit of housekeepers and other adult women who may wish to improve or perfect themselves in the practical art of cooking. The aim of this course will be the teaching of a wide range and pleasing variety of well-cooked, appetizing, simple and healthful dishes, rather than the preparation of rich desserts and elaborate and highly seasoned dishes. It will also include instruction in the nutritive value and digestibility of foods, and some valuable lessons on methods of buying and keeping meats, fish, green groceries, etc. Demonstration lessons upon the use of the chafing-dish, illustrating the convenience of this mode of cooking, will form an attractive part of this course.

A moderate charge will be made for these lessons.

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### COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

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The object of the Collegiate Department is twofold:

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

2. To give to those young woman 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 23) will be entitled to a Normal Diploma. A Normal Diploma ranks higher than a Collegiate Diploma.

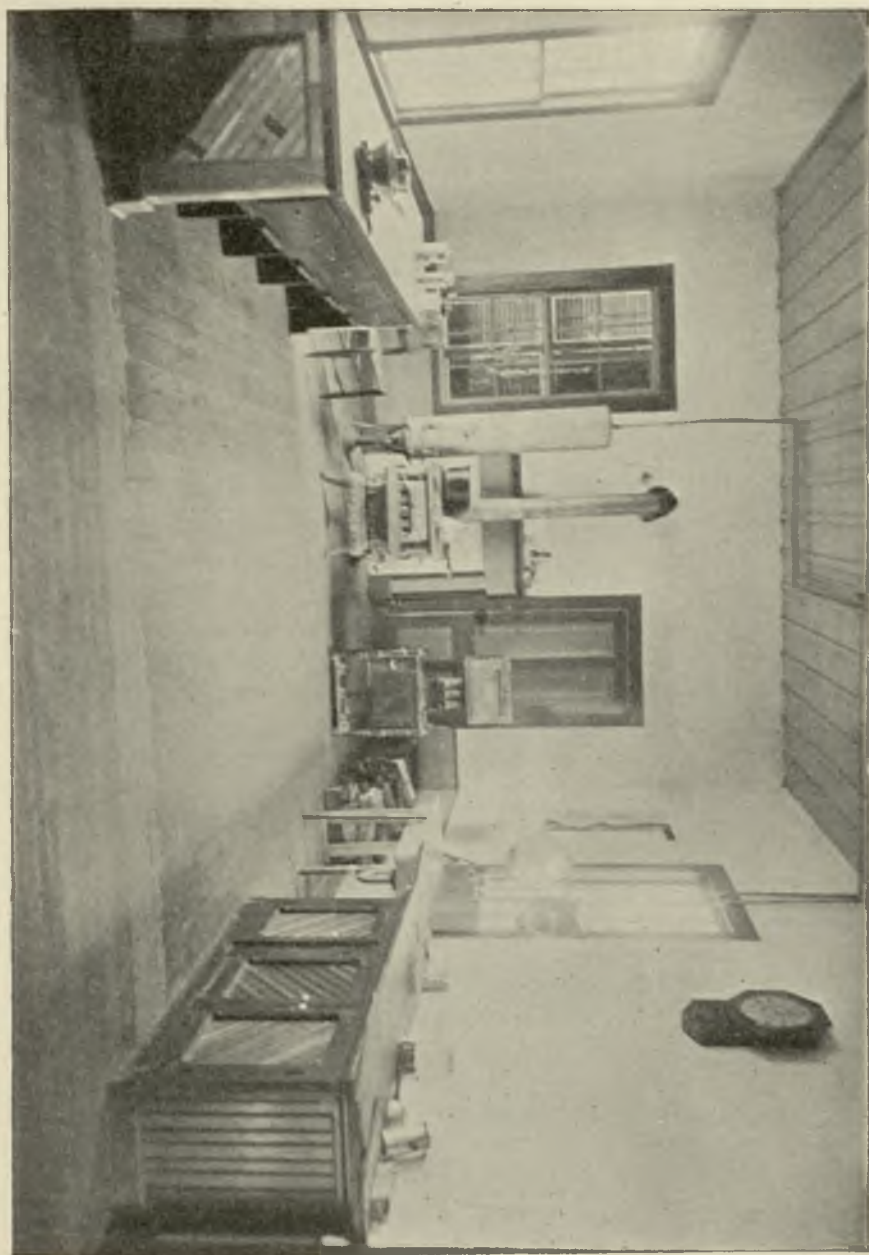
The curriculum is given in full further on. No attempt is made to advance the standard of learning beyond what is already established in leading Southern female colleges, but in thoroughness and accuracy it is believed the work of this school is superior to anything yet done in any higher female educational 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.

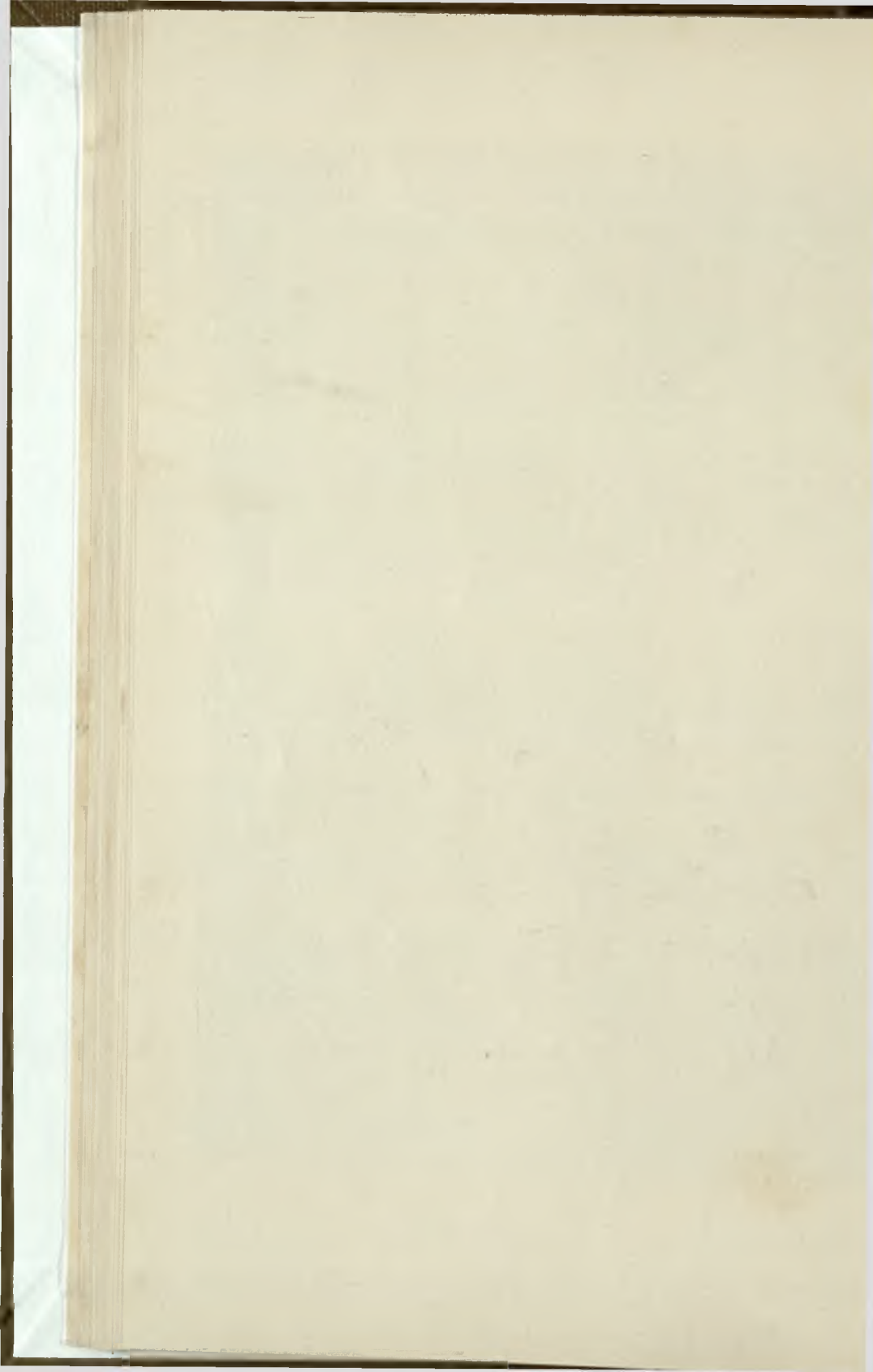
This College has set its face firmly against the too common practice of turning out as graduates pupils who have done little more than to make a pretense of going through the course of study. On this subject there must be good faith between the College and its students.

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.



ROOKING SCHOOL ROOM (Section 9)



**COURSE OF STUDY IN COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.**

**Preparatory Class.**

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.*—Wentworth's Grammar School Arithmetic.  
*English.*—Tarbell's English Grammar; Sheldon's Advanced Language Lessons.  
*Geography.*—Frye's Geography; Atlas.  
*Literature.*—Selections from American Authors.  
*History.*—Myer's General History.  
*Latin.*—Collar & Daniell's Beginner.  
*Penmanship.*  
*Physical Culture.*

**Freshman Class.**

*Mathematics.*—Wentworth's Practical School Arithmetic; Wentworth's New School in Algebra.  
*English.*—Painter's American Literature; Maxwell's English Grammar; American Authors.  
*History.*—Jones's United States History.  
*Science.*—Physiology; Martin's Human Body.  
*Latin.*—Collar & Daniell's Latin Beginner.  
*Physical Culture.*

**Sophomore Class.**

*Mathematics.*—Wentworth's New School Algebra; Geometry begun.  
*English.*—Clarke's Rhetoric; Pancoast's English Literature.  
*History.*—Montgomery's English History.  
*Science.*—Gage's Introduction to Physical Science; Remsen's Elements of Chemistry.  
*Latin.*—Allen & Greenough's Grammar; First Latin Readings; Eutropius and Cæsar; Collar's Latin Composition.  
*Physical Culture.*  
*Free-Hand Drawing.*

**Junior Class.**

*Mathematics.*—Geometry—subject developed without a text-book.

*English.*—Pancoast's English Literature; Strang's Exercises in English.

*History.*—General History.

*Science.*—Storer & Lindsay's Chemistry.

*Latin.*—Livy—Books XXI. and XXII.; Virgil's *Æneid*; Latin Composition; Allen & Greenough's Grammar; Edward's Hand-Book of Mythology.

*Physical Culture.*

*Cooking.*

**Senior Class.**

*Mathematics.*—Wentworth's Plane Trigonometry; Wentworth's Solid Geometry. Arithmetic Reviewed, Wentworth.

*English.*—Studies in Shakespeare, Sidney Lanier and Browning; review Maxwell's English Grammar.

*History.*—Fisher's History of the Nations.

*Science.*—LeConte's Compend of Geology; Howe's Descriptive Astronomy.

*Latin.*—Allen & Greenough's Latin Grammar; Horace's Odes; Cicero de Amicitia; Edward's Mythology; Versification; Collar's Latin Composition.

*Physical Culture.*

**REMARKS ON COLLEGIATE COURSE OF STUDY.**

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



2. Every student in the Collegiate Department will be required to take all 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.

3. The Georgia Normal and Industrial College, since the introduction of the Preparatory Department a year ago, offers a perfectly organized, unbroken course of study from the lowest primary grade in the Model School up to the Senior Class.

4. In this College the Normal, the Industrial and the Collegiate studies take precedence of music and fine art. Students will not be allowed to neglect the former for the latter class of studies unless they are preparing, *in good faith*, to become *teachers* of music or of fine art. A *moderate* amount of time, however, will be allowed for the study of music and art for all who may wish to take them.

#### CLASS ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

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

These examinations will be short and simple, but at the same time a thorough test of the applicant's preparation for the work of the class to which she applies for admission. *If a girl wishes to enter a class, let her see that she is thoroughly prepared on the subjects prescribed before she comes to the College.*

She is admitted on what she knows and not on what she has at some time and in some manner studied. A very large majority of the new students who come to this College fail to enter the class for which they apply because in the schools at home they have been allowed to go through books and over subjects without learning anything thoroughly.

It would be a serious wrong in this College to allow a girl to enter a class for which she is not really prepared. Under such conditions her work would inevitably be unsatisfactory to both pupil and teacher and would almost certainly end by her being put back in the same class a second year.

Bear in mind that there is no possible way for any new student to escape these Class Entrance Examinations.

The requirements for admission to each of the four regular College classes may be thus briefly stated:

**FRESHMAN CLASS.**—Arithmetic to Percentage, as given in Wentworth's Grammar School Arithmetic, or its equivalent. Elements of English Grammar, Common School Geography. Ability to write in correct, good English a simple original composition. (No knowledge of Latin required, though acquaintance with the elements is desirable.)

**SOPHOMORE CLASS.**—Arithmetic (Wentworth's or some equivalent), from beginning to end; Algebra to Factoring; English Grammar throughout; United States History; some general acquaintance with American Literature; a thorough acquaintance with Latin declensions and conjugations and the common rules for cases and modes, and ability to translate short sentences correctly and with ease.

**JUNIOR CLASS.**—Algebra throughout, as given in Wentworth's School Algebra or some equivalent, omitting Logarithms and stressing Radicals; History of England (Montgomery's or some equivalent); Principles of Rhetoric; some general acquaintance with standard English and American Literature; four books of Cæsar or their equivalent of Latin prose; thorough acquaintance with the more important rules of Latin Grammar, such as Indirect Discourse and the use of the subjunctive modes in conditions; and in elementary chemistry and physics.

SENIOR CLASS.—Algebra as in the Junior Class; Plane Geometry as given in Wentworth or some equivalent; some acquaintance with the works of standard English and American writers; United States and General History; a thorough knowledge of Latin Grammar and Latin Composition, with ability to read correctly and with ease the Latin books prescribed in the previous classes or their equivalents.

#### INTERMEDIATE AND FINAL EXAMINATIONS.

During the first week in February, and during the last week of the session, searching written examinations are held in every study in review of all matter gone over. The average between the marks made in these written examinations and the marks made in daily recitations constitute the pupil's annual average. To be promoted to the next higher class the pupil must make an annual average of seventy-five or more in every study pursued. Pupils failing to make this average in only one study are encouraged to try to make it up during the summer vacation, and if they can pass a satisfactory examination in it at the opening of the next session they are promoted to the next higher class.

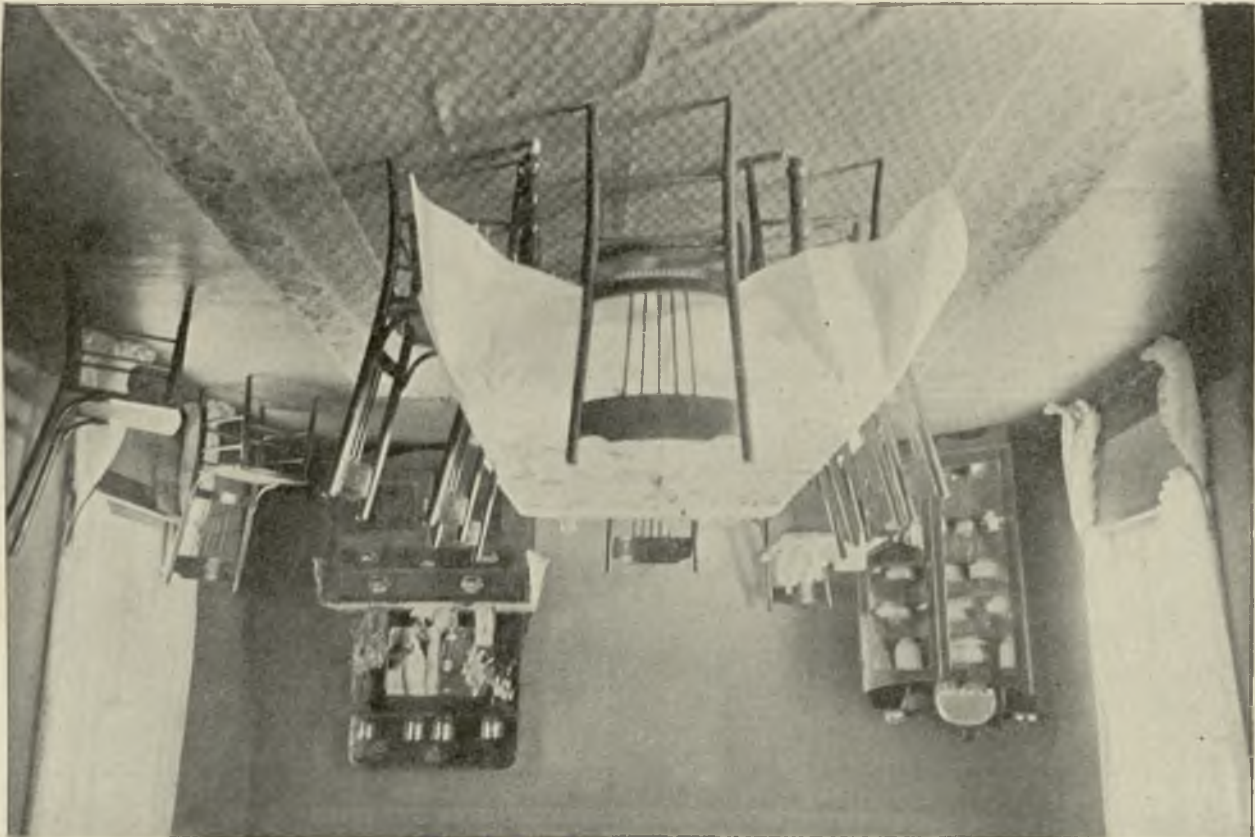
Pupils failing to make the required annual average in two or more studies, or *in one study and a mere passing grade in two or more other studies* are put back in the same class they were in the session before.

### SCHEDULE OF RECITATIONS.

Class.	Day.	9 to 9:45 a.m.	9:45 to 10:30 a.m.	10:30 to 11:45 a.m.	11:45 to 12:30 p.m.	1:45 to 2:30 p.m.	2:30 to 3:15 p.m.	3:15 to 4 p.m.
Freshman.	Mon.	Physiology.	Physical Training.	Mathematics A. Latin B.	Latin A.	Study hall.	English A. Mathematics B.	English B.
	Tues.	Physiology.		Mathematics A. Latin B.	Latin A.	Study hall.	English A. Mathematics B.	English B.
	Wed.	English B.	F. H. Drawing.	Mathematics A. Latin B.	Latin A.	Study hall.	English A. Mathematics B.	Physical Training.
	Th.	English B.	F. H. Drawing.	Mathematics A. Latin B.	Latin A.	Study hall.	English A. Mathematics B.	History.
	Fri.	English B.	Physical Training	Mathematics A. Latin B.	Latin A.	Study hall.	English A. Mathematics B.	History.
Sophomore.	Mon.	Math. A. Latin B. ✓	Latin A. Math. B.	Physical Training.	History. ✓	Study hall.	Physics A. ✓ English B. ✓	Physics B.
	Tues.	Math. A. Latin B. ✓	English A. ✓ Math. B.	Study hall.	Latin A.	Study hall.	Physics A. ✓ English B.	Physics B.
	Wed.	Physical Training.	English A. ✓ Math. B.	Study hall.	Latin A. F. H. Drawing B.	Study hall.	Physics A. ✓ English B.	F. H. Drawing A. Physics B.
	Th.	Math. A. Latin B. ✓	English A. ✓ Math. B.	Study hall.	Latin A. F. H. Drawing B.	Study hall.	Chemistry A. ✓ English B.	F. H. Drawing A. Chemistry B.
	Fri.	Math. A. Latin B. ✓	English A. ✓	Physical Training.	History. ✓	Study hall.	Chemistry A. ✓	Chemistry B.
Junior.	Mon.	Pedagogy. Industrials.	Chemistry.	Latin.	Physical Training.	Study hall.	History.	English.
	Tues.	Pedagogy. Industrials.	Study hall.	Latin.	Mathematics.	Study hall.	History.	English.
	Wed.	Pedagogy. Industrials. Chemistry.	F. H. Drawing A.	Physical Training.	Mathematics.	F. H. Drawing (B).	Theory Physical Training.	English.
	Th.	Pedagogy. Industrials. Chemistry.	F. H. Drawing A.	Latin.	Mathematics.	F. H. Drawing (B).	Physical Training.	English.
	Fri.	Pedagogy. Industrials. Chemistry.	Study hall.	Latin.	Mathematics.	Cooking.	Cooking.	Cooking.
Senior.	Mon.	Physical Training.	English Grammar.		Pedagogy.	(1) Physiology.	Mathematics.	History.
	Tues.	Literature.	(1) Geology. (2) Astron'my		Practice Teaching.		Mathematics.	History.
	Wed.	Literature.	(1) Geology. (2) Astron'my		Practice Teaching.	F. H. Drawing.	Latin.	Pedagogy.
	Th.	Literature.	(1) Geology. (2) Astron'my		Practice Teaching.	F. H. Drawing.	Latin.	Mathematics.
	Fri.	Physical Training.	(1) Geology. (2) Astron'my		Practice Teaching.	(1) Physiology.	Latin.	Pedagogy.

The letters A and B refer to the class-sections. The figures 1 and 2 refer to the first and second terms. The first term is from September 15th to February 5th; second term from February 5th to June 5th.

### TRAINING-ROOM





## SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

### PIANO.

The Georgia Normal and Industrial College offers splendid advantages in this department of female accomplishments. Only able teachers, those well versed in the best conservatory methods, are employed, and the course of instruction and training is thorough and complete. 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 before audiences.

The music-rooms are of convenient size, well arranged, and are furnished with good instruments.

### THEORY.

A full course of lessons in the theory of music with historical sketches of the works and lives of the great masters will be given throughout the session by the principal of the Music Department to such music pupils as are sufficiently advanced and who may wish to join the theory class.

### STRINGED INSTRUMENTS.

The Guitar and Mandolin are taught by a thoroughly competent and skillful teacher. The pupils of this department are organized into a Mandolin and Guitar Club, and as a means of increasing their interest and proficiency they give during the session several public recitals or concerts.

### 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.

**CHORUS SINGING.**

At the opening exercises in the College Chapel every morning twenty minutes will be devoted to teaching the entire student body in chorus singing. These lessons are free of charge, and all students are required to take them unless specially excused by the President.

The different College classes will also, as far as practicable, be taught chorus singing separately, two or three lessons a week being given to each class. For this class-instruction there will be no charge.

**CHARGES FOR MUSIC INSTRUCTION.**

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:

**Piano.**

Two lessons a week for three months . . . . .	\$ 9 00
Use of piano one hour a day for three months . . . . .	1 50
Total . . . . .	<u>\$10 50</u>

**Vocal Lessons.**

Two lessons a week for three months . . . . .	\$ 9 00
Use of piano one hour a day for three months . . . . .	1 50
Total . . . . .	<u>\$10 50</u>

**Theory.**

One lesson a week for three months . . . . .	\$ 3 00
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**Guitar and Mandolin.**

Two lessons a week for three months . . . . .	\$ 9 00
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**BUSINESS REGULATIONS OF MUSIC DEPARTMENT.**

No pupil will be allowed to enter the Music Department for a less time than for the full term of three months.

No pupil will be allowed to begin taking music lessons until she has paid down, cash in advance, the full charge for three months' instruction.

No part of the music tuition money will be refunded to a pupil on account of her withdrawal before the end of the three months, unless such withdrawal was occasioned by some providential cause or other very urgent reason.

Three months of four weeks each constitute the scholastic term in the school of music.

No deductions will be made for loss of lessons in music unless the loss is owing to the failure of the teacher to be present at the time the lesson was due.

Full deduction will be allowed for the loss of music lessons for the one week of Christmas Holidays.

Students are allowed full deduction for every lesson lost on account of the failure of the teacher to be present to give the lesson at the time it is due.

No part of the small charge of 50 cents a month for use of piano will under any circumstances be refunded. The aggregate of these fees is barely sufficient to keep the College pianos in tune and repair.

Pupils taking double lessons must pay double fees. Pupils using piano for practice more than one hour a day must pay extra fees according to the overtime.

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**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, Drawings in Pencil, Crayon and Pastel, Portraiture, China-Painting; Sketching from Nature, etc.

The charges are as follows:

Instruction in Drawing (Pencil or Crayon), per month	\$2 00
Instruction in Painting (Oil or Water Colors), per mo.	3 00
Instruction in Portraiture, per month . . . . .	3 00
Instruction in China-Painting, per month . . . . .	2 50

The departments of both Music and Art are open to all persons outside the College who may wish to avail themselves of the fine advantages offered.

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### DOMESTIC SCIENCE DEPARTMENT.

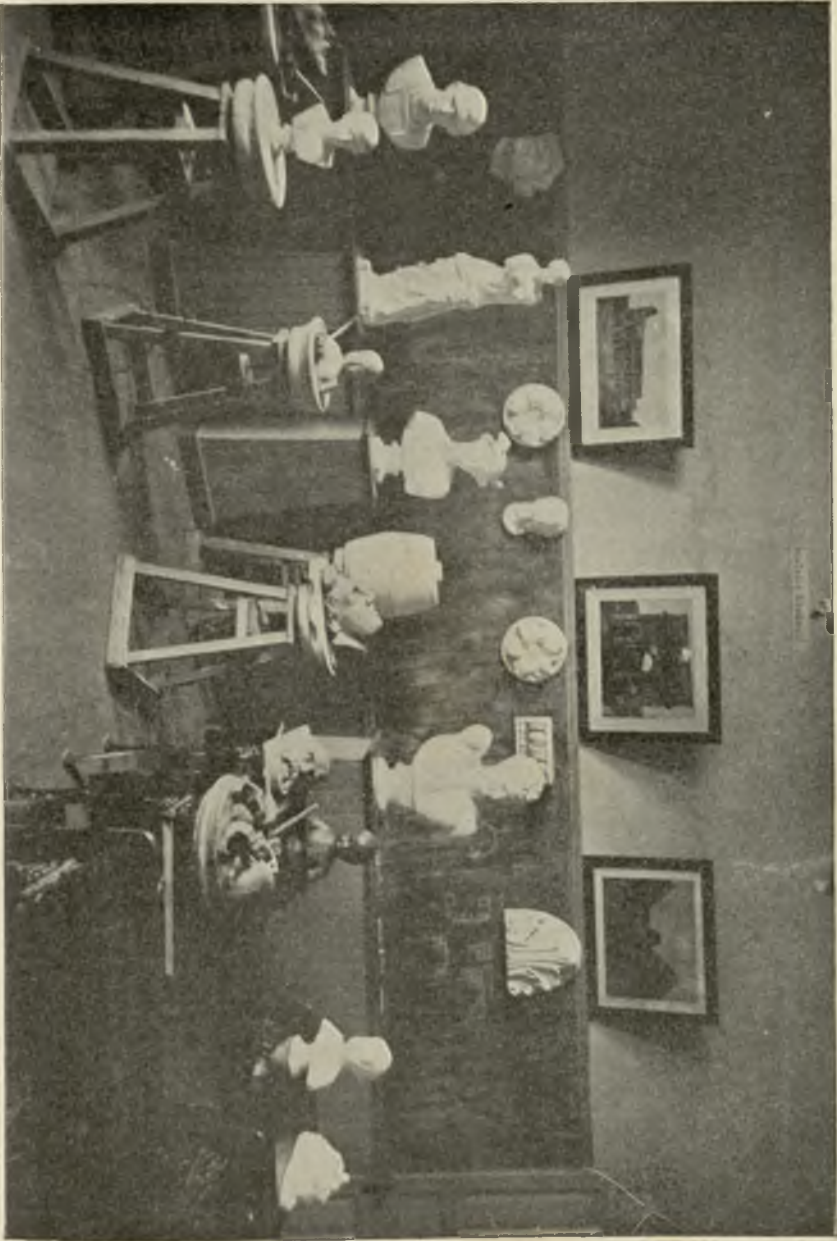
The purpose of this department is to instruct girls and young women in those sciences and to give them practical training in those arts that bear directly upon the material side of home-making. It includes cooking, sewing, household cleanliness, sanitation, a sufficient study of Physiology and Hygiene to give girls an intelligent idea of the laws of their own bodies, and the necessity and duty of keeping in good health, physical training, dress-reform, some training in home nursing and emergencies.

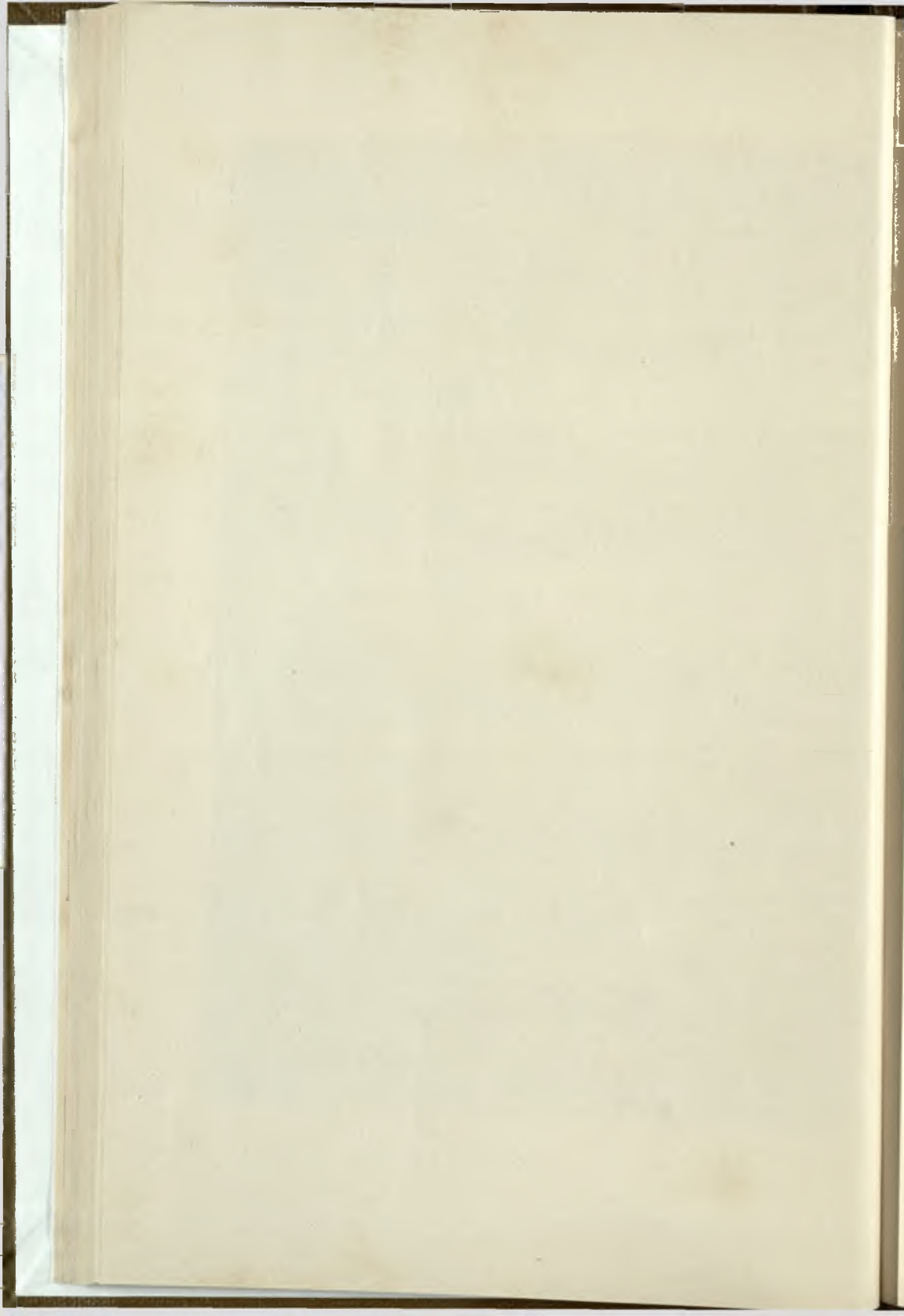
Careful instruction and training in every one of these branches is given in the College by expert teachers, as will be seen by reading in other parts of the catalogue the articles under the following heads:

1. School of Cooking.
2. School of Dressmaking.
3. School of Physical Training.
4. Household Training.

The work of the Domestic Science Department will be more comprehensive and better organized and altogether more efficient next session than ever before in the history of the College.

SECTION OF CLAY MODELING ROOM





Nine members of the faculty, namely, the teacher of cooking and household economics, the teacher of physical training, the three teachers of sewing and dressmaking, the two matrons and the two housekeepers devote their time almost exclusively to the interests of this department in its various branches.

The College has been fortunate in securing for next session for this department the services of Miss Jennie T. Ford, of Pennsylvania, a graduate of the Cooking-School of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, and of the Domestic Science Department of the Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York, two of the finest training-schools in America in these specialties. Besides this splendid education, Miss Ford has had ample and exceedingly successful experience in teaching her specialties, and comes recommended by the highest and strongest of testimonials. Under her direction new and important features will be introduced into the teaching of household economics.

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## SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL TRAINING.

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

Soundness of body is the foundation of human happiness, and intellectual activity is largely based upon healthy and vigorous condition of the physical system. Realizing these truths, the trustees have established the teaching of physical culture in the Georgia Normal and Industrial College, and the study now forms a regular, 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. Outdoor Exercise.
3. Physiology and Hygiene.
4. Dress Reform.

#### **GYMNASTICS.**

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

#### **OUTDOOR EXERCISES.**

Instead of the indoor gymnastics the teacher frequently gives her classes outdoor exercises of various kinds, including basketball, hand-ball, lawn tennis, etc. Pupils are also encouraged in all suitable outdoor sports, and details of teachers are required to take them on vigorous walks every afternoon when the weather permits.

#### **PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.**

A carefully arranged course of study in physiology and hygiene, sufficient to give girls an intelligent idea of the laws of their own bodies, and the necessity and duty of keeping in good health, is given by the teacher of physical training and the teacher of domestic science. These instructors also give to the higher classes some exceedingly valuable lessons in what to do for sufferers in case of common accidents and emergencies. Some knowledge is also given of home nursing with such practical training as is possible and expedient in the college infirmaries.

### DRESS REFORM.

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

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

### RULES GOVERNING THE SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL CULTURE.

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

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

3. Every pupil is required to wear, during the exercises, the physical culture suit described on page 71; and is prohibited from wearing a corset or any other tight or binding garment.

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

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

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### **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 five courses are as follows:

1. The Collegiate-Normal Course, including the course of study as given on pages 23 and 47. This course is intended for those young women who come here for the purpose of preparing themselves for teaching by a collegiate education and thorough course in those pedagogical studies that are the foundation of the profession of teaching.

2. The Collegiate-Industrial Course, including the full collegiate course (page 47) and one industrial art. This course is suited to those girls who expect to remain in the College two or more years, and who wish to get a thorough collegiate education and at the same time to become proficient in one or more of the industrial arts. This may be done by giving one hour a day to the industrial 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 Special-Industrial Course, including one or more of the industrial arts pursued as a specialty, and the most important and practical branches of an English education. This is intended for those young women who wish to become thoroughly proficient in one of the industrial arts in the shortest practicable time, with a view to using it as a means of livelihood, but who must at the same time make up deficiencies in their English education.

4. The 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. The Special Normal Course, including the studies as given on page 23. This course is intended for young women who have already completed their general education and who wish to fit themselves for teaching by spending a year in the practice work in the Model School and in pursuing the accompanying studies of Methods, etc.

*Making due allowances for some irregularities in individual cases, every matriculate pupil that attends this institution must come under one or another of these five classes.*

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## BOARDING DEPARTMENT.

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### THE DORMITORIES.

There are two dormitories known respectively as "The Mansion" and "Atkinson Hall." (See page 16 and illustrations.) Together they will accommodate about 250 boarding students.

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

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 some of the dining-room work, by which the cost of servant's hire is lessened.

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

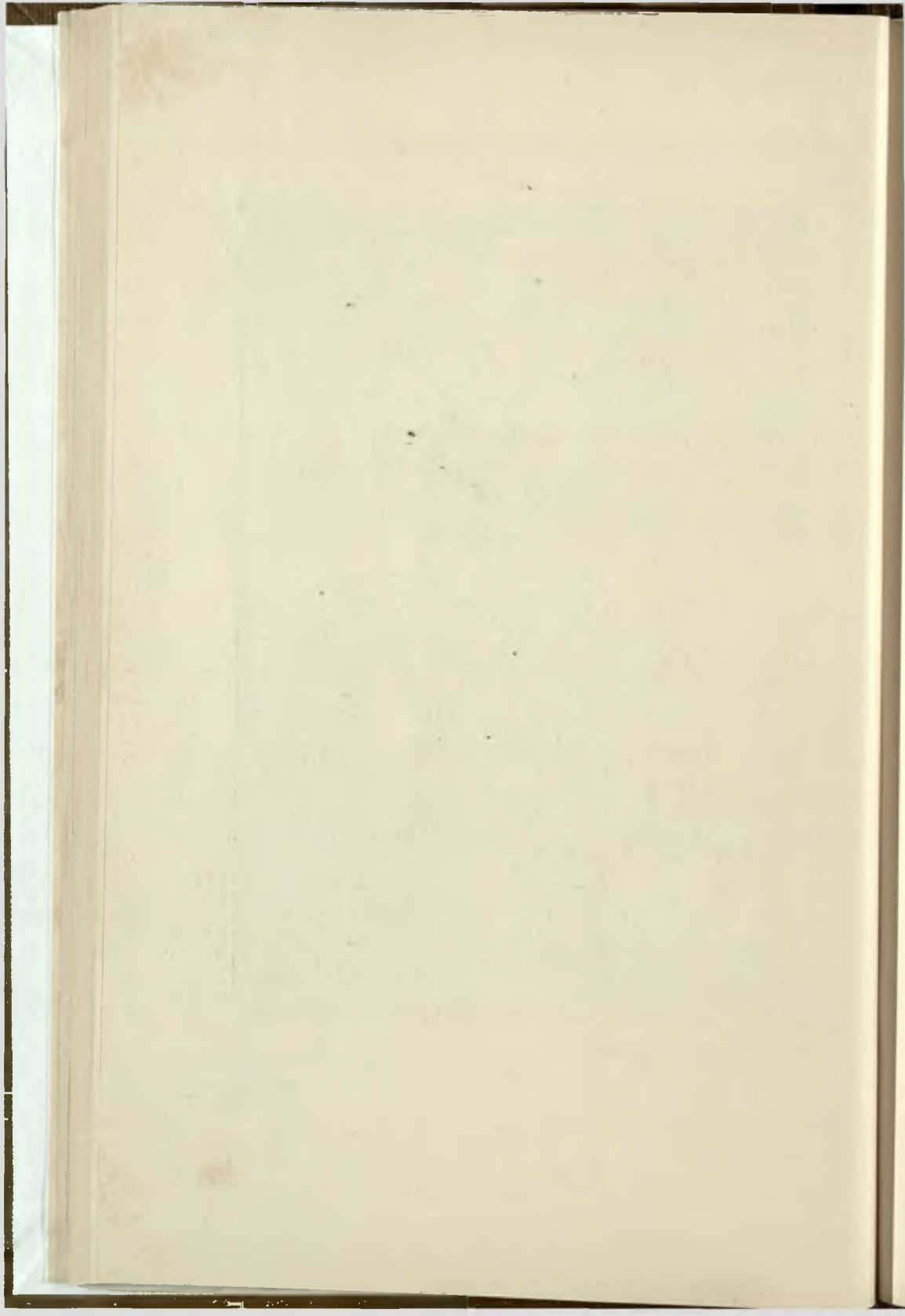
It is needless to give here in detail the rules and regulations by which the establishment is governed. Suffice it to say that they are such as require of every girl good morals, good order, neatness, promptness, faithful discharge of duty and ladylike conduct.

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

**INFIRMARIES.**—In each building a large, airy, comfortable room is provided as an infirmary. It is furnished in a manner suitable for a sick person, and the inmates receive the most



WINTER UNIFORM.



careful nursing and attention. Sick girls are in all cases promptly removed from their bedrooms to the infirmary.

*N. B.—No student of the College is allowed to board outside of the dormitories except by special permission of the President.*

#### FURNISHINGS BY PUPILS.

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

#### DOMESTIC TRAINING.

In the dormitories or College boarding-houses, pupils are required to make up their own rooms and to keep them in perfect order, and to do all of the dining-room work, such as setting and serving the table, etc. Pains is also taken by the matrons and housekeepers and the teachers of Domestic Science to instruct them carefully in other details of housekeeping, including especially household cleanliness and sanitation.

It is believed that this system of discipline and work is an admirable training for the girls and will go far towards fitting them for the responsible duties of housewives and home-makers.

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#### UNIFORM DRESS.

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

**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 \$5.50. It is cut and fitted in the Dressmaking Department of the College under the supervision of the teacher of dressmaking at a nominal cost. It will be made up in the Dressmaking Department in the very best style at the small cost of \$2.50. Or if the pupil prefers, she may make it herself and thereby save this charge; but in every instance the suit must be made under the immediate supervision of the teacher of dressmaking, and precisely after the prescribed model. It is best to have two suits of this uniform, one for every-day wear and one to keep fresh for Sunday; but the two suits must be in every particular identically alike.

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

**No. 2. FALL AND SPRING SUIT.**

Long-sleeve Eton jacket and skirt, of the same brown serge, to be worn with shirt-waists. Six percale and two white lawn shirt-waists are necessary. Three of the percale waists must be of the dark-blue and white stripe, and three of them red and white stripe like samples which will be sent with Certificate of Admission to the school.

The percale waists must be worn with collars of the same material, and at all times a brown leather belt and narrow black satin tie must be worn, except at Commencement, when the white satin tie takes its place. This suit should in every case, if possible, be made up before the pupil leaves home, and should be worn as a traveling-dress in coming to Milledgeville.

A circular containing full and explicit directions for making this suit will be sent to every prospective student of the College before the middle of August. The circular will also contain an itemized price-list of the goods required and the address of Milledgeville merchants from whom they may be obtained. Stu-

dents are urged not to undertake to make up this uniform or to buy any part of the material until after the circular is received.

### No. 3. PHYSICAL-CULTURE SUIT.

Blouse or shirt-waist (according to weather); divided skirt of brown serge; lawn-tennis shoes. No corset or other binding or cramping garment allowed. Gymnasium shoes. The entire cost of this suit will be \$4.00. (See illustration.)

### No. 4. COMMENCEMENT DRESS.

A white pique skirt and white lawn shirt-waist, made with tucks and insertion in front. White satin belt and tie. The entire suit, including making, costs not more than \$5.00, and is all of the best quality. It makes a becoming and serviceable dress for entire summer.

### OTHER ITEMS OF THE REFORM.

Cap.—The Oxford Student's Cap is worn on all occasions when the pupils appear on the streets, at church, or in any public place. The cost of the cap is \$1.50, and one cap lasts throughout the entire session of nine months.

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

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

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

### REMARKS ON REFORM 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 school. Notwithstanding the wonderful economy of the outfit, every suit is strikingly pretty, becoming and stylish. The hundreds of persons from all parts of the State who have seen it are struck with its beauty, neatness and good taste.

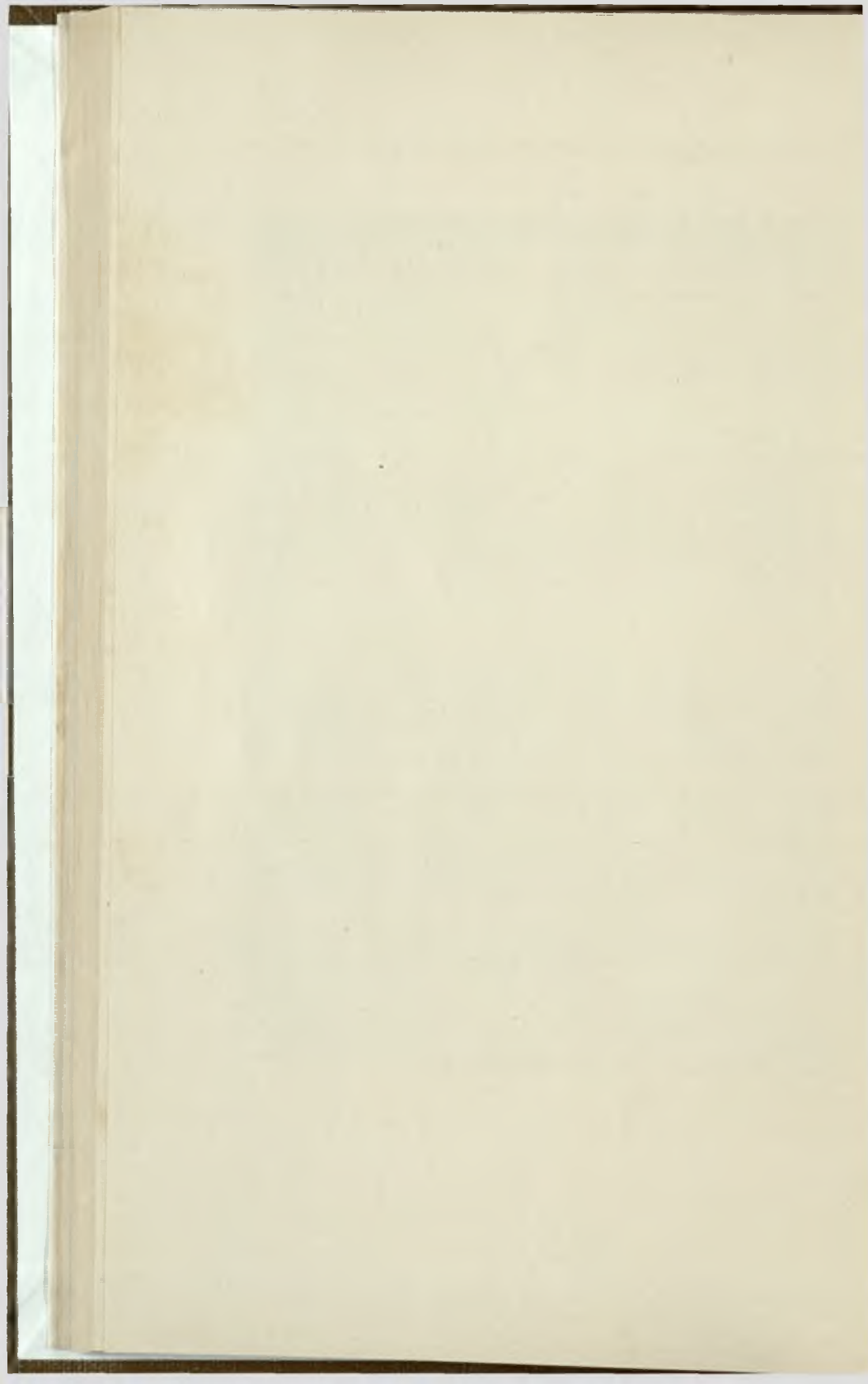
#### **COST OF ATTENDANCE.**

Tuition is free to all Georgia girls, no charge being made for instruction in any branch taught in the school except for music and fine art.



FALL UNIFORM.





Pupils from other States than Georgia are charged a tuition fee of \$40.00 a year, payable \$20.00 at the opening of the session and \$20.00 on the first day of February.

Every student is required to pay an incidental fee of \$10.00 on the day she enters the College. No deduction is made from this fee on account of late entrance, and under no circumstances is any part of it refunded.

Board in the Dormitory, including fuel, lights and laundry, costs (on the co-operative plan) about \$90.00 for the session of nine months. That is a liberal estimate; the actual cost always falls below that.

An incidental fee of \$2.00, payable on entrance, is charged every member of the Cooking Class. No deduction is made from this charge under any circumstances.

An incidental fee of \$2.00 is charged every pupil of the Model School, payable on day of entrance. No deduction is made from this charge under any circumstances.

A charge at the rate of 50 cents a week is made for incidentals while a student is occupying the infirmary on account of sickness.

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

*The entire cost of a year's attendance, including board, incidental fee, books and stationery, is only \$110.00. In no other educational institution in America can a girl get such fine advantages at so small a cost.*

#### 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 bookkeeper. 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 during the session for any except providential causes 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 one month.

Students who enter at the beginning of the session or at any time before Christmas will be charged with board up to the 1st of January, even if they leave before that time.

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

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

#### SUMMARY OF CHARGES FOR THE ENTIRE SESSION OF NINE MONTHS.

Incidental fee.....	\$10 00
Board (including fuel, lights and laundry).....	90 00
Music lessons (instrumental).....	27 00
Music lessons (vocal).....	27 00
Music theory lessons.....	9 00
Painting and portraiture lessons.....	27 00
Drawing lessons (fine art).....	18 00
Use of piano for practice.....	4 50
Cooking-school fee.....	2 00
Model-school incidental fee.....	2 00
Diploma fee.....	2 00

Certificate fee.....	50
Books and stationery (about).....	10 00
Tuition (charged only to students from other States than Georgia).....	40 00
Dressmaker's outfit.....	8 00

**INSTRUCTIONS TO APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION TO  
THE COLLEGE.**

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 sound physical health. An industrial school is no place for a weakly or sickly girl.

The College as now organized offers a carefully systematized and unbroken course of study, from the lowest primary grade in the Model School up through the Senior College Class; so there is a place for every girl that may come, whatever her advancement or lack of advancement may be. Hence the plan that was formerly pursued of requiring applicants to pass an entrance examination at home under the County School Commissioner has been abolished. Applicants are now examined only for class admission after they reach Milledgeville, as explained on pages 49-50 of this catalogue.

**COUNTY REPRESENTATIVE.**

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

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

## NUMBER OF SCHOLARSHIPS FOR EACH COUNTY.

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

The places will be kept open for each county until the 10th of August. To insure admission of the representation to which it is entitled, each county must send in its applications by or before the 10th of August. The places will be kept open until that date. After that the President of the College is authorized to fill vacancies left by any county with applicants from other counties, even though they be in excess of the quota regularly assigned them.

It is hoped that no county in the State will allow its right to representation to go by default next session.

### SCHOLARSHIPS.

The word "scholarship" in the above-quoted act simply means *representative*. There are absolutely no *free* scholarships in the College in the sense in which many persons seem to understand that expression. Every year the President gets letters from all over Georgia showing that many people are under the impression that a certain quota of students are admitted from each county in the State entirely free of charges. This is an entirely erroneous idea. Every girl that comes must pay the charges, as given under "Cost of Attendance." A *scholarship* simply means a certificate of admission to the school.

### HOW TO APPLY FOR ADMISSION.

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

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

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

### GOVERNMENT.

We deem it unnecessary to give here all the rules and regulations by which the school is governed. Suffice it to say, in a general way, that the government is the very best that experienced, intelligent, conscientious and loving teachers can make it. The splendid discipline heretofore maintained is a guarantee that the laws, written and unwritten, by which the student-body is governed, have been wisely ordained and are discreetly but firmly enforced.

To prevent possible misunderstanding on some points, it is perhaps best to state explicitly the following requirements:

1. Students from a distance are not allowed to board out of the Dormitory except by special permission of the President, and then only at such places as he approves.

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

3. Students boarding in private families are not allowed to change from one boarding-house to another without special permission from the President.

4. Students are not allowed to absent themselves from school or from any recitation in order to pay visits home or elsewhere. The Christmas holidays will give all who may wish to do so ample opportunity for paying such visits.

5. Attendance at church on every Sunday morning is required of every pupil, except in case of sickness or other valid reason. Attendance on church at night, either during the week or on Sunday, is forbidden except on extraordinary occasions and by special permission of the President.

During protracted meetings in any of the churches students who belong to or who habitually go to the church in which such meetings are being held are allowed to attend three or four times a week in the afternoon, but not at night. Students belonging to other churches than the one in which the protracted services are held are not allowed to attend the services oftener than once or twice a week, and then only by special permission of the President.

Students are allowed to attend the church of their choice, but are forbidden to gad about from church to church.

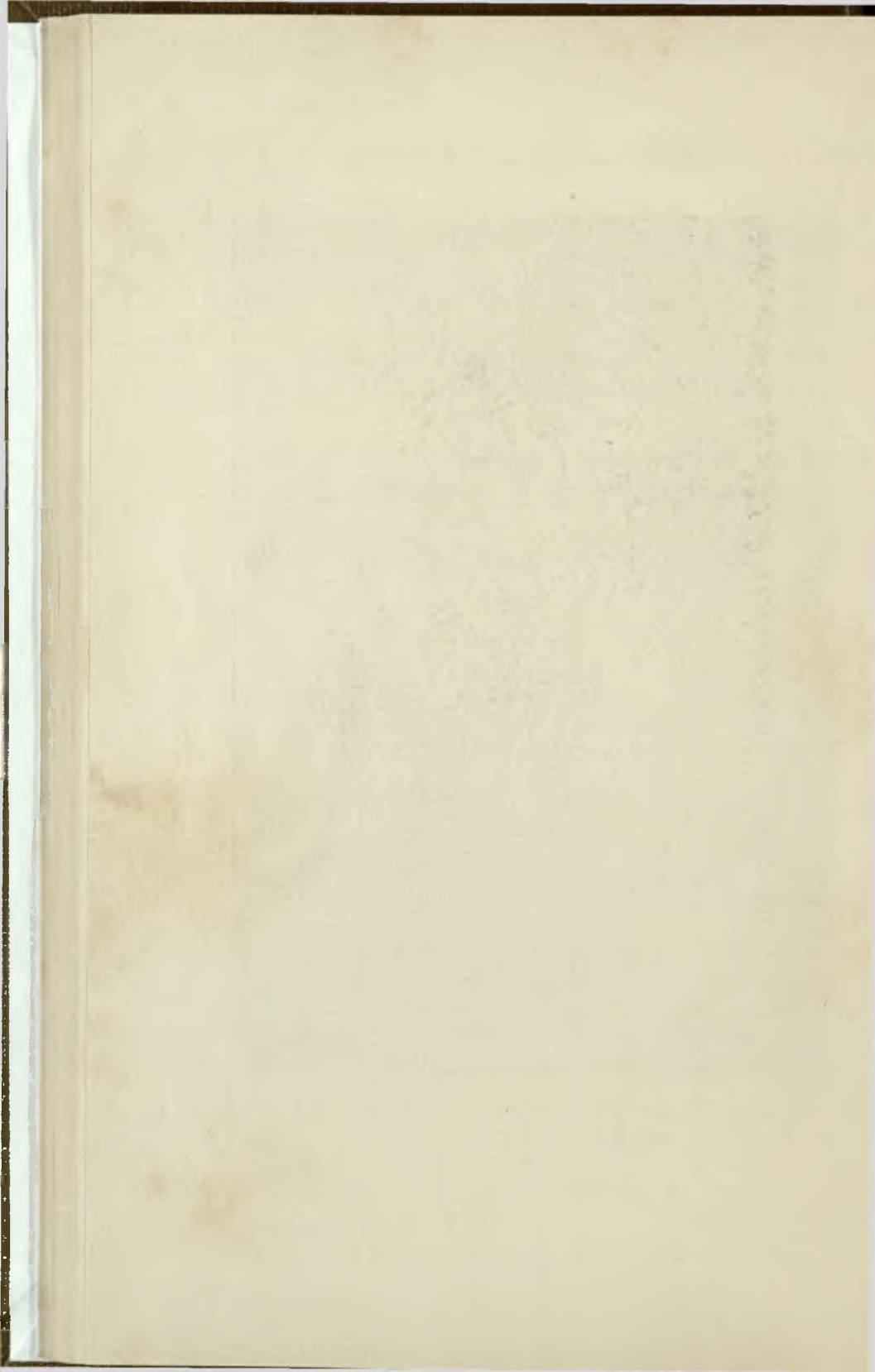
Attendance on the College Sunday-school is most earnestly advised, but is not required.

Boarding pupils are not allowed to attend the town Sunday-schools. An exception to this rule is made in the case of members of the Roman Catholic Church.



SPRING UNIFORM.





All students are required to attend the opening religious exercises in the College chapel every morning.

6. Visitors are not admitted to the private apartment of students unless by special permission of the Matron. Calls are not allowed to interfere with College duties.

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

8. The College uniform must be worn as required on all occasions.

9. No one will be excused from the physical-culture 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.

10. Card-playing is absolutely prohibited.

11. No suspension of rule in regard to social privileges will be made during Christmas or any other holidays. This, of course, does not apply to students who go home for the holidays.

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

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

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

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

16. Students who are guilty of insolence, insubordination, or repeated wanton disobedience to the authorities of the school will be liable to expulsion from the institution.

17. Cheating in examinations will be punished by expulsion from school.

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

19. Visits from young men are positively prohibited. This rule applies to cousins of all degrees as well as to other young men. Parents of students are earnestly requested not to ask the President to make any exceptions to this rule unless in rare and particular cases. Girls while pursuing their studies at this College must let boys and young men absolutely alone. If you do not approve of this principle, please don't send your daughter here.

20. All association or communication of any sort whatever with boys and young men is forbidden.

The above rules are given here because it has been found by experience that they are those which ill-disciplined girls are most apt to violate and about which they are most apt to complain. Let us say in advance that they, like all other rules and regulations for the government of the institution, will be rigidly enforced, and girls who are not willing to render to them a perfect obedience are earnestly requested not to come to this school.

*Special attention is called to the last two rules (19 and 20). Prospective patrons are solemnly warned in advance that these two regulations will be most rigidly enforced, and students violating them will be promptly expelled from the College.*

## REPORTS.

Bi-monthly reports will be sent to parents and guardians, showing the scholarship and deportment of pupil. These reports are made out with the utmost care by the teachers, and may be depended on as a sure indication of the standing of the student both in scholarship and in conduct. Parents are earnestly requested to examine the reports carefully and critically.

*Any student getting as many as fifty demerits in one session for offenses and delinquences is dismissed from the school and sent home.*

All letters of inquiry addressed by parents or other authorized persons to the President in regard to the progress, deportment, or general welfare of their daughters or wards, will be answered promptly and frankly. Patrons are strongly urged to use freely this privilege of confidential communication with the President. It can not result in anything but good both to the students and 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.

## 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 75) unless some special different arrangement is made with the President.

3. No deduction in board will be made for absence for less time than one month.

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. In cases of sickness where a special or extra nurse is required the patient must pay her wages.

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

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

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

10. Boarding pupils will not be allowed to take music lessons outside of the College.

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

13. Boarders who withdraw from the Dormitory before the close of the session (unless they do so at Christmas) will be charged with board for a full month after they leave, except when such leaving is from a providential cause.

14. All students who enter at any time before Christmas will be charged board up to the 1st of January even if they leave before that time.

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

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 sees fit to extend the time, but in no case shall this time exceed thirty days.

17. Parents and friends visiting students can not be accommodated in the Dormitories, as there is no room for them. They can secure good board at low rates in private families near the College.

18. Graduates are charged a Diploma fee of \$2.00 and proficients in the industrial arts a Certificate fee of fifty cents.

19. 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.

20. All checks, postal orders, express orders, etc., for College dues should be made payable to the President of the College, but the envelope containing these and all other remittances should be addressed as follows: "Bookkeeper of G. N. and I. College, Milledgeville, Ga." By following these simple directions much confusion will be avoided.

21. When bank-checks are sent the sender must always add enough to pay the cost of collection.

22. 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.

23. Patrons must not ask the President to advance or lend money to students for any purpose whatever.

24. Patrons must not ask to be credited for any College or Dormitory dues.

### COLLEGE SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

For the religious instruction and benefit of the students a College Sunday school was last session organized and thoroughly established and will be a permanent institution.

The object of this Sunday-school is to give to the pupils of the Georgia Normal and Industrial College a systematic and graded course of instruction in the Bible. The classification of the pupils is non-sectarian and the entire spirit and teaching of the school is undenominational. The instructors are members of the College faculty, all of whom have had extensive experience as Sunday-school teachers. Every leading Protestant church is represented in the corps of teachers. The utmost pains are taken in the selection of text-books, and in making out the course of study, and the school is organized and taught on a plan that can not fail to make it of great benefit to the pupils. The aim is to make it a model Sunday-school in every respect—attractive, instructive, and edifying.

Attendance on this Sunday-school is entirely voluntary, though the President and faculty earnestly hope that every

pupil of the College will become a member. No student of the College except those who live in Milledgeville and those of the Roman Catholic faith will be permitted to attend any of the town Sunday-schools.

The exercises of the school last from 9:30 to 10:30 o'clock every Sunday morning, and are held in the chapel and the classrooms of the College building, which are admirably adapted to the purpose. Each pupil must furnish her own text-books and literature; the College furnishes the song-books.

### **YOUNG WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.**

A branch of the above-named organization was established in the College several years ago, and is in a most flourishing condition. A very large number of the students are members of it. They have regular weekly meetings and frequent special services of an ennobling and inspiring character. The organization receives every encouragement from the President of the College and is under the constant fostering care and guidance of the women of the faculty. Its fine religious and moral influence is felt throughout the College.



PHYSICAL-TRAINING SUIT.





# CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS.

FOR THE SESSION 1898-'99.

NAME.		COUNTY
Adams,	Miss Annie .....	Henry.
Adams,	Miss Bettie .....	Dougherty.
Agnew,	Miss Fannie .....	Chattooga.
Allen,	Miss May .....	Baldwin.
Allen,	Miss Emily .....	Fulton.
Ambrose,	Miss Gertrude .....	Chatham.
Angely,	Miss Boody .....	Wilcox.
Anderson,	Miss Marietta .....	Jasper.
Armstrong,	Miss Ida .....	Baldwin.
Armstrong,	Miss Willie .....	Baldwin.
Ash,	Miss Julia .....	Clarke.
Ash,	Miss Lillie .....	Clarke.
Athon,	Miss Ona .....	Putnam.
Atkinson,	Miss Minnie .....	Fulton.
Atwood,	Miss Ruth .....	McIntosh.
Avery,	Miss Lena .....	Cherokee.
Bagley,	Miss Minnie .....	Sumter.
Baker,	Miss Edna .....	Pike.
Barksdale	Miss Linnie .....	Wilkes.
Barr,	Miss Eloise .....	Chatham.
Barrett,	Miss Mary .....	Baldwin.
Barron,	Miss Kate .....	Jones.
Barton,	Miss Mary .....	Polk.
Bass,	Miss Annie L. G. ....	Hancock.
Bass,	Miss Belle .....	Floyd.
Bass,	Miss Emmie .....	Baldwin.
Baynes,	Miss Octavia .....	Jasper.
Bazemore,	Miss Annie .....	Baldwin.
Bevin,	Miss Edna .....	Chatham.
Biggar,	Miss Katherine .....	Richmond.
Blackmer,	Miss Allie .....	Habersham.
Blalock,	Miss Louise .....	Carroll.
Bloodworth,	Miss Jeffie .....	Spalding.
Boaz,	Miss Janie .....	Florida.
Bone,	Miss Susie .....	Bibb.
Bowen,	Miss America .....	Bulloch.
Bracey,	Miss Mary P. ....	Richmond.
Bradford,	Miss Leahnora .....	Polk.
Brady,	Miss Mary .....	Chatham.
Brake,	Miss Pauline .....	Baldwin.
Brandon,	Miss Mattie .....	Florida.
Branham,	Miss Louise .....	Douglas.

NAME.		COUNTY.
Brazell,	Miss Anna.....	Tattnall.
Brazell,	Miss Nora.....	Tattnall.
Brewer,	Miss Addie.....	Spalding.
Brewster,	Miss Maggie.....	Polk.
Bridges,	Miss Ophelia.....	Spalding.
Brooks,	Miss Amy.....	Sumter.
Brooks,	Miss Laura.....	Walker.
Brooks,	Miss Mary.....	Baldwin.
Brown,	Miss Annie.....	Richmond.
Brown,	Miss Ellie.....	Baldwin.
Brown,	Miss Mamie E.....	Calhoun.
Brown,	Miss Sallie.....	Bulloch.
Bullard,	Miss Lucile.....	Baldwin.
Burdick,	Miss Clarice.....	Bibb.
Butts,	Miss Esther.....	Washington.
Calhoun,	Miss Lalla.....	Montgomery.
Calhoun,	Miss Nona.....	Montgomery.
Camp,	Miss Lillian.....	Coweta.
Cannon,	Miss Belle.....	Rockdale.
Carey,	Miss Fannie.....	Taliaferro.
Carey,	Miss Louise.....	Bartow.
Carr,	Miss Edith.....	Baldwin.
Carswell,	Miss Kate.....	Richmond.
Carswell,	Miss Maggie.....	Jefferson.
Carter,	Miss Leila.....	Laurens.
Chadwick,	Miss Mary.....	Ohio.
Clarey,	Miss Maud.....	Richmond.
Clarke,	Miss Celeste.....	Sumter.
Clements,	Miss Ada.....	Montgomery.
Cline,	Miss Mary.....	Baldwin.
Cochran,	Miss Pauline.....	Mitchell.
Colwell,	Miss Kate.....	Dooly.
Cook,	Miss Anna.....	Baldwin.
Cook,	Miss Callie.....	Baldwin.
Cook,	Miss Callie G.....	Lee.
Corn,	Miss Addie.....	Towns.
Crawford,	Miss Abbie.....	Baldwin.
Crawford,	Miss Marie.....	Houston.
Crozier,	Miss Nannie.....	Early.
Culver,	Miss Marcia.....	Hancock.
Culver,	Miss Mary Lou.....	Bibb.
Cumbee,	Miss Lula.....	Alabama.
Cumming,	Miss Aline.....	Spalding.
Cunningham,	Miss Cornelia.....	Cobb.
Cunningham,	Miss May.....	Early.
Curry,	Miss Ellie.....	Decatur.
Daniel,	Miss Bessie.....	Burke.
Daniel,	Miss Essie C.....	Richmond.
Dart	Miss Sadie.....	Glynn.
Daughtry,	Miss Helen V.....	Wilkinson.
David,	Miss L'Angel.....	Lincoln.
Davis,	Miss Maude.....	Camden.
Davis,	Miss Willie.....	Camden.

NAME.	COUNTY.	
Dimmock,	Miss Alberta.....	McIntosh.
Dixon,	Miss Annie.....	Schley.
Dodenhoff,	Miss Annie.....	Dougherty.
Dorminy,	Miss Julia.....	Irwin.
Dottenheim,	Miss Carrie.....	Fulton.
DuPree,	Miss Hattie.....	Macon.
DuPree,	Miss Pearl.....	Houston.
Ellis,	Miss Mae.....	Meriwether.
Ellison,	Miss Evie.....	Baldwin.
Ellison,	Miss Mamie.....	Baldwin.
Fagan,	Miss Connie.....	Sumter.
Falligant,	Miss Pearl.....	Screven.
Ferrell,	Miss Louise.....	Baldwin.
Flemister,	Miss Gussie.....	Spalding.
Forrester,	Miss Pearl.....	Dougherty.
Foster,	Miss Daisy.....	DeKalb.
Fox,	Miss Ellen.....	Baldwin.
Fraser,	Miss Marie.....	Liberty.
Freeman,	Miss Bessie.....	Floyd.
Gaines,	Miss Bessie.....	Bartow.
Gaines,	Miss Orié.....	Bartow.
Gasney,	Miss Inez.....	Troup.
Gay,	Miss Mamie.....	Quitman.
Gilbert,	Miss Cloemily.....	Dougherty.
Gilbert,	Miss Cora.....	Laurens.
Goette,	Miss Belle.....	Emanuel.
Goodenow,	Miss Hattie M.....	Ware.
Goodman,	Miss Effie.....	Berrien.
Goodman,	Miss Maude.....	Berrien.
Goodman,	Miss Lula.....	Harris.
Gould,	Miss Olive.....	Effingham.
Graham,	Miss Olive.....	Bartow.
Green,	Miss Annie.....	Laurens.
Green,	Miss Caddie.....	Bulloch.
Greene,	Miss Claire.....	Troup.
Greene,	Miss Pearl.....	Troup.
Griffin,	Miss Georgia M.....	Decatur.
Grimm,	Miss Emma.....	Chatham.
Hall,	Miss Alma.....	Wilkinson.
Hall,	Miss Clyde.....	Warren.
Hall,	Miss Willie B.....	Worth.
Harper,	Miss Aileen.....	Elbert.
Harper,	Miss Eloise.....	Baldwin.
Harper,	Miss Mabry.....	Baldwin.
Harper,	Miss Moody.....	Baldwin.
Harper,	Miss Blanche.....	Baldwin.
Harris,	Miss Agnes.....	Floyd.
Harris,	Miss Lizzie.....	Polk.
Harris,	Miss Ollie.....	Richmond.
Harris,	Miss Roxie.....	Chattooga.
Harvey,	Miss Emma.....	Alabama.
Hatcher,	Miss Addie.....	Twiggs.
Hawkins,	Miss Marianna.....	Baldwin.

NAME.		COUNTY.
Heath,	Miss Nettie.....	Burke.
Henderson,	Miss Eva .....	Dooly.
Herford,	Miss Mabel .....	Troup.
Herrington,	Miss Hattie.....	Burke.
Hetherington,	Miss Lucile.....	Fulton.
Heyfron,	Miss Josephine.....	Baldwin.
Hicks,	Miss Lizzie.....	Mason.
Hill,	Miss Mary .....	Baldwin.
Hilton,	Miss Nettie .....	Early.
Hines,	Miss Beulah .....	Baldwin.
Hines,	Miss Susie.....	Fulton.
Hodges,	Miss Lucile .....	Glascoek.
Hogan,	Miss Emma.....	Lincoln.
Hogue,	Miss Mattie.....	Troup.
Hollingsworth,	Miss Libbie .....	Baldwin.
Hollinshead,	Miss Marion .....	Baldwin.
Holmes,	Miss Rosa.....	Fulton.
Holt,	Miss Julia.....	Sumter.
Houser,	Miss Elmer.....	Houston.
Howell,	Miss Mary E.....	Newton.
Hughes,	Miss Daisy.....	Liberty.
Hunter,	Miss Susie .....	Washington.
Hutcheson,	Miss Eddie.....	Oglethorpe.
Irvin,	Miss Callie.....	Chatham.
Jackson,	Miss Lou.....	Texas.
Jackson,	Miss Mary .....	Wilkinson.
James,	Miss Nelle .....	Houston.
Jarnigan,	Miss Carrie C.....	Warren.
Johnson,	Miss Evie.....	Putnam.
Johnstone,	Miss Kate.....	Fulton.
Jones,	Miss Jess Belle.....	Baldwin.
Jones,	Miss Lizzie.....	Baldwin.
Jones,	Miss Martha.....	Ware.
Jones,	Miss Laura.....	Walker.
Jordan,	Miss Ruby.....	Washington.
Kaufman,	Miss Helene.....	Chatham.
Kelly,	Miss Lillian.....	Glascoek.
Kicklighter,	Miss Mary.....	Fulton.
Kilpatrick,	Miss Sarah.....	Morgan.
King,	Miss Artie.....	Clay.
King,	Miss Edna.....	Upson.
King,	Miss Nellie.....	Upson.
King,	Miss Leonora.....	Florida.
Kingman,	Miss Annie.....	Jones.
Kinney,	Miss Lizzie.....	Wilkinson.
Knight,	Miss Leila.....	Berrien.
Knox,	Miss Bessie.....	Chattooga.
Lane,	Miss Berta.....	Screven.
Lang,	Miss Kate.....	Charlton.
Lee,	Miss Virdie.....	Ware.
Leopold,	Miss Minnie.....	Chatham.
Lester,	Miss Mamie.....	Jones.
Lindenstruth,	Miss Bessie.....	Liberty.

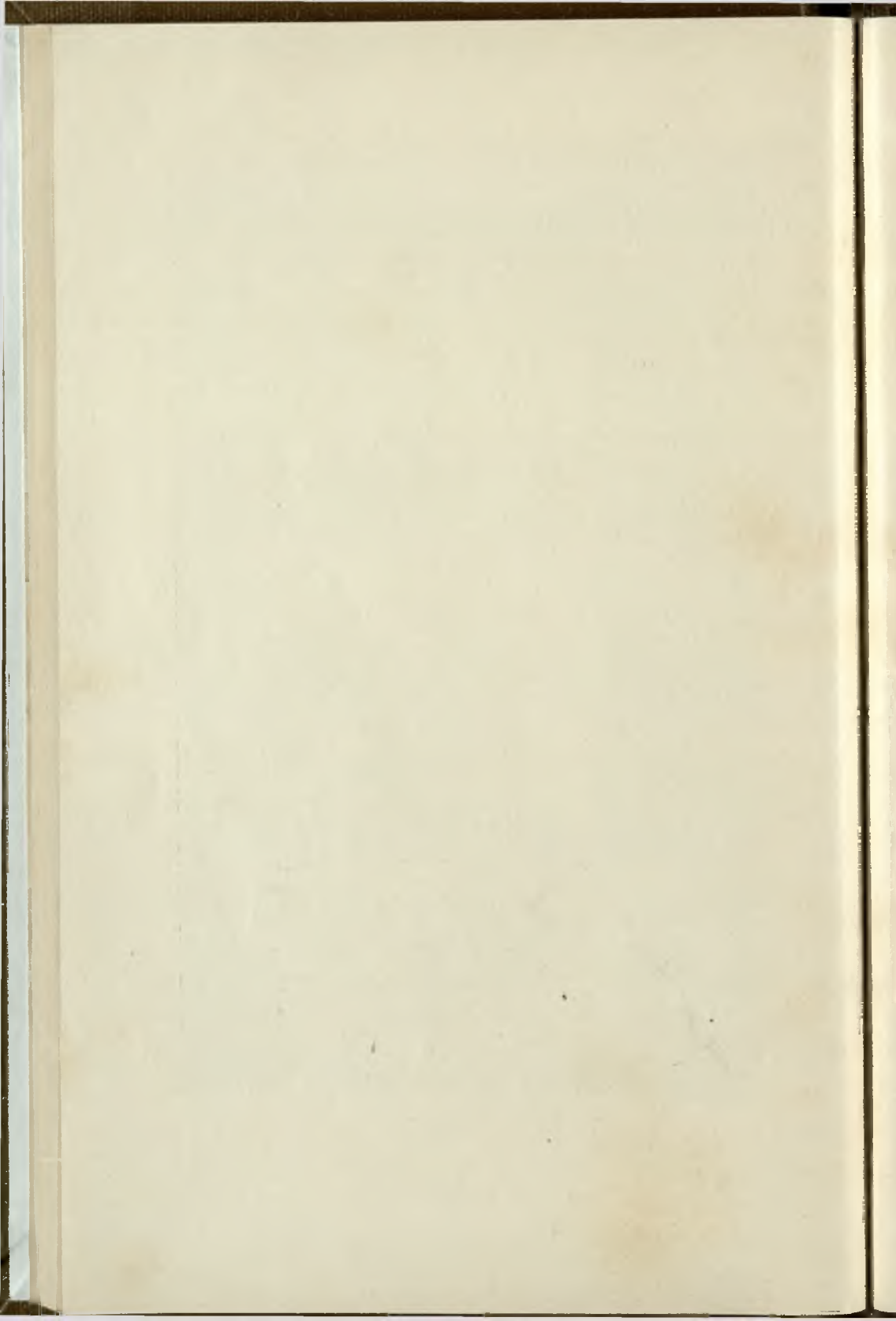
NAME.	COUNTY.
Lindenstruth, Miss Meta.....	Liberty.
Little, Miss Louise.....	Baldwin.
Little, Miss Ola.....	Putnam.
Longino, Miss Annie.....	Campbell.
Lowther, Miss Susie.....	Alabama.
Lugand, Miss Lavinia.....	Baldwin.
Luke, Miss Laree.....	Columbia.
Macon, Miss Janie.....	Clarke.
Mahone, Miss Bessie.....	Talbot.
Mahone, Miss Berta.....	Jasper.
Malpass, Miss Minnie Will.....	Baldwin.
Mannion, Miss Carrie.....	Chatham.
Mannion, Miss Idell.....	Chatham.
Matthews, Miss Mamie.....	Baldwin.
Mathis, Miss Kate.....	Baldwin.
Merritt, Miss Lucy.....	Decatur.
Merritt, Miss Nannie.....	Decatur.
Miller, Miss May.....	Baldwin.
Miller, Miss Anna.....	Baldwin.
Mingledorff, Miss Alma.....	Effingham.
Mitcham, Miss Bessie.....	Troup.
Mitchell, Miss Addie L.....	Lincoln.
Mizell, Miss Geneva.....	Charlton.
Moore, Miss Ada.....	Fulton.
Moore, Miss Mabel.....	Baldwin.
Morgan, Miss Florine.....	Chatham.
Morgan, Miss Ada.....	Chatham.
Morgan, Miss Nina.....	Bryan.
Morris, Miss Willie.....	Henry.
Morrison, Miss Ellabel.....	Bryan.
Mullis, Miss Sallie.....	Pulaski.
Murtagh, Miss Agnes.....	Chatham.
Myrick, Miss Lillian.....	Baldwin.
McComb, Miss Nettie.....	Baldwin.
McKinley, Miss Pauline.....	Baldwin.
McMillan, Miss Carrie.....	Baldwin.
McMillan, Miss Hattie.....	Baldwin.
McMillan, Miss Lula.....	Effingham.
McMillan, Miss May.....	Effingham.
McRae, Miss Bessie.....	Florida.
Newton, Miss Ada.....	Tattnall.
Norris, Miss Maude.....	Bartow.
North, Miss Eddie.....	Baldwin.
Nuckolls, Miss Emily.....	Muscogee.
Ogburn, Miss Melissa.....	Taylor.
Olliver, Miss Ella.....	Elbert.
Orr, Miss Martha.....	Coweta.
Palmer, Miss Hallie.....	Richmond.
Palmer, Miss Mary Will.....	Hancock.
Palmer, Miss Viola.....	Fulton.
Parker, Miss Hattie.....	Bibb.
Parker, Miss Mamie.....	Wilkinson.
Paulk, Miss Dora.....	Irwin.

	NAME.	COUNTY.
Pearson,	Miss Tabitha.....	Coffee.
Peavy,	Miss Sadie.....	Houston.
Peebles,	Miss Ida.....	Glascoek.
Peeler,	Miss Willie B.....	Bibb.
Persons,	Miss Agnes.....	Florida.
Perry,	Miss Viola.....	Pulaski.
Peterson,	Miss Carrie.....	Montgomery.
Pettis,	Miss Hattie.....	Twiggs.
Petty,	Miss Grace.....	Coweta.
Pickle,	Miss Emma.....	Dade.
Porter,	Miss Lucile.....	Chatham.
Pound,	Miss Myrtice.....	Putnam.
Powell,	Miss Bennie.....	Coffee.
Powell,	Miss Maude.....	Decatur.
Powers,	Miss Lilla.....	Baldwin.
Powers,	Miss Nettie.....	Baldwin.
Price,	Miss Lula E.....	Worth.
Price,	Miss Nettie.....	Lincoln.
Putnam,	Miss Florrie.....	Glynn.
Ramsey,	Miss Nellie.....	Columbia.
Randall,	Miss Lula E.....	Bibb.
Reeves,	Miss Minnie B.....	Spalding.
Reid,	Miss Janie.....	Taliaferro.
Rembert,	Miss Cassie.....	Chatham.
Reynolds,	Miss Fannie.....	Greene.
Richardson,	Miss Alice.....	Chatham.
Richey,	Miss Ruby.....	Banks.
Rivers,	Miss Myrtle.....	Jefferson.
Robeson,	Miss Lula.....	Colquitt.
Robinson,	Miss Annie Belle.....	Montgomery.
Robinson,	Miss Sadie.....	Baldwin.
Bobson,	Miss Lizzie.....	Washington.
Robson,	Miss Mary.....	Washington.
Rodgers,	Miss Viola M.....	Washington.
Rogers,	Miss Amelia.....	Houston.
Rogers,	Miss Annie L.....	Glascoek.
Rothwell,	Miss Jennie.....	Chatham.
Rubenstein,	Miss Pauline.....	Richmond.
Russell,	Miss Kate.....	Polk.
Russell,	Miss Stell.....	Polk.
Saddler,	Miss Annie.....	Dougherty.
Sallas,	Miss Mattie.....	Putnam.
Sanders,	Miss Myrtie P.....	Madison.
Saunders,	Miss Mattie.....	Florida.
Saverese,	Miss Irene.....	Chatham.
Saverese,	Miss Madaline.....	Chatham.
Sheftall,	Miss Laura.....	Chatham.
Shell,	Miss Jimmie.....	Coweta.
Sheppard,	Miss Bertha.....	Johnson.
Shinn,	Miss Hallie.....	Baldwin.
Short,	Miss Nellie.....	Baldwin.
Simmons,	Miss Mae.....	Newton.
Simmons,	Miss Ora.....	Floyd.



COOKING-SCHOOL SUIT.





NAME.		COUNTY.
Sinclair,	Miss Susie .....	McIntosh.
Slade,	Miss Annie E. ....	Carroll.
Smallwood,	Miss Edna .....	Decatur.
Smith,	Miss Bonnie M. ....	Whitfield.
Smith,	Miss Dedie .....	Madison.
Smith,	Miss Edith G. ....	McIntosh.
Smith,	Miss Ola .....	Decatur.
Smith,	Miss Tip .....	Decatur.
Sparks,	Miss Lillian .....	Floyd.
Stanford,	Miss Maud .....	Columbia.
Stanly,	Miss Florrie .....	Hancock.
Stapleton,	Miss Eleanor .....	Fulton.
Starr,	Miss Rena M. ....	Newton.
Stembridge,	Miss Agnes .....	Baldwin.
Stephens,	Miss Minnie .....	Emanuel.
Stewart,	Miss Jimmie .....	Fulton.
Stovall,	Miss Florrie .....	Morgan.
Sutton,	Miss Eva .....	Wilkes.
Swindle,	Miss Julia .....	Mitchell.
Tanner,	Miss Leslie .....	Washington.
Tappan,	Miss Rachel E. ....	Greene.
Taylor,	Miss Ailene .....	Macon.
Tennent,	Miss Annie M. ....	Hall.
Thompson,	Miss Emmilu .....	Terrell.
Thompson,	Miss Mildred .....	Fulton.
Thompson,	Miss Susie .....	Fulton.
Thurman,	Miss Annie .....	Walker.
Tinney,	Miss Mary .....	Florida.
Torras,	Miss Josephine .....	Glynn.
Torras,	Miss Marie .....	Glynn.
Vinson,	Miss Julia .....	Baldwin.
Vinson,	Miss Leila .....	Baldwin.
Vinson,	Miss Mabel .....	Baldwin.
Walker,	Miss Corinne .....	Pulaski.
Walker,	Miss Jessie .....	Hancock.
Walker,	Miss Lizzie .....	McIntosh.
Walden,	Miss Susie .....	Jefferson.
Wall,	Miss Mamie .....	Baldwin.
Walters,	Miss Mary L. ....	Macon.
Walton,	Miss Eugenia .....	Richmond.
Walton,	Miss Grace .....	Richmond.
Walton,	Miss Hattie D. ....	Wilkes.
Warthen,	Miss Mamie .....	Washington.
Waters,	Miss Emmie L. ....	Taylor.
Watkins,	Miss Ellie .....	Pulaski.
Weaver,	Miss Leona .....	Jasper.
West,	Miss Minnie .....	Baldwin.
West,	Miss Willie B. ....	Hancock.
Whaley,	Miss Louise .....	Putnam.
Whitaker,	Miss Marie .....	Baldwin.
Whitaker,	Miss Marion .....	Baldwin.
Whitaker,	Miss Susie .....	Baldwin.
White,	Miss Clara I. ....	Camden.

NAME.		COUNTY.
White,	Miss Alice.....	Jones.
White,	Miss Juvernia.....	Jones.
Whitfield,	Miss Annie.....	Baldwin.
Whitehead,	Miss Nannie C.....	Baldwin.
Whitten,	Miss Agnes.....	Liberty.
Whittle,	Miss Pallie.....	Fulton.
Wilcox,	Miss Susie.....	Telfair.
Wiley,	Miss Willie M.....	DeKalb.
Williams,	Miss Faybelle.....	Thomas.
Williams,	Miss Eula.....	Dooly.
Williams,	Miss Myrtle.....	Monroe.
Williams,	Miss Vera.....	Monroe.
Wisdom,	Miss Lula.....	Gwinnett.
Wisembaker,	Miss Carrie.....	Lowndes.
Wood,	Miss Ora.....	Decatur.
Woodruff,	Miss Annie.....	Newton.
Woodruff,	Miss Eura.....	Newton.
Wynne,	Miss Mamie.....	Fulton.
Young,	Miss Bessie.....	Lowndes.
Young,	Miss Louise.....	Lowndes.
Young,	Miss Rosa.....	Troup.
Total.....		382
Counties Represented.....		99

In addition to the above list of college students there were 60 children in attendance on the Model School, making the

Total attendance . . . . . 442

**CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS.**

Model School . . . . .	60
Preparatory Class . . . . .	63
Sub-Freshman Class . . . . .	62
Collegiate-Normal . . . . .	165
Collegiate-Industrial . . . . .	61
Special Industrial . . . . .	31

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442

Number of students instructed in each of the Industrial Arts during the session:

Stenography and Typewriting . . . . .	33
Bookkeeping . . . . .	21
Dressmaking . . . . .	130
Free-Hand Drawing . . . . .	312

## GRADUATES AND PROFICIENTS OF THE SESSION 1898-'99.

On Graduating Day, Tuesday, June 6th, 1899, Diplomas and  
Certificates of Proficiency were awarded as follows:

### NORMAL GRADUATES.

Marietta Anderson . . . . .	Jasper County.
Annie LeGay Bass . . . . .	Hancock County.
Katherine Carswell . . . . .	Richmond County.
Marcia Lewis Culver . . . . .	Hancock County.
Lillian Peninah Camp . . . . .	Coweta County.
Mildred Annie Green . . . . .	Laurens County.
Moodie Myra Harper . . . . .	Baldwin County.
Elizabeth Lindenstruth . . . . .	Liberty County.
Annie Lois Longino . . . . .	Campbell County.
Wylle Belle Peeler . . . . .	Bibb County.
Mary Jane Reid . . . . .	Taliaferro County.
Hallie George Shinn . . . . .	Arkansas.
Bonnie May Smith . . . . .	Whitfield County.
Florrie Stanley . . . . .	Hancock County.
Rachel Edna Tappan . . . . .	Greene County.
Mildred du Pont Thompson . . . . .	Fulton County.
Leila Crawford Vinson . . . . .	Baldwin County.
Orah May Wood . . . . .	Decatur County.

### COLLEGIATE GRADUATES.

Anna Green Cook . . . . .	Baldwin County.
Julia Mabry Harper . . . . .	Baldwin County.
Hattie Amelia Herrington . . . . .	Burke County.
Ida Antoinette McComb . . . . .	Baldwin County.

### PROFICIENTS IN STENOGRAPHY.

Evie Ellison . . . . .	Baldwin County.
Roxie Harris . . . . .	Chattooga County.
Josephine Heyfron . . . . .	Baldwin County.
Rosa Belle Holmes . . . . .	Fulton County.
Valeria Powers . . . . .	Screven County.
Kate Russell . . . . .	Polk County.

**PROFICIENTS IN BOOKKEEPING.**

Jimmie Stewart . . . . . Fulton County.

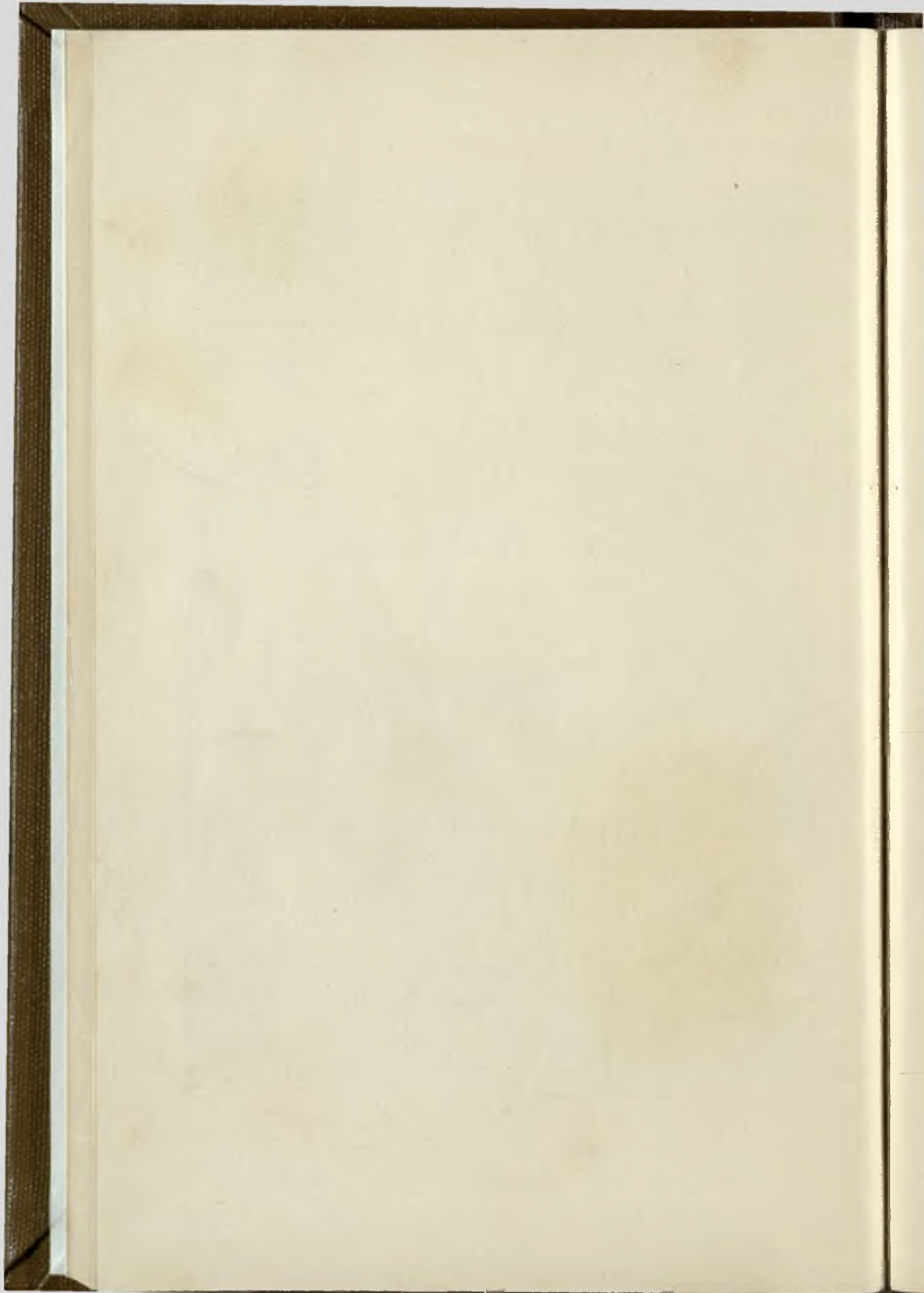
**PROFICIENTS IN DRESSMAKING.**

Addie Corn . . . . .	Towns County.
Ellen Fox . . . . .	Baldwin County.
Belle Goette . . . . .	Emanuel County.
Inez Gasney . . . . .	Troup County.
Emma Harvey . . . . .	Alabama.
Sadie Robinson . . . . .	Baldwin County.
Susie Wilcox . . . . .	Telfair County.
Pallie Whittle . . . . .	Fulton County.



Mc DANFEL

INTERIOR OF DINING-ROOM. (Atkinson Hall).





## 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.

Persons wishing to see the previous addresses may get copies by writing to the President.

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### BACCALAUREATE ADDRESS

*To the Eighth Graduating Class of the Georgia Normal and Industrial College, Delivered Tuesday, June 6, 1899,  
by President J. Harris Chappell.*

#### "A STILL SMALL VOICE."

YOUNG LADIES OF THE GRADUATING CLASS:

I shall take a certain sublime passage from the Bible as a sort of text for what I have to say to you this morning. The passage is found in the Old Testament, in the 19th chapter of the 1st Book of Kings. That chapter tells how the prophet Elijah, broken by calamities, bowed down with sorrow and despair, withdrew from his people and went far out into the forest, where, falling upon his knees, he prayed in agony of spirit to Almighty God to send death to him. But death came not. Then wandering further on he hid himself in a cave and prayed to God to come and speak to him, and God did come and did speak to him inspiring words that revived his spirits, rekindled his courage, and reformed and transformed his life! The sublime passage that describes the manner in which God came and the manner in which God spake to Elijah those inspiring words shall be the text of my discourse to you this morning. Here is that passage, listen to it: "And behold the Lord passed

by, and a mighty and great wind rent the mountains and brake in pieces the rocks before the Lord; but the Lord was not in the wind; and after the wind an earthquake; but the Lord was not in the earthquake; and after the earthquake a fire; but the Lord was not in the fire; and after the fire a still small voice! and when Elijah heard that, he wrapped his face in his mantle and went out and stood in the entering of the cave—to hear the words of the Lord. Then that “still small voice” spake to Elijah those inspiring words that revived his spirits, rekindled his courage, and reformed and transformed his life!

Young ladies, the experience of Elijah has been the experience of well-nigh all good men, of well-nigh all strong, brave, noble men that have ever lived in this world. The words that have most helped to make them good, to make them brave and strong and noble, have come to them in “a still small voice!” In woman’s “still small voice,” in woman’s voice soft and low!—oh, my dear young friends, that is the greatest moral power in this world of ours!

Young ladies, several years ago there came down to the State of Georgia from certain Northern States, from Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maine, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, and so on, a company of very smart, very intellectual, very earnest women. They came down to the State of Georgia on a mission. They came down to the State of Georgia to say to the women of Georgia: “O Georgia women, through all the years you have been deeply and grossly wronged! Through all the years the men of your State have allowed you to speak only in a ‘still small voice!’ But we have come to tell you that you have a right to speak in far other voices than that. You have a right to howl in the great and mighty wind of political strife; you have a right to roar and shriek and screech in the earthquake of social revolutions; you have a right to lick out a tongue of fire from the pulpit, from the rostrum, from the court-house, from legislative halls, from the politician’s stump! O women of Georgia, you owe it to yourselves, you owe it to your sex, to assert and practice these rights! You owe it to your sex not to humiliate yourselves any longer by speaking only in the ‘still small voice!’” Those good women (for I believe they were good

women)—those good women, with their heads full of that perverted idea, were most courteously received by the people of Georgia. They were allowed to say their say and speak their speech from the rostrum of the largest hall in the city of Atlanta, and hundreds and thousands of Georgia women went to hear them say their say and speak their speech; they listened to them politely, they hearkened to them attentively, they even applauded their eloquence! But no sooner had those good missionaries gone back to their home in the North than the perverted doctrine that they had preached “passed like a summer’s cloud” from the minds of Georgia women, and from the universal heart of Georgia’s womanhood went out the response: “That doctrine that you have preached may be a good thing for your people and your State, but not for Georgia, not for Georgia!”

Oh, may Georgia women never forget that great unchangeable truth: that woman’s true power lies and must ever lie in “the still small voice!” It is not the voice of weakness; it is not the voice of meekness; it is not the voice of humility; it is not the voice of abjection; it is not the voice of subjection. Nay, it is just the most commanding and authoritative voice that speaks in all this world, that “still small voice” of woman, woman’s voice soft and low! There is no other influence on earth to which all that is best in man’s nature responds so freely and so gladly as to the “still small voice” of woman, woman’s voice soft and low. But of course in order to be thus powerfully effective for good that voice must be the expression of all that is best in womanhood. It must be the expression of a nature that is pure and chaste and modest and refined; it must be the expression of a disposition that is tender and affectionate and loving and devoted; it must be the expression of a being that instinctively speaks more from the heart than from the brain, more from intuition than from logic, more from impulse than from reasoning, more from faith than from understanding; it must be the expression of a character that, though gentle, is firm and true and earnest and forceful, and last, but not least it must speak with intelligence, it must speak from a well-informed mind and an educated intellect. That is the

ideal of womanhood. That is the womanhood to which every knee bows and to which all hearts respond! The more nearly any woman approaches to that ideal the greater her power for good in this world.

An educated womanhood! that is the requisite of the ideal that I would specially emphasize: the intelligence, the well-informed mind, the educated intellect, that is absolutely necessary to give full force and inspiring power to the "still small voice!" A woman educated, put her where you please, possesses immeasurably greater power for good than the same woman uneducated can possibly have. It is therefore of prime importance for a country to have an educated womanhood. People in speaking to me about this institution frequently say: "What a great work your school is doing, fitting so many Georgia girls to make their own living." Well, that is true, and it is a very gratifying truth, but I don't like for that reason for the being of this school to be too strongly or too exclusively urged. In the first place, I don't like to think that so many Georgia girls will have to make their own living. I hope none of you will have yours to make, not for very long, anyhow. In the second place, I don't like for this school to be considered as an institution for turning out mere wage-earners, mere bread-winners, mere work-women, however expert and highly skillful. It does that it is true, and thank God that it does; far be it from me to disparage or undervalue that grand function of this school; but surely it does much more than that for the hundreds of Georgia girls who come here every year. Surely it improves the tone and quality and adds to the authority and inspiring power of that "still small voice" which must call Elijahs from their caves all over the State of Georgia to speak to them words that will help to make them good and strong and brave and noble. That is the highest reason for the being of this school.

A liberally educated womanhood is just as important to a country as a liberally educated manhood is. From the University of Georgia there will go out in a few days a class of young men graduates. It is to be presumed that these young men, or many of them at least, will take an active, leading part in the public affairs of the country. They will vote, they

will attend political conventions, they will make campaign speeches and party harangues, they will go to the legislature, perhaps to congress, they will fill local, State and national offices of high and low degree, they will be the law makers and the law administrators of the country; and one of the principal reasons for giving them that liberal education at the University is to fit them for the performance of those high and responsible duties. But young ladies, there lie before you duties just as high and responsible, nay, higher and more responsible, and that require for their efficient performance an education just as liberal and of even a finer texture! In the home, as daughter, sister, wife, mother, it will be for you, in that "still small voice," to speak, line upon line and precept upon precept, words more potent for good than any public speech that any man can make though he have the power to sway assembled thousands or listening senates to command! In the school-room, as teacher, it will be for you, in that "still small voice," to impart to young minds and hearts while they are "wax to receive and marble to retain" impressions, lessons that will endure while life remains. In society, as organizer and law-giver, it will be for you, in that "still small voice," to sound the keynote of culture to which all voices must accord; it will be for you, in that "still small voice," to dictate what shall be the standard of conduct and behavior and to make a code of morals more binding than any statute ever passed in legislative halls! In the church, as worker and worshiper, in that "still small voice," it will be for you to give to religion its highest sanction and, like the vestal virgins of old, to keep the fires burning on the sacred altars. There is no other influence in the world so deep-penetrating, so far-reaching, so all-pervasive as woman's "still small voice" in these various functions to which God and nature have assigned her! There is not a man that casts a vote, that makes a public speech, that goes to the legislature or to congress or who fills any public office of high or low degree whose character has not been formed, whose energies have not been aroused, whose views have not been suggested and shaped, whose abilities have not been developed in large measure by the power of woman's "still small voice" in these various fields

of her activity. Oh, what a perverted idea it is that women have a right to desert these glorious fields, to abandon these high and holy duties to which God and nature have assigned her to rush into politics and public life, to intrude where she is not wanted or needed, to stick herself unwelcomed into crowds of men, to meddle with men's affairs, to be a voter, a speech-maker, an office-seeker, a demagogue, a lobbyist, to vulgarize herself, to make herself cheap and common by public parade and newspaper notoriety! But that is precisely what the so-called "new woman" asserts that women have a right to do and ought to do. That perverted idea, that disease—for it is a disease, just as much as smallpox is a disease—hasn't made its appearance in Georgia yet, except in a few sporadic cases, and I don't believe it ever can spread in Georgia, because I believe Georgia women are born immunes to it. But if that perverted "woman's rights" doctrine ever should take strong hold and become thoroughly established here in the South, (which God forbid!) it will not be a sign of progress and improvement, nay, it will be a sure indication that Southern manhood has become weak and degenerate and that across the fair frontlets of Southern womanhood has been written the sentence, "Thy glory is departed!"

I don't believe there is any other country in the world in which women are so respected, so beloved, so revered, so deferred to in all right ways as in this Southland of ours. Every Southern man—that can rightly be called a man—carries in his heart of hearts, carries in the innermost sanctuary of his soul a pure and beautiful ideal of womanhood, and to him that ideal is the very holiest of holies. That is why Southern men—above all other men—feel such an abhorrence for that female pervert, the "new woman"—because by her sentiments, by her attitude, by her speaky, screechy voice she does violence to that beautiful ideal that dwells in the innermost sanctuaries of his soul. I don't believe there is any other country in the world in which women can exercise such a mighty influence for good as in this Southland of ours. But they must go about it in the right way, in the womanly way, in the Southern way. Her power must come not in the mighty and great wind, not

in the earthquake, not in the fire, but in the "still small voice!" Whenever she strains that beautiful voice beyond its natural compass it loses its charm, it loses its persuasive and inspiring power; it becomes repellant to the ear and ungrateful to the soul, like "sweet bells, all jangled, harsh and out of tune."

I don't believe that any other country in the world has so noble, so worshipful a womanhood as that which blesses and glorifies this Southland of ours! It always has been so. It was so long before our Civil War. In those ante-bellum days in Washington City during the gay season, when the grandest and finest ladies in the land, the wives and daughters of Congressmen and high government officials, were gathered there from all parts and sections of the Union, distinguished and discerning foreigners, who were visiting or sojourning in the city and who had the *entree* to the best society, were invariably impressed, deeply impressed by the superior beauty, the superior charm, the superior grace of manner and graciousness of soul of the Southern women, and they were particularly struck and captivated by their beautiful, musical voices, like chimes of silver bells softly ringing! In those ante-bellum days no cultured stranger from other sections or from foreign lands ever visited the South and mingled with the best of Southern people who was not charmed and captivated by the peerless women who adorned Southern society and graced and glorified Southern homes. During our terrible Civil War, in those trying times when the loftiest passions of the human heart were aroused and the human soul was called upon to exhibit a sublime heroism rarely paralleled in the history of the race, in those days of the crucial test, more admirable and illustrious than even the bravery of the Southern soldiers was the matchless spirit of the Southern women; not since the Spartan mother said to her son, "With thy shield or on it!" or since the Carthaginian woman strung her warrior's bow with hair cut from her own head has there been witnessed in the world such devotion to a people's cause as that which the womanhood of the South gave to our struggling Confederacy. And in those dreadful, shameful reconstruction days when the iron heel of the conqueror was on the Southern white man's neck, when the

United States government was doing its utmost to perpetrate upon the people of the South the greatest crime ever attempted against the civilization of the world, in those dark days of wrong and ruin, when Southern character was being tried in a fiery furnace, it was a notable fact, much commented on at the time and that should never be forgotten, that the Southern women bore up under the strain much better than the men did; and she had more to bear, for in thousands of homes from luxury and abounding wealth she was brought down suddenly to abject poverty and menial toil; but her heroism never faltered, and in that gloomy period her "still small voice" called many a despairing Elijah from his cave and spoke to him inspiring words that revived his spirits and rekindled his courage. And during all these latter years of poverty and financial depression in the South, what a noble, cheerful wage-earner and bread winner she has been, dignifying labor as it was never dignified before!

But for Southern women, the future, the immediate future—the future, young ladies, that you are about to enter—holds out greater opportunities for good and glorious achievement than they ever had in the past. The people of the South, the people of Georgia especially, realize more thoroughly now than ever before the importance of giving to women a liberal and a wise education. This is evidenced by the fact of the establishment and maintenance of this school by the State. It is evidenced by the overwhelming patronage given to this College and nearly all other female colleges in the State. It is evidenced by the fact that if a man can not liberally educate both his sons and his daughters, almost invariably the daughters get the education; this is as it should be, for, if possible, it is even more important for a State to have a liberally educated womanhood than to have a liberally educated manhood. A liberally and wisely educated womanhood in the home, in the schoolroom, in society, in the church, means a vast deal for the future good and glory of Georgia; for these institutions are the original sources, the very fountain-heads from which flow all that is good and beautiful and noble in a people's life, and these in-



stitutions get their tone and character, their vitality and inspiration chiefly from woman's "still small voice!"

Young ladies, I suppose you have all read Shakespeare's great tragedy King Lear, and of course you remember Cordelia, the heroine of the play. Well, did you ever think what Cordelia stands for in womanhood? We do not know that she was beautiful. We do not know that she possessed any of those winning but superficial graces of mind, or of person, or of disposition, or of manner, that are supposed to constitute a woman's chief attraction for men. She may have possessed all of those attributes in abundance, but if so Shakespeare gives us not the least hint or suggestion of it. So Cordelia doesn't stand for the "charming woman" as that expression is commonly used, though charming she may have been. But I will tell you what she does stand for; she stands as the embodiment of those qualities in womanhood that call forth from men the only kind of love and adoration that is worth a woman's having! Doubtless you remember how every man in that play that was truly a man, loved and adored Cordelia; and perhaps you remember what a distinctly noble kind of love and adoration it was that she drew from those around her. You remember how deeply and tenderly her passionate, headstrong old father doted on her; and you remember how all the disaster, wreck, and ruin so powerfully depicted in that great tragedy was brought about because that obstinate father would not heed the warning of Cordelia's "still small voice," as many another disaster, wreck and ruin has been caused because obstinate, headstrong men have refused to heed woman's "still small voice!" And you remember the noble Earl of Kent's chivalric devotion to Cordelia; you remember how at the imminent risk of his own life and to the certain destruction of his own fortunes he uttered that brave, indignant protest in her defense and would not be silenced though a drawn sword was at his breast! You remember how pathetically even that poor servant, the Fool in the play, loved and worshiped Cordelia! You remember how joyfully the young King of France took the dowerless, outcast Cordelia to his bosom and made her Queen of himself and of all that he possessed! You remember how

easily Cordelia, by the magic of her "still small voice," induced her royal husband to lead his mighty armies from France into England to the rescue of her old father, who had so deeply wronged her. And surely if you have ever read it you can never forget that touching scene when the father and daughter meet after their tragic separation; and when shortly afterwards disaster came upon them, you remember that plaintive speech of poor old Lear's as they were on their way to prison together, the tenderest words that ever came from a father's lips, the most beautiful tribute ever paid to the power of a woman's love! And you remember the closing scene of that awful tragedy, when King Lear, with breaking heart, bending over the dead body of his daughter, calls to her, cries to her:

"O, Cordelia, Cordelia, stay a little!"

And then, thinking that he hears her speak:

"Ha! What is't thou sayest?

Sh! Her voice was ever soft, gentle

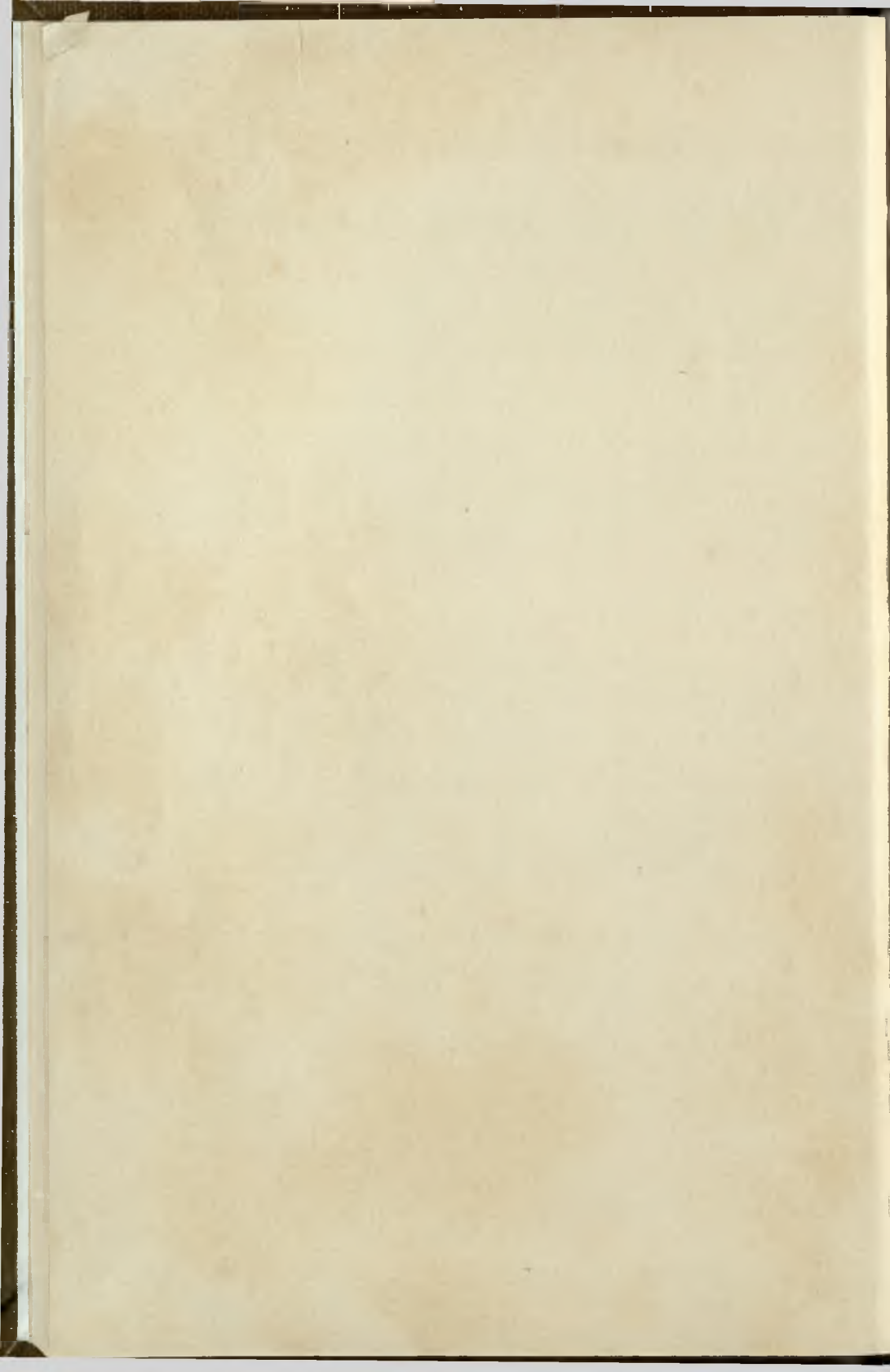
And low, an excellent thing in woman!"

From the bottom of my heart I echo that cry of King Lear's: O Cordelia, Cordelia, grand type of womanhood, stay—not a little, but stay forever to bless and glorify my native State of Georgia! With thy strong, noble, beautiful character, before which every knee bows and to which all souls respond! with thy golden heart that "reverbs no hollowness," with thy brave spirit that defies adversity, with thy sweet voice, "ever soft, gentle and low, an excellent thing in woman," O Cordelia, stay forever!

Let not any new woman with her speaky, screechy voice ever displace thee in the grand old State of Georgia!

And now, young ladies, in conclusion, let me say that no college president ever felt for the pupils under his charge a greater, tenderer love than that which goes out from my heart for each and every one of you. No college president ever bade farewell to a graduating class with a more earnest hope, with a firmer faith than I feel that each and every one of you will be good and true and noble to the glory of the grand old State of Georgia and to

the honor of your Alma Mater. Whatever way Almighty God wills that you shall tread in your journey across this world, from eternity onward towards eternity, whether it be short or whether it be long, through whatever regions, through whatever experiences it may pass, be assured that along that way in many a cave Elijahs are waiting for you, waiting for the inspiring power of your "still small voice" to help to make them good and strong and brave and noble!



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