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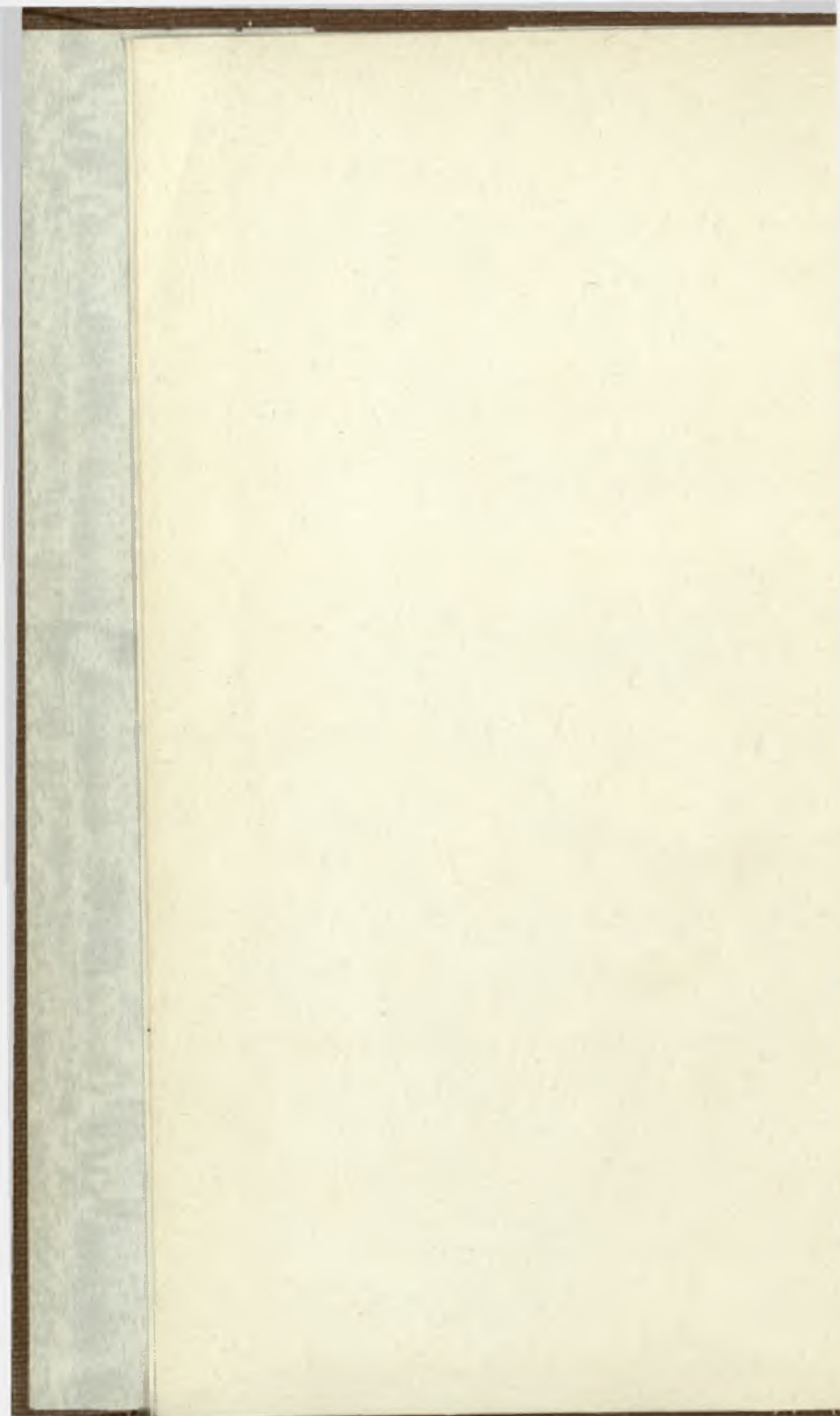


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PROSPECTUS

OF THE

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GEORGIA

Normal and Industrial College

A STATE INSTITUTION

FOR THE

Education of Girls,

TO BE OPENED AT

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA.

On Wednesday, September 30th, 1891

Special Collections

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AUGUSTA, GA.
CHRONICLE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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The College Opens on Wednesday, Sept. 30th, 1891

68897

FACULTY.

J. HARRIS CHAPPELL, A. M., President,
(Formerly President of Chappell College, Columbus, Ga.)
Teacher of History and Higher English Literature.

DR. ARTHUR H. BEALS,
(Formerly President of the Mississippi Industrial Institute and College),
Teacher of Pædagogics and Natural Science.

MRS. C. D. CRAWLEY,
Teacher of Mathematics.

MISS JENNIE T. CLARKE, L. I.,
Teacher of Latin and French.

MISS MARY A. BACON,
Teacher of English.

MRS. A. H. BEALS,
Teacher of Free Hand and Industrial Drawing.

MISS JULIA A. FLISCH,
Teacher of Stenography, Type-Writing and Telegraphy.

MRS. F. I. CROWELL,
Teacher of Cutting and Making Garments.

MISS EMMA THIGPEN,
Teacher of Book-Keeping.

MISS ATLANTA W. CRAMER,
Teacher of Cooking and Hygiene.

MRS. KATE GLENN,
Matron.

(TO BE SUPPLIED)

Teacher of Instrumental Music.
Teacher of Vocal Music.
Teacher of Oil Painting and Drawing.
Book-Keeper. Janitor.

HISTORY.

THE ORIGINAL BILL for the establishment of this institution was first introduced in the House of Representatives of the Georgia Legislature early in the July session of 1889, by Hon. Wm. Y. Atkinson, a member from Coweta County. That Legislature was noted for being one of the most economical in the history of the State, and a number of institutions of learning had appealed to it in vain for appropriations, but the Bill for the establishment of this Girls' Industrial School was received with great favor by the body from the beginning. It met with very slight opposition, and after some important amendments by which the scope and purpose of the School were considerably enlarged it passed both houses of the Legislature and received the Governor's signature, and on November 8th, 1889, became a law. It was received with enthusiasm by the press and the people of Georgia. Nearly every newspaper in the State warmly advocated the enterprise, and it met with universal approval from the people. Before introducing the measure in the Legislature, Mr. Atkinson, its author, thought it well to get the sentiment of the teachers of the State concerning it. So at a meeting of the Georgia Teachers' Association held in Athens in May, 1889, Supt. Ford of the Newnan Public Schools, as Mr. Atkinson's representative, read a communication from that gentleman outlining the plan of the School and asking for it the endorsement of the Association. As soon as Mr. Ford finished the reading a dozen members rose to move approval of the enterprise, and Supt. Zittler of Macon, who got the floor, called out ardently, "Mr. President, I move that this Association by a rising vote endorse the measure, and that from the bottom of our hearts we wish God-speed to the noble work!" Almost before the President could put the question the entire Associa-

tion rose to its feet. Perhaps more universal interest was never felt in any educational institution ever organized in the State, certainly none ever had the more hearty approval of the entire people of Georgia. Under these fair auspices the Georgia Normal and Industrial College will begin its work next October.

By the Act creating the School, the Legislature appropriated for its establishment \$35,000 in money, to be paid from the State Road Lease in three annual instalments in the years 1891, 1892, and 1893. By subsequent acts it donated for the use of the College the State's property in Milledgeville known as "Penitentiary Square," (having been the site of the old State Penitentiary) including twenty acres of land beautifully located near the center of the city and having on it a number of small houses, and the old Executive Mansion place, including two acres of land and a splendid edifice with twenty rooms. It also appropriated \$6,000 to pay the current expenses of the College for October, November and December of 1891, and \$18,000 for current expenses of 1892. To these appropriations made by the State the city of Milledgeville added a donation of \$10,000.

Buildings and Grounds.

The College Building is situated near the centre of the twenty acre lot appropriated for the purpose. It is a magnificent and beautiful edifice constructed in the best style of modern School architecture, with admirably arranged assembly hall, class rooms, art and music rooms, cloak rooms and closets. It is supplied throughout with water and gas. The system of heating and ventilation is in accordance with the best known laws of sanitary science, and is, perhaps superior to anything that can be found in any other School or College building in Georgia. The building is now receiving the fin-

ishing touches, and will be ready for occupancy by the first of September. It will cost, when completed, forty-five thousand dollars. This structure is designed for class-room purposes only.

A few hundred yards distant is the Dormitory, or College boarding house, being the old State Executive Mansion fitted up for this new purpose. It is a grand and famous old building, rendered sacred by many noble historic associations. It is as sound now, from basement to cupola, as it was when it was erected, more than fifty years ago. Surrounding the house is a yard two acres in extent, including a beautiful grove of elms in front.

The President's house is a pretty little cottage in a corner of the College lot. It is an old house, now in a dilapidated state, but will be put in thorough repair before the opening of the session.

MILLEDGEVILLE

Is a town of four thousand inhabitants, situated in Baldwin county, 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 the seat of the Middle Georgia Military and Agricultural College, a well conducted and flourishing educational institution which attracts many young men from all parts of the State, and of the State Lunatic Asylum situated two miles out of town.

Milledgeville is an exceedingly healthful place, being entirely free from malaria and all climatic diseases. It is abundantly supplied with the purest well and spring water. The surrounding country is very productive, and the people are in a prosperous condition. The society is as fine as can be found

in any locality in Georgia. There are Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Episcopal 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 & Augusta Road, and a branch of the Central Road, both of which run daily double schedules through the town.

Purposes of the College.

The object of the State in establishing this School is to provide for the young women of Georgia an institution in which they may get such special instruction and training as will prepare them to earn their own living by the vocation of teaching or by those industrial arts that are suitable for women to pursue. Subsidiary to these two main objects the institution will also teach those branches of learning that constitute a good general education. It will furthermore instruct and train 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, it is the purpose of the College to prepare Georgia girls :

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

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

3d. 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.

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

To accomplish this four-fold educational purpose, the courses of study to be pursued in the school will be divided, in a general way, into four principal Departments, namely :

- 1st, The Normal Department.
- 2nd, The Industrial Department.
- 3rd. The Collegiate Department.
- 4th. The Domestic Department.

It must not be supposed that each of these Departments will constitute a distinct and separate school. On the contrary, they will be co-ordinate and co-equal parts of one complete system, and will be so united and related to one another as to form one harmonious whole. Many of the studies pursued in the College will belong in common to all of the Departments, but in certain lines of study the Departments will differentiate, giving rise to the above fourfold classification. This will be made plain by the following brief account of the several Departments.

Normal Department.

The purpose of this Department is to prepare young women for the vocation of teaching. A necessary element of the education of a teacher is broad and accurate scholarship. The College will undertake to give this by requiring its Normal pupils to pursue the liberal course of study prescribed in the Collegiate Department. This course has been arranged with a special view to imparting the kind of scholarship needed for genuine and successful teaching. The subjects will be taught by teachers of ability, most of them graduates of the finest Normal Schools in the country, and all of them thoroughly acquainted with modern Normal methods. Under their tutelage pupils will unconsciously learn much of the best methods and manner of teaching.

Besides these collegiate branches, a course of professional

study will be required in the Normal Department. It will include lessons (by text books and by lectures) in School Management, Methods of Teaching, History of Education, and Psychology. These subjects will be taught by Dr. A. H. Beals, whose extensive and exceedingly successful experience in the important work of teacher training insures the best of instruction.

As an adjunct to the Normal Department there will be organized a Model School, that is a primary school of thirty or forty children, in which will be illustrated the most approved methods of elementary instruction. The pupils in this School will be from six to eleven years of age, and will represent the first four years of public School work. It will be taught by a thoroughly trained, highly skilled primary teacher, and its purpose is to give the students of the Normal Department the opportunity to observe and study primary methods as they are actually employed in the instruction of children.

Normal students will be required to take a one year's course in free-hand and industrial drawing. A knowledge of this fundamental branch of art is now universally considered by leading educational thinkers as absolutely requisite to the complete equipment of a teacher, and no pupil in the Normal Department will be excused from the study. A one year's course in the Cooking School will also be obligatory on Normal students as well as on other pupils of the School.

The above course of study is modelled strictly after that pursued in the finest Normal Colleges in America, and it is believed the instruction and training will be in every way equal to the best. When the President of this College described this plan to Dr. Payne, Chancellor of the Peabody Normal at Nashville, that celebrated teacher, who is considered as the highest authority on all questions of Normal education, exclaimed enthusiastically: "If you carry out that plan you will have, for all practical purposes, as fine a Normal School in Georgia as can be found anywhere. The industrial

and collegiate departments far from interfering with the Normal, will be greatly helpful to it."

The full Normal course will extend through three years. In cases, however, where pupils come sufficiently advanced in the collegiate studies, they may be allowed to begin with the second year of the Normal course, and where the general education is remarkably fine they may possibly be allowed to enter the Normal Department in the third and last year of the course. This, however, will be discouraged, as at least a two year's course in the strictly professional studies is deemed essential to the proper preparation of a teacher.

Graduates in the Normal Department will be awarded special Diplomas. It is proposed to get the State Legislature at its present session to pass an Act making these Diplomas equivalent to a First Grade License for teaching in the Public Schools of Georgia.

Industrial Department.

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 :

- 1st. Stenography and Type-Writing.
- 2nd. Telegraphy.
- 3rd. Book Keeping.
- 4th. Dress Making.
- 5th. Free-Hand and Industrial Drawing.
- 6th. Cooking.

In selecting these from all the available industries, the authorities of the College had regard primarily to their business value and secondarily to their culture value. By their business value is meant the degree of certainty with which persons skilled in them can find lucrative employment. By

their culture value is meant their worth as a means of intellectual training and development. Carefully compiled statistics show that the first four arts mentioned have a greater business value for women than any other employments whatever. The fifth in the list, namely, Free-Hand and Industrial Drawing, was selected mainly for its culture value. The sixth and last, Cooking, was selected, of course, almost entirely for its domestic or household value.

No pains have been spared to make the Industrial Department all that it should be. The President of the College, in order to get data and information to guide him in its organization, has visited and carefully inspected the leading industrial institutions of the United States—the famous Girls' Industrial Institute at Columbus, Miss., the great Pratt Institute of Brooklyn, and the best Cooking Schools and Manual Training Schools of New York City. The Department in the Georgia College will be modelled after the best features found in these various schools. The teachers of the several branches have been 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. This insures that the instruction in the Industrial Department will be up to the highest standard.

Every pupil in the College will be required to study at least one of the industrial arts. In no case will any infringement of this rule be allowed.

Many students will probably come to the College mainly to learn the industrial branches, and will wish to devote the larger portion of their time to them. For such students a course of study including the most important English branches will be prescribed, but they may, if they choose, omit Latin and French and other higher branches of the Collegiate course. But no pupil will be allowed to devote herself to the industrials to the exclusion of all other studies unless she can demonstrate satisfactorily to the President that she has already

a good English education. The design of the school is to educate the head as well as the hand, and its firm purpose is to avoid turning out mere work-women ignorant of everything except the narrow craft by which they earn their living. Such a course would be a wrong both to pupils and to society.

No pupil whose knowledge of English is inadequate will be allowed to enter the classes of Stenography, Telegraphy and Type-writing. In order to pursue these branches successfully it is essential that she be able to write the language correctly and that she understand the rules of punctuation and capitalization. For admission into the class in Book Keeping, pupils must have a thorough knowledge of business arithmetic.

By diligent application a pupil may become highly proficient in any one of the industrial arts in the course of one year, besides carrying on at the same time the prescribed course of English study.

In cases where pupils devote themselves exclusively to an Industrial Art, they may acquire proficiency in less time than a year, and will be entitled to a certificate as soon as they do so.

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

A Bureau of Information will be established in connection with the Industrial Department, for the purpose of aiding graduates in securing employment.

Collegiate Department.

The hurried manner in which this Prospectus is necessarily prepared makes it impracticable to give in detail the course of study to be pursued in the Collegiate Department. Suffice it to say for the present that the curriculum will embrace a four years' course of study, and will include all of the branches usually pursued in the best Female Colleges. The grade and standard of scholarship will be equal, if not superior, to that of any female institution of learning in the South.

There will be four College classes—First, Second, Junior, and Senior, corresponding with the four years of the course of study.

The studies of the First Class will include Latin through Virgil (or equivalent Latin), Mathematics through Algebra. Physiology in Natural Science, Rhetoric, and other branches of equal grade. The Senior, or fourth year's course, will embrace Analytical Geometry, Astronomy, Tacitus and Juvenal, Shakespeare, and other studies of corresponding advancement. This will give some idea of the scope and extent of the curriculum. A detailed account of the course of study, with text books to be used, etc., will be published by the 1st of September, and will be mailed on request to all persons wishing the information.

Pupils who come to the college mainly for the industrial arts will not be required to take the full college course of study, but only such essential branches of a good English education as may be designated by the faculty. Normal pupils will be required to take all of the more important branches of the Collegiate course, but a few of the less important will be left optional with them. Pupils who come to the Institution mainly for the collegiate studies, will be required to take the full course, and on completing it in a manner satisfactory to the President and faculty, will be entitled to a Diploma. The standard of scholarship required for graduation will be higher

and more exacting in this College than has ever been known in any female institution of learning in Georgia. None will receive diplomas except those who have fully and thoroughly accomplished the work marked out in the curriculum. The institution will from the beginning set its face firmly against the practice, too common in higher institutions of learning, of turning out as graduates pupils who have made a mere pretense of going through the course of study. On this subject there must be good faith between the College and its students.

Domestic Department.

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

The Department will include the following important features :

1st. A COOKING SCHOOL. This will be the pioneer institution of the sort in the Southern States. In arrangement, appliances, and methods of instruction, it will be modelled strictly after the Cooking Department of the great Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, recognized as one of the best Cooking Schools in the world. Miss Atlanta W. Cramer, who will have charge of this Department, possesses the highest qualifications for the position. She was specially trained for the work in the best Northern schools. and she has had extensive and exceed-

ingly successful experience as a teacher. Besides a thorough knowledge of her specialty, she is a woman of broad and scholarly culture. In connection with the instruction in Cooking, lessons will be given in Physiology and Hygiene as related to foods and in the chemistry of Cooking. The Cooking lessons will be strictly practical. In the course of instruction every pupil in the class will be required to do a great deal of actual Cooking directly under the eye of the teacher. The apparatus for this purpose is a small individual gas stove with corresponding utensils, devised for the purpose by the teacher of Cooking at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn. Only pupils in the two higher classes, juniors and seniors (or perhaps the seniors alone), will be allowed to take the course in Cooking. Upon these it will be obligatory. The class will be divided into sections of twenty, and each section will take one lesson of two hours length every week throughout the scholastic year of nine months. This will afford very thorough instruction in the most important of household arts, and no girl of even ordinary application can fail in the course of these lessons to acquire knowledge that will be of incalculable value to her through life.

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

Mrs. Crowell, the principal of this Department, was for five years the successful teacher of dress-making in the famous Mississippi Industrial Institute and College at Columbus, Miss., and she brings from that institution the highest recommendations. No finer advantages for learning this industrial art can be found anywhere than pupils will have under her tutelage. It is proposed in the course of the year to employ other instructors for the Department and to add other branches of needle-work.

3rd. **THE HOME DEPARTMENT.**—In the Dormitory, or College Boarding House, pupils will be required to make up their own rooms and to keep them in perfect order, and to do all of the lighter dining room work, such as setting and serving the table, etc. Pains will also be taken by the matron to instruct them carefully in other details of house-keeping. As far as practicable the same duties will be required of pupils boarding in private families in town as are exacted of those living in the Dormitory. It is believed that this system of discipline and work will prove an admirable training for the girls, and will go far towards fitting them for the responsible duties of of housewives and home-makers.

Apportionment of Pupils.

According to Section XII 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." No report of the census of 1890 sufficiently full to furnish the data for making the calculation for this apportionment has yet been published. The Directors are informed that it will be issued very soon. As early as possible a copy will be procured by the President and the apportionment made strictly according to the law, and every County School Commissioner in the State will be promptly notified by the President of the College of the number of pupils to which his County is entitled.

It is hoped that this information will be forthcoming as early as the middle of August.

It is very probable that from one cause and another some Counties in the State will fail to send the quota of

pupils to which they are entitled. In such cases the vacancies will be filled from other counties, by appointment by the County Boards of Education under the direction of the President of the College. In making these appointments to fill vacancies the Boards will be governed by the same rules and regulations as in making regular appointments. It is the duty of the President to keep a close watch on the roll of the School, and whenever a vacancy occurs to take steps to have it filled as soon as possible, so as to keep the attendance always full up to the maximum number of pupils allowed.

The College Building as it now stands will accommodate three hundred and sixty pupils and no more; so the attendance for the next session will be strictly limited to three hundred and sixty.

Appointment of Pupils.

The following rules and regulations will govern County Boards of Education in making appointments to the College:

The President of the College will, as soon as practicable, notify each County School Commissioner in the State of the number of pupils to which his County is entitled. Said Commissioner will be instructed to give at least two weeks' notice by advertising in some newspaper in the County, or in case there is no newspaper, by posting in some conspicuous place in each militia district, that an examination of applicants will be held at some stated time, not later than the 1st of September. The President of the College not later than August 25th will send to each County School Commissioner in the State a uniform Entrance Examination, with graded questions, and all applicants will be required to stand this examination at the time and place appointed by the County School Commissioner, and under his supervision. Immediately after said examination the County School Commissioner shall carefully look over

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

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

2nd. Earnestness of purpose on the part of the applicant to attend the school in good faith with the intention of fitting herself to earn her livelihood by teaching or by some one or another of the industrial arts taught in the College.

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

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

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

Rates of Tuition.

By Section XI of the Act of the Legislature, establishing the School, the fixing of the rates of tuition is left entirely with the Board of Directors. There is no hint or suggestion in the Act that tuition is to be free. Nevertheless the Board of Directors, at their last meeting, held July 11, 1891, decided to allow to each County in the State as many free scholarships in the College as the County has representatives in the lower

house of the Legislature. All other pupils will be charged a tuition fee of \$40 per scholastic year, payable \$20 at the opening of the session in October and \$20 at the beginning of the second term in February. Pupils entering after the opening of the session will be charged at this rate from the day of entrance.

Every pupil who enters the College will be required to pay an incidental fee of five dollars at the time of her matriculation. In no case will the payment of this fee be remitted.

Department of Music and Art.

The Board of Directors will arrange to establish and maintain in connection with the College first rate, high grade Departments of Music and Art. Teachers for these Departments have not yet been elected, but they probably will be at the next meeting of the Board. Only persons of the best qualifications will be employed, as it is the purpose of the College to keep these Departments up to the highest standard. They will be regarded as extras and no free tuitions will be given in them.

The following rates will be charged :

Instrumental Music,	- - - - -	\$5 00	per month
Vocal Music,	- - - - -	5 00	"
Painting in Oils and Water Colors,	- - - - -	5 00	"
Drawing in Pencil and Crayon,	- - - - -	3 50	"

Special Pupils.

If the Department of Music and of Art, or any of the Industrial Departments should fail to get their full complement of students from the regular pupils of the College, the vacancies may be filled by such ladies from outside as may desire to take lessons in these specialties. In no case, however, will outsiders be admitted to the disadvantage of regular pupils by the over-crowding of classes. These special pupils will be charged at the rate of five dollars per month for each branch pursued.

Requisites of Admission.

To be eligible to admission into the College a girl must be at least 15 years of age. She must be of good moral character and of sound physical health. An Industrial School is no place for weakly or sickly girls. She must be a resident of Georgia. If after all of the competent Georgia girls who may wish to attend the School have been accommodated there is still room for more, pupils from other states will be admitted.

No pupil will be admitted who has not already a fair knowledge of the ordinary branches of an English education, viz: Arithmetic, grammar, geography, and history; that is no pupil will be admitted unless she is well prepared to begin the study of Algebra, of Rhetoric, of Natural Science, and, if required, of Latin.

Entrance Examination.

In order to insure this preparation all applicants for admission will be required to stand an Entrance Examination, which, as mentioned in a previous part of this Prospectus, will be carefully prepared by the President of the College and sent

to each County School Commissioner in the State, under whose supervision the examination will be held not later than September 1st.

The President does not wish to make a bug-bear of this examination, and he earnestly hopes that it will not be the means of frightening girls who really wish to come to the College from making the attempt. He promises that the examination, while a good test of the pupil's competency to pursue the College course, shall be very simple in its character. It will contain no catch questions, no arithmetical puzzles, no pedantries of any kind. Its purpose will be to test the pupils' mental discipline and general intelligence rather than her knowledge of mere text-book technicalities. It will include common sense questions in grammar, arithmetic, geography, history and a simple practical test in English composition. Each question will have a value attached, and applicants making a lower average than 75 per cent. of the whole will not be eligible to appointment.

Boarding in the Dormitory.

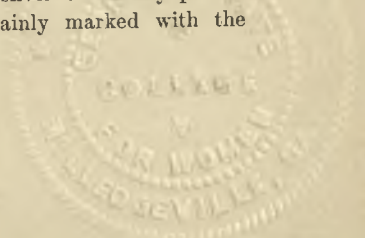
The old Executive Mansion, one of the oldest but most elegant residences in Georgia, will be used as a Dormitory for Boarding Pupils. It is located in the centre of the town and is surrounded by beautiful grounds two acres in extent. It will accommodate fifty girls, a matron, and two of the lady teachers. The girls in their domestic life in the Dormitory will be under the direct control of the matron, the resident teachers having supervision of their studies only. It is needless to give here in detail the rules and regulations by which the establishment will be governed. Suffice it to say that they will be such as will require of every girl good morals, good order, neatness, promptness, faithful discharge of duty, and ladylike conduct.

Pupils will be required to make up their own rooms and to keep them in perfect order, and also to do the lighter work about the dining-room, such as setting and serving the table. Besides these duties, which will be obligatory upon all, girls who may wish to assist in defraying their expenses by doing extra work will be paid at the rate of 7 cents an hour for sweeping out halls and reception rooms in the Dormitory, for keeping in order the class rooms of the College Building, and for any other suitable work about the institution that the matron or the President may find for them to do.

The style of living at the Dormitory will be equal in every particular and as good as that found in the best conducted and most refined female colleges. The expenses will be paid strictly on the co-operative plan. At the end of each month an accurate account will be rendered of the exact cost of running the establishment, and this sum will be divided *PRO RATA* among the inmates of the house. It is hoped by this plan to make the entire expense of living, including board, washing, fuel and lights, less than \$12.00 a month *PER CAPITA*.

Pupils boarding in the Dormitory will be required immediately on their arrival at the College to make a deposit of thirty dollars (\$30.00) with the treasurer. This amount will be placed to their credit and will be charged from month to month with the monthly board. When it is exhausted, or nearly so, the pupil or her parents will be notified and another deposit of thirty dollars must be made. Pupils who do not comply promptly with this regulation will not be allowed to remain in the Dormitory.

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



Pupils wishing to board in the Dormitory should apply to the President as soon as possible after they receive their appointment to the School. As there will probably be many more applicants than can be accommodated the President in assigning the places will take into consideration the applicant's moral character, her age, her financial circumstances, and the purpose for which she comes to the College, preference being given, other things being equal, to those who come in good faith to prepare themselves for the vocation of teaching, or for some of the industrial arts taught in the College. Testimonials bearing on these points from the county school authorities and from leading persons in the community should be sent with the application. The President will strive to assign the places with the utmost impartiality and discretion, and will, as far as practicable, notify the appointees at least two weeks before the opening of the School.

Boarding in Private Families.

Good board for over two hundred pupils can be obtained in the best private families in Milledgeville at prices ranging from \$12 a month to \$15 a month according to the accommodations given, the boarders in every case furnishing their own bed clothing, towels and table napkins, and taking care of their own rooms.

As the name of each pupil is received from the County School Commissioners by the President, he will forward to her immediately a list of the boarding houses with accommodations and price, so that she may correspond with the proprietors and make her own arrangements.

Pupils boarding in private families will be subject to the same rules and regulations as those living in the Dormitory. They will be under the constant supervision of the President and other members of the faculty who will pay frequent visits

of inspection to the several boarding houses. The lady of the house will be requested to report every instance of breach of discipline, and the delinquent be held strictly to account. Pupils guilty of frequent violations of rules, of insubordination to authority, or of any instance of grossly unlady like conduct, WILL BE PROMPTLY EXPELLED FROM THE COLLEGE.

Regular attendance on church and other religious services will be exacted of all pupils, whether boarding in the Dormitory or in private families. Each girl will be allowed to attend the church of her preference, subject of course to the sanction of her parents.

Uniform Dress.

Pupils will be required to wear a uniform on all occasions while in attendance on the College. Great pains will be taken to devise a beautiful and becoming but at the same time inexpensive outfit for the purpose. Two suits will be required; one for fatigue, or every day purposes, and the other for dress occasions. The main features of the latter will be a dress of brown serge of beautiful shade, and the Oxford Student's Cap. Full directions for making both suits, with samples of goods, will be sent to each pupil as soon as her name is sent in to the President by the County School Commissioner.

The chief object in adopting a uniform is to prevent extravagance in dress among the students.

Pupils will be positively prohibited from disposing of their cast off uniforms or any part thereof to servants or other persons about Milledgeville.

Total Expense of Attendance.

The total expense of attendance on the College will vary considerably according to circumstances. It is impossible at present to give exact figures, but for the guidance of parents we give below two tables, a Minimum Estimate and a Maximum Estimate, which will very nearly approximate the real cost. The first table, or Minimum Estimate, is intended for those pupils who come on free scholarship, who live in the Dormitory or at some of the less expensive boarding houses, and who take none of the "extras." The second table, or Maximum Estimate, is intended for those who come as pay pupils, who are willing to pay for the luxuries of the most expensive boarding houses, and who take all the extras.

I. MINIMUM ESTIMATE.

Board, (including fuel, washing and lights) - - -	\$110 00
Text Books and School Stationery, about - - - -	12 00
Incidental Fee, - - - - -	5 00
	<hr/>
	\$127 00

2. MAXIMUM ESTIMATE.

Board, (including fuel, washing and lights) - - -	\$162 00
Text Books and School Stationery, about - - - -	12 00
Tuition in College branches - - - - -	40 00
Tuition in Music and Art (extras) - - - - -	90 00
	<hr/>
	\$304 00

Instructions for County School Authorities.

1. County School Commissioners and Boards of Education are earnestly requested to read carefully the article on "Appointment of Pupils" in another part of this Prospectus, and to guide themselves strictly thereby in the appointment of pupils.

2. The apportionment of pupils to the different counties in the State will be sent to the County School Commissioners as soon as the President of the College can get a copy of the census of 1890 by which to make the necessary calculations.

3. The Entrance Examination will be sent to the County School Commissioners as early as August 25th. The examinations must take place, whenever practicable, as early as September 1st, and the names of pupils appointed must be sent to the President of the College for enrollment as soon thereafter as possible.

4. County Boards of Education must designate which of the appointees are to have the free scholarships and which are to pay tuition. In giving the free scholarships they should be governed mainly by the applicant's financial circumstances and the real purpose for which she comes to the College, giving the preference always to those who come in good faith to prepare themselves for the vocation of teaching or for pursuing some one or another of the industrial arts taught in the school, and whose financial circumstances are such that they can ill afford to pay the the \$40 charged for tuition.

5. County School Commissioners are requested to send to the President of the College the examination paper of each appointee at the same time that he sends her name for enrollment. They are also requested to make recommendations to the President concerning Dormitory appointments, with full information concerning the pupils recommended.

General Regulations.

It is of the highest importance that pupils should be present at the opening of the session and remain until the close.

All pupils who remain absent from the College for ten days from the opening of the session shall, by that absence, forfeit their places; provided, that for good and timely excuse rendered in writing, the President of the College shall have authority to extend the time for which the place may be held for such absent pupil; but in no case shall this time exceed thirty days.

The absence of a few days is a serious loss. The session is too short to be broken into by visits home. Parents are earnestly solicited to assist the officers of the College in maintaining the rules and regulations in regard to leaves of absence.

Pupils in the Industrial Department may have authority to withdraw at any time when evidence is furnished of having finished, to the satisfaction of her instructor, the course upon which she entered.

Pupils are not permitted to receive visits from young gentlemen, nor to spend the night out of the institute. We request the parents not to ask for any departure from this rule. Communications from parents or guardians with reference to visiting or receiving visits by the pupils, should be made direct to the President and not through the medium of the pupil.

It is particularly desirable that parents should remember that while their daughters are in College, their attention and efforts should be concentrated on their studies and industries, and that this cannot be done if they indulge in making and receiving visits.

The health of the student is ever regarded as a matter of the first importance. Every possible care will be taken to secure this. All communications on this subject should be addressed to the Matron.

When parents or guardians find it necessary to send a messenger to communicate with their daughters or wards, or to take them home, they are most respectfully requested to send a letter of introduction and explanation to the President.

Students boarding out in town are under the domestic and social care of the family in which they board; they are in all other matters subject to the same laws as boarders in the Dormitory.

All students are required to attend the church of their choice once every Sunday.

THE GOVERNMENT

is parental; the object is to strengthen the higher motives and develop character. Every pupil will be expected to conform to the laws of courtesy, and kindness in her dealings with officers and associate pupils.

The government is especially lodged in the hands of the President; each member of the Faculty and each officer is in this matter his assistant, and will be expected to discharge such duties as the President may require.

Pupils will be expected to take pleasant, invigorating exercise daily in order to preserve health and vigor.

The rules and regulations are such as are necessary to properly accomplish the object of such an Institution, and for violation of rules, demerits, and other penalties are attached. A faithful record of all these is kept by members of the Faculty, and these are consolidated and embodied in the reports.

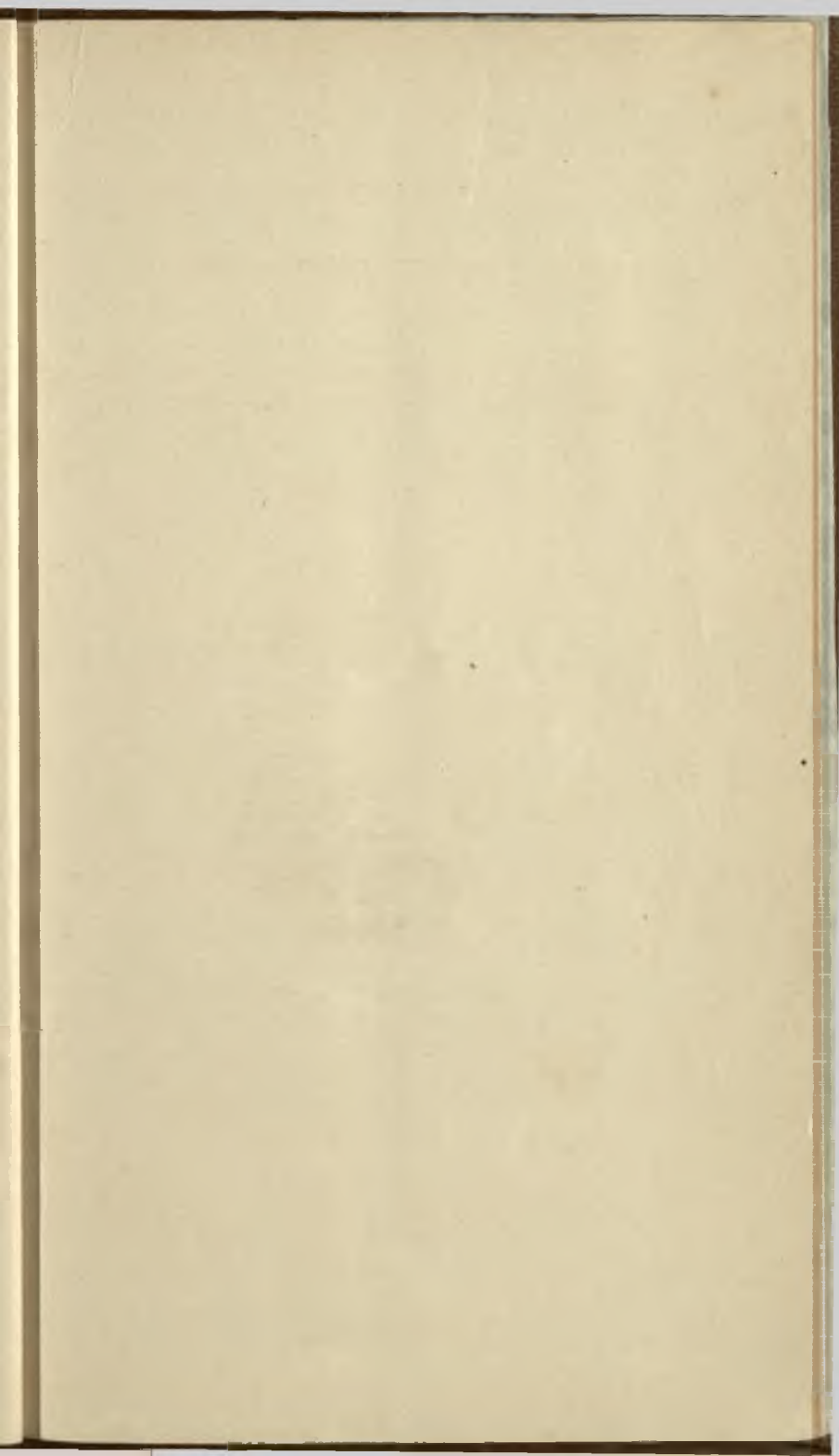
It is the earnest desire and aim of the President and Faculty to induce students to act from a high sense of honor and propriety, and to learn to govern themselves, to do right from the love of right.

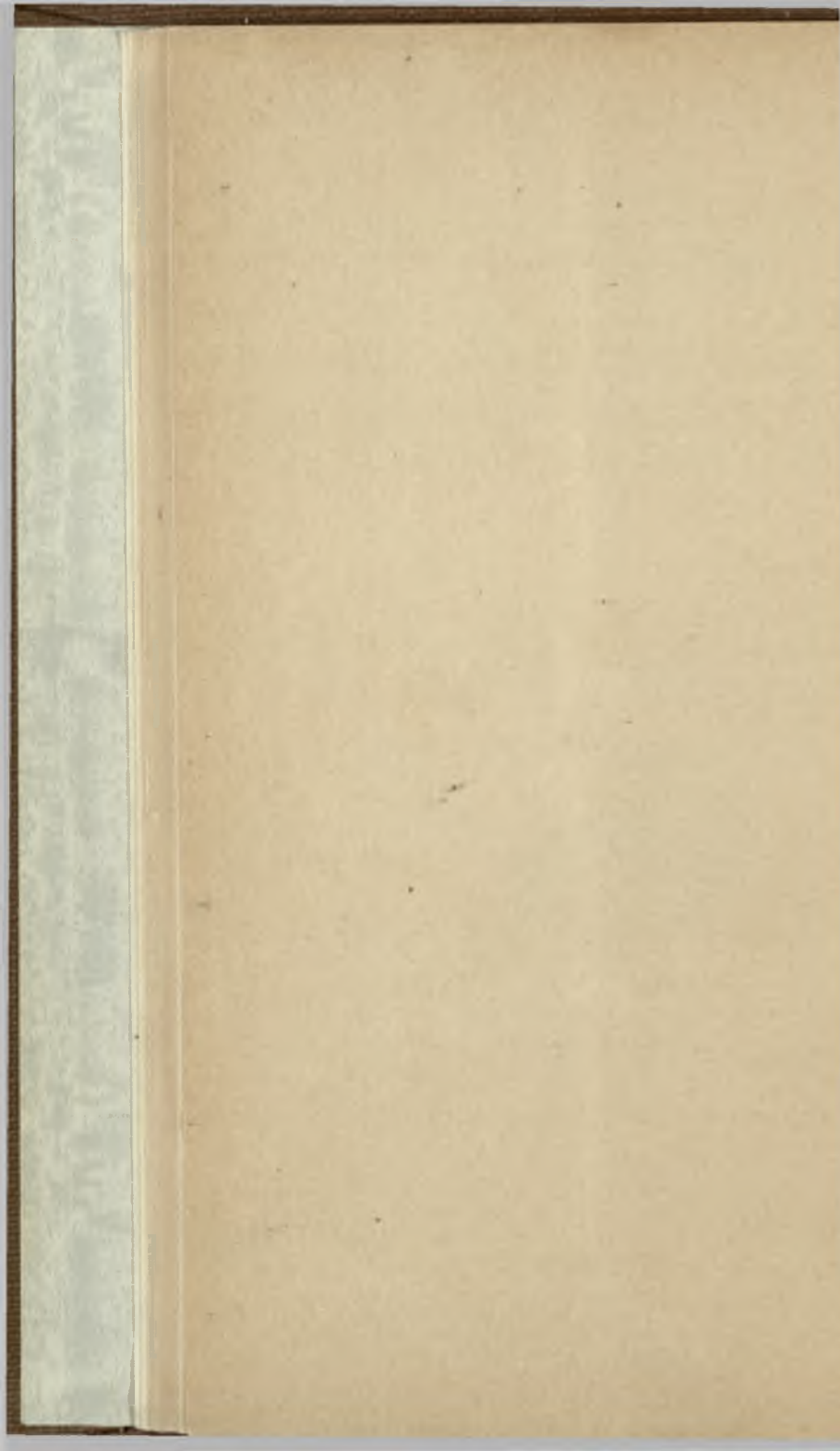
Reports to parents of students' progress and deportment will be made every two months.

Further Information.

Persons wishing fuller or more particular information in regard to the College are cordially invited to correspond with the President. He will be in Milledgeville constantly after the 5th of August, and will be prepared to answer promptly all letters received.







SUPPLEMENT TO THE PROSPECTUS
—OF THE—
Georgia Normal and Industrial College.

COURSE OF STUDY.

UNIFORM DRESS.

BOARDING ARRANGEMENTS.

INSTRUCTIONS TO APPOINTEES.

In accordance with the promise made in the Prospectus which I issued several weeks ago, I send out this supplement to convey to the young ladies who expect to become pupils of the college certain necessary information which it was impossible to give at the time the Prospectus was published.

J. HARRIS CHAPPELL,
Pres't. Georgia Normal and Industrial College.
Milledgeville, Ga., Sept. 1, 1891.

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COURSES OF STUDY

—TO BE PURSUED IN—

The Georgia Normal and Industrial College.

The students who attend this school will, from the very nature of the institution, be divided into three different classes:

1ST:—Those who come mainly for the Industrial instruction; that is those who wish to learn some one or another of the industrial arts taught in the school with a view to practicing the same as a means of livelihood.

2ND:—Those who come mainly for the Normal instruction; that is those who intend to be school teachers, and who come to this college to prepare themselves for that work.

3RD:—Those who come mainly for the General Education; that is those who come to the institution for the same purpose that they would go to any other first rate, high grade female college.

To accommodate these three classes of pupils, the subjects taught in the school will be divided into three courses of study, as follows:

INDUSTRIAL COURSE.

FIRST CLASS,

MATHEMATICS:—Arithmetic—(Robinson's Practical Arithmetic).

ENGLISH:—Reed & Kellogg's Higher Lessons in English. Reading:—Irving's Sketch Book; Longfellow's Evangeline.

LIBRARY
GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
MILLEDGEVILLE, GEORGIA

HISTORY:—Studies in American History, Mary Sheldon Barnes, with collateral reading.

NATURAL SCIENCE:—Physiology—Walker's Physiology, Anatomy and Hygiene.

ART:—Free Hand and Industrial Drawing.

SECOND CLASS.

MATHEMATICS:—Algebra—Wentworth's Complete Algebra.

ENGLISH:—Lockwood's Lessons in English. Reading:—Hawthorne's Tales of the White Hills; Holmes' Poems; Some Standard Periodical of Current Literature.

HISTORY:—History of the United States. (Oral lessons with collateral reading.)

NATURAL SCIENCE:—Physics. (Gage's Physics.)

ART:—Any one of the Industrial Arts that the pupil may wish to pursue.

THIRD CLASS.

MATHEMATICS:—Geometry (Wentworth's Plane Geometry.)

ENGLISH:—Miklejohn's English Language. Reading: Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress; Lowell's Vision of Sir Launfal; Bryant's Thanatopsis and other poems.

HISTORY:—History of Ancient Eastern Nations, of Greece, and of Rome by oral Lessons and collateral reading.

NATURAL SCIENCE:—Chemistry. (Remsen's Chemistry.)

ART:—Any one of the industrial arts the pupil may wish to pursue.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

The following Industrial Arts will be taught in this course:—Stenography, typewriting, telegraphy, book-keeping, dress-making, industrial drawing and designing. Each pupil is allowed to choose for herself which one or more of these she will study.

Any pupil of average aptitude who will apply herself with diligence can, in the course of one year, become highly proficient in any one of these industrial arts,

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besides carrying on at the same time the highly beneficial course of accompanying study.

Pupils who wish to give their time mainly to the industrial arts will not be required to pursue the full course of accompanying study but may, with the advice and consent of the President, select such branches as may be deemed most important.

Pupils of adult age may, with consent of the President, devote themselves exclusively to the industrial arts. In such cases proficiency may be acquired in much less time than a year.

NORMAL COURSE.

FIRST CLASS.

MATHEMATICS:--Algebra.--(Wentworth's Complete Algebra).

ENGLISH:--Lockwood's Lessons in English. Reading:--Hawthorne's Tales of the White Hills; Holmes' Poems; Some Standard Periodical of Current Literature.

HISTORY:--History of the United States--(Oral Lessons with Collateral Reading).

NATURAL SCIENCE:--Gage's Physics.

ART:--Free Hand and Industrial Drawing.

PEDAGOGICS:--School Management--(Baldwin's Art of School Management and Oral Lessons).

SECOND CLASS.

MATHEMATICS:--Geometry.--Wentworth's Plane Geometry.

ENGLISH.--Miklejohn's English Language. Reading:--Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress; Lowell's Visions of Sir Launfal; Bryant's Thanatopsis and other poems.

HISTORY:--History of Ancient Eastern Nations; of Greece; of Rome:--(Oral Lessons and Collateral Reading).

THIRD CLASS

MATHEMATICS:--Trigonometry. (Robinson's Plane Trigonometry).

ENGLISH:—Genung's Rhetoric. Reading: Plutarch's Lives; Select Plays of Shakespeare.

HISTORY:—History of England. (Montgomery's Leading Facts of English History.)

NATURAL SCIENCE:—Geology. (Dana's New Text-Book on Geology.) Astronomy (Oral Lessons.)

PEDAGOGICS:—History of Education. (Gabriel Com-payer's History of Pedagogy) Training in Model School.

ART:—Cooking (Lectures and Practical Lessons.)

NOTE:—The following studies in the second class were omitted at the proper place:

NATURAL SCIENCE:—Chemistry. (Remsen's Chemistry.)

PEDAGOGICS:—Psychology. Art of Teaching. Training in Model School.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

Latin and French are optional to pupils in this department of the college. Every normal student is urgently advised to take at least a brief course in Latin, if she can find time for it.

Normal pupils beginning with the second or third year classes will be required to take a condensed course in the pedagogic studies of the previous years before receiving their certificate of graduation.

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

FRESHMAN.

MATHEMATICS:—Algebra—(Wentworth's Complete Algebra.)

ENGLISH:—Lockwood's Lessons in English. Reading:—Hawthorne's Tales of the White Hills; Holmes' Poems; Some Standard Periodical of Current Literature.

HISTORY:—History of the United States.—(Oral Lessons with collateral reading.)

NATURAL SCIENCE:—Physics.—(Gage's Physics.)

LATIN:—Collar and Daniel's Beginner; Greenough's Grammar.

ART:—Freehand and Industrial Drawing.

SOPHOMORE.

MATHEMATICS.—Geometry.—(Wentworth's Plane Geometry.)

ENGLISH:—Miklejohn's English Language.—Reading Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, Lowell's Vision of Sir Launfal, Bryant's Thanatopsis and other poems.

HISTORY:—History of Ancient Eastern Nations, of Greece and of Rome, (Oral lessons with collateral reading.)

NATURAL SCIENCE:—Chemistry. (Remsen's Chemistry.)

LATIN:—Grammar, Cæsar, Collar's Prose Composition.

JUNIOR.

MATHEMATICS:—Trigonometry (Robinson's Plane Trigonometry.)

ENGLISH:—Genung's Rhetoric. Reading: Plutarch's Lives, Select plays of Shakespeare.

HISTORY:—History of England. (Montgomery's Leading Facts of English History and Oral Lessons.)

NATURAL SCIENCE:—Geology. (Dana's New Text Book of Geology.) Astronomy (Oral Lessons.)

LATIN:—Grammar, Virgil's Æneid, Cicero, Composition and Prosody.

SENIOR.

MATHEMATICS.—Analytical Geometry.

ENGLISH:—Critical study of select works of Chaucer, Spencer, Milton, Carlyle, Emerson, Ruskin, Tennyson and Browning.

HISTORY:—Leading Historical Events of the 19th century down to the Present time. (Oral Lessons) Constitutional History of the United States, (Oral Lessons and Fiske's Civil Government.)

NATURAL SCIENCE:—Physical Geology. (Maury's Physical Geography and Oral Lessons.)

LATIN:—Horace's Odes, Ovid's Metamorphosis, Livy's Historia, Composition and Prosody.

ART:—Cooking (Lectures and Practical Lessons.)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

Pupils may with the consent of the President take French in the place of Latin in this course. This substitution, however, will be discouraged, and will be allowed only in exceptional cases and for good reasons. The educational value of Latin is many times greater than that of French or of any modern language, and it is the purpose of the authorities of this institution to make it, after the present session, obligatory upon all pupils in the collegiate department.

Pupils will be encouraged to take French *in addition to* Latin whenever they find that they have time for both.

Pupils completing in a satisfactory manner the full course of collegiate study will be awarded a Diploma.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE COURSES OF STUDY.

By comparing these courses of study it will be seen that in many particulars they are identical. The likeness and difference may be seen at a glance; the reasons for them will be plain on a little reflection, and we presume requires no explanation. It will be observed that the principal lines of differentiation are the Industrial Arts, Pedagogics, and Latin, which characterize respectively the three courses of study.

What is called the First Class of the Industrial Course is practically a Preparatory Class for any one of the courses.

Normal pupils may, when prepared to do so, combine the Pedagogics of the Third Normal Class with the Senior Collegiate studies instead of with the Juniors as indicated, and so on.

Pupils of all classes will be thoroughly and carefully instructed in English Composition.

Normal pupils under the "Art of Teaching" will receive special instruction in Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography.

Pupils are reminded to note well the text books that are to be used, and to bring with them such as they already have.

UNIFORM DRESS.

As stated in the Prospectus pupils will be required to wear a uniform on all occasions during the session of the College. Two suits will be required; one for fatigue or every day purposes, and one for full dress occasions. The following directions must be followed in getting the

FATIGUE UNIFORM.

MATERIAL:—Any suitable cloth of same color, as nearly as possible, as the accompanying sample, but of less expensive material. Light weight flannel is suggested, but each pupil may suit her own taste in this matter, provided the material be something plain and inexpensive and of the same shade, as nearly as possible, as the accompanying sample. The entire dress, linings, trimmings and all, should not cost more than \$3.50.

It must be made up as follows:

WAIST:—Blouse, rather close fitting; shirt sleeves full at the top; sailor collar, trimmings according to taste, but must be plain and simple; brown covered buttons, not crocheted.

SKIRT:—Close fitting; box plaits in the back; two or three ruffles 2 inches wide around front widths at the bottom.

N. B.—The pupil must get this dress at home and bring it with her ready made when she comes to the college.

FULL DRESS UNIFORM

MATERIAL:—Brown cashmere, identically like sample. Arrangements will be made directly with the factories to furnish this cloth at greatly reduced rates especially for this college, and the merchants of Milledgeville have agreed to sell it to no other persons except our pupils.

STYLE:—This dress will be made like the fatigue suit in a general way, differing only in details of trimming, and ornamentation. It will be gathered at the waist with a silk sash tied at the left side and falling below the knee with one loop and two ends, the ends to be tied with silk balls. The dress will be furnished with the nicest quality of lining and trimmings, and will be cut, fit and made up at the college in the very best style under the direct supervision of Mrs. T. F. Crowell, teacher of dress making in the institution.

This elegant and becoming costume, all complete, will cost at the college not more than twelve or thirteen dollars, probably less; the exact fac-simile of it would cost at least twenty-five dollars in any city in Georgia.

After wearing the suit as full dress one season it will answer admirably, by simply removing the sash, for a fatigue or everyday suit the next season.

N. B.—This suit must be purchased and made at the College. It can be done much more cheaply and satisfactorily there than is possible at home. Each girl's measure will be taken as soon as she arrives, and the suit will be made up immediately.

HAT:—The Oxford Student's cap will be worn on all dress occasions. No other head covering will be allowed outside the college grounds. The caps will be made to order especially for this College by the factory in Philadelphia. The cost will be about two dollars apiece. With ordinarily good usage one cap will last the entire year.

RULES IN REGARD TO UNIFORMS

Pupils will be required to wear the uniform at all time during the session of the college. This rule will be rigidly enforced, and will apply to Milledgeville girls who attend the school as well as to those from a distance.

Pupils are forbidden to dispose of their cast off uniforms, or any part thereof, to servants or other persons about Milledgeville and vicinity.

Pupils must pay for their full dress uniform in cash: one half when the measure is taken, and one half when the suit is delivered.

BOARDING ARRANGEMENTS.

Only a limited number of pupils—not more than fifty—can be accommodated in the College Dormitory. As to charges at the Dormitory and how the places are assigned, see Prospectus.

Good board can be obtained in the best families in Milledgeville for \$12 50 a month, not including washing. This is the universal price. Board in private families must invariably be paid one month in advance

INSTRUCTIONS TO APPOINTEES.

Write to me at once, giving me your age, where you have been educated, your advancement in scholarship, for what special purpose you wish to come to this school, and for what class you think you are prepared. [Read carefully "Courses of Study."]

Say whether you would rather board in a private family or at the Dormitory, and if at the Dormitory tell me what recommendations you have for an appointment to that place.

Bring from home with you the following articles: One pair of sheets, one pair of pillow cases, one pair of blankets, one bed-spread, six towels, six napkins, two clothes bags, a teaspoon, knife and fork; the spoon and fork must either be silver or silver plated.

All clothing and silver-ware must be plainly marked with owner's name.

Send me the number of your hat in order that your uniform cap may be made to order for you by the time you get here.

When you come be sure to bring money enough with you to pay all cash charges as required, [see Prospectus and this Supplement] and also enough to pay cash for such books and stationary as you may need.

If you passed the examination and failed to get one of the regular appointments, write to me and I will try to get you in to fill a vacancy from some other county.

Yours Truly,

J. HARRIS CHAPPELL.