

CATALOGUE
OF
WASHINGTON AND LEE
UNIVERSITY,

LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE, 1897,

AND

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR 1897-98.

ROANOKE, VA. :
THE STONE PRINTING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
1897.

CALENDAR

1897

EXAMINATIONS OF SECOND TERM BEGIN Sat., March 20
 SUSPENSION Thurs., April 1
 THIRD TERM BEGINS 9 A. M., Fri., April 2
 EXAMINATIONS OF THIRD TERM BEGIN Tues., June 1
 BACCALAUREATE SERMON 11 A. M., Sun., June 13
 ADDRESS BEFORE THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN
 ASSOCIATION 9 P. M., Sun., June 13
 FINAL CELEBRATION OF THE LITERARY SOCIETIES
 9 P. M., Mon., June 14
 STATED MEETING OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES . 10 A. M., Tues., June 15
 ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
 6 P. M., Tues., June 15
 ANNUAL ADDRESS BEFORE THE ALUMNI ASSOCIA-
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 COMMENCEMENT DAY, CLOSING EXERCISES OF THE
 SESSION, ADDRESS BEFORE THE LITERARY
 SOCIETIES 11 A. M., Wed., June 16
 ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS Tues. and Wed., Sept. 8-9
 SESSION 1897-98 BEGINS 9 A. M., Thurs., Sep. 9.
 EXAMINATIONS OF FIRST TERM BEGIN Mon., Dec. 13
 CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY BEGINS 3 P. M., Thurs., Dec. 23

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SECOND TERM BEGINS 9 A. M., Tues., Jan. 4
 LEE MEMORIAL DAY, SUSPENSION Wed., Jan. 19
 ANNIVERSARY OF THE GRAHAM-LEE SOCIETY 8 P. M., Wed., Jan. 19
 WASHINGTON MEMORIAL DAY, SUSPENSION . . Tues., Feb. 22
 ANNIVERSARY OF THE WASHINGTON LITERARY
 SOCIETY 8 P. M., Tues., Feb. 22
 EXAMINATIONS OF SECOND TERM BEGIN Mon., March 21
 SUSPENSION Fri., April 1
 THIRD TERM BEGINS 9 A. M., Sat., April 2
 EXAMINATIONS OF THIRD TERM BEGIN Tues., May 31
 BACCALAUREATE SERMON 11 A. M., Sun., June 12
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ITEMS IN THE HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The germ of Washington and Lee University was a mathematical and classical school called The Augusta Academy, established in 1749 by Robert Alexander and first located near Spottswood, in Augusta County, and near the interlacings of the head springs of the Shenandoah on the eastward and the James River on the westward. It was the first classical school in the Valley of Virginia, and was continued by an uninterrupted succession of principals and assistant instructors, on successive sites, increasing in usefulness and influence until it gradually developed into Washington and Lee University.

Robert Alexander was educated at the University of Edinburgh. He was of the "Scotch Irish" immigration which settled in the Valley of Virginia. He located in Augusta County about 1743.

As principal of Augusta Academy Mr. Alexander was succeeded by Rev. John Brown, D. D., his pastor, who was called to Providence and Timber Ridge Churches in 1753. The Academy was removed and was located for a while at or near Old Providence Church, whence it was moved to Mount Pleasant, near Fairfield, and hence was sometimes called the Mount Pleasant Academy. The move to Mount Pleasant brought the Academy within the bounds of Rockbridge County; it took place between 1764 and 1774, the latter being the year in which William Graham, the first Rector of the chartered Academy, began his connection with the School. The name Liberty Hall was chosen on, or before, May 13th, 1776, while the Academy was at Mount Pleasant; Lexington, the County seat of Rockbridge, received its name the following year; the two names were born of the same patriotic spirit, and probably influenced General Washington in favor of the School. In 1777, the

Academy was moved from Mount Pleasant to a point near Timber Ridge Church, where it remained until 1780, which is the date of its removal to a place near Lexington, where it became a chartered institution in 1782. The stone building, the ruins of which are still to be seen to the northwest of Lexington, was built in 1793, and accidentally burned December 24, 1802. In the following year the Academy was located within the corporate limits of Lexington, the school being conducted in a rented building on Washington Street. Before the end of 1804, buildings were constructed on the present grounds of the University, to which the Academy was then moved.

The first considerable amount of property given to the School was that given by George Washington, which still yields an annual income of \$3000 to Washington and Lee University. In recognition of his services in the Revolution, the General Assembly of Virginia, in 1784, presented to him shares in two canal companies, the Potomac Company and the James River Company. Washington refused to accept these shares for his own use, writing :

"When I was called to the station with which I am honored, during the late conflict for our liberties, to the diffidence which I had so many reasons to feel in accepting it, I thought it my duty to join a firm resolution to shut my hand against every pecuniary recompense ; to this resolution I have invariably adhered ; from this resolution (if I had the inclination) I do not feel at liberty to depart. But if it should please the General Assembly to permit me to turn the destination of the fund vested in me, from my private emoluments, to objects of a public nature, it will be my study in selecting these, to prove the sincerity of my gratitude for the honor conferred on me, by preferring such as may appear most subservient to the enlightened and patriotic views of the Legislature."

The General Assembly complied with the wish of Washington, who, about ten years later, requested the Legislature to decide upon the disposition to be made of the shares. The Legislature was not able to agree, and referred the matter back to Washington, with the suggestion that he

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should bestow the gift upon some seminary of learning in the upper country. His attention was then called to Liberty Hall Academy by General Andrew Moore, of Rockbridge, and General Francis Preston, of Washington County, both at that time representatives in Congress. And on January 5, 1796, at the suggestion of General Moore, the Trustees of the Academy met and adopted the following address, which was prepared by William Graham, who was then Rector :

The Trustees of Liberty Hall Academy, in Rockbridge County and State of Virginia, to His Excellency, George Washington, President of the United States of America.

Sir :—We have lately heard of your generous and disinterested conduct, in refusing as private emolument the shares in the Potomac and James River Companies, presented to you by the Legislature of Virginia as a testimony of their approbation and gratitude.

We have also heard of the wise and beneficent purposes to which you wished to have the profits arising from these shares applied, the endowment of a seminary on the waters of each of these rivers for the education of youth, and that you referred the appropriation of the hundred shares in the James River Company to the wisdom of the Legislature of Virginia, who, after deliberating on the important subject, agreed that the whole should be applied to one seminary up the country; but some difference of opinion arising respecting the particular place to which it should be applied, referred the ultimate decision to your Excellency.

Supposing our information just, we are constrained by the duty we owe the public, as well as the seminary we have long had the honor to patronize, to address you on this very interesting subject.

And here we cannot allow ourselves to think it proper to pray you to grant the donation for the support of education in this seminary as a matter of honor and emolument to ourselves or emolument to the neighborhood where it stands. This would be selfish and invidious, and inconsistent with the feelings of that mind which always overlooks private interest to embrace and secure the public good.

We beg only to state a few facts for your Excellency's information, that you may be enabled to decide the important question with greater precision.

From a conviction of the necessity and utility of a public seminary to complete the education of youth in this upper part of the State, as early as the year seventeen hundred and seventy-six, a seminary, before conducted in these parts under the form of a grammar school, received the nominal title of an academy, and money was

collected to purchase the beginnings of a library, and some of the most essential parts of a mathematical and philosophical apparatus.

The question then was, where should the seminary be fixed? Staunton was proposed by some to be the proper place, as the most ancient and populous town, and nearest the center of population in the upper part of the State, as it then stood. But, considering that a public seminary which was to be of permanent duration and general utility ought not to be affected by local circumstances arising from temporary causes, and viewing the extensive lands upon the drains of Holstein to the southwest, and of the Kanawha to the west, we were of opinion that the time was not very far distant when the population upon these lands must equal, if not exceed, the population upon the drains of the Potomac to the northeast, upon one of which drains Staunton stands. We therefore considered the waters of James River as forming a kind of natural and common center. We also felt a conviction that the extensive and fertile lands upon James River would, at a period not far remote, point out the necessity and practicability of rendering its streams navigable above the mountains, and we have been happy in seeing our expectations realizing every day.

We therefore concluded that some spot in that tract of country now known by Rockbridge County would be the proper place. We therefore organized the Seminary and set it in motion, hoping that the public would one day aid our exertions and enable us to perfect what has been honestly begun.

Through the calamities of a long and dangerous war and the deceptions of a paper currency, together with other misfortunes, great obstructions were experienced; but being happy in able and diligent teachers, we were enabled to preserve the Academy in a state of considerable reputation and usefulness until the year seventeen hundred and eighty-two, when we were aided by an act of incorporation from the Legislature of Virginia, which was the first granted after the Revolution.

In seventeen hundred and ninety-three we found it necessary to fix the spot where the building should finally stand, which was determined to be in that fine tract of country formerly known by the name of Woods Creek lands, in the forks of James River, one mile from the navigation of the north branch and on an eminence about three-quarters of a mile from Lexington, so that whilst it enjoys an extensive prospect of the circumjacent country, and a view of the town, it has, agreeably to its great design, an undisturbed retirement for study.

The situation of the neighborhood for health and fertility, as well as pleasantness, yields to no lands in the upper parts of the State.

If our information of the state of the dispute respecting the place as it existed before the Legislature be accurate, it went a great way to determine the propriety of our original opinion. It is said that Fincastle on the one side and Staunton on the other were the

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There is one fact more which we would beg leave to state. In seventeen hundred and ninety-three, by voluntary contributions and some sacrifice of private property, we were enabled to erect and finish plain but neat buildings, sufficiently capacious to accommodate between forty and fifty students, and the business of education is now in full train, and the Seminary in as high reputation as could be expected without funds. Many young gentlemen have finished their education here who are now serving their country with reputation and usefulness in different professional departments, and a number are now collected from distant parts of the country for the same end.

The buildings and other furniture of the Academy could not be estimated at much less than two thousand pounds. If the seat of the Academy is changed the young gentlemen must be interrupted for some time in their studies and the buildings totally lost, as they can be applied to no other purpose. The destruction of so much property, procured with considerable difficulty, unless a much greater preponderating good can be secured to the public, will, doubtless, be seriously weighed. And as the public good is the only object which can influence your determination, it is unnecessary to add anything further; but fully confiding in your wisdom, we shall entirely acquiesce in your decision.

That all possible happiness, present and future, may attend your person, and every public blessing your administration, is the desire and prayer of your Excellency's humble servants, the Trustees of Liberty Hall.

By order and in behalf of the Board.

WILLIAM GRAHAM, *C. M.*

SAMUEL HOUSTON, *C. B. T.*

January, 1796.

In a letter to Governor Brooke, dated September 15, 1796, written in Philadelphia, Washington says: "I have upon the fullest consideration of all circumstances destined those shares to the use of Liberty Hall Academy in Rock-bridge County," and in Washington's will the bequest is confirmed in the following words:

"Item—The hundred shares which I hold in the James River Company I have given and now confirm in perpetuity to and for the use and benefit of Liberty Hall Academy, in the County of Rock-bridge, in the Commonwealth of Virginia."

The Trustees of the Academy, in recognition of this generous gift, sent to Washington the following address, which was reported and agreed to at their meeting on April 12, 1798 :

Sir.—It was not earlier than September, 1797, that we were officially informed of your liberal donation to Liberty Hall Academy.

Permit us, as its immediate guardians, to perform the pleasing duty of expressing those sentiments of gratitude which so generous an act naturally inspires. We have long been sensible of the disadvantages to which literary institutions are necessarily subjected whilst dependent on precarious funds for their support. Reflecting particularly on the many difficulties through which this Seminary has been conducted since the first moments of its existence, we cannot but be greatly affected by an event which secures to it a permanent and independent establishment. Convinced as we are that public prosperity and security are intimately connected with the diffusion of knowledge, we look around with the highest satisfaction on its rapid advances in these United States, unfeignedly rejoicing that the citizen who has long been distinguished as the assertor of the liberties of his country, adds to this illustrious character the no less illustrious one of patron of the arts and of literature. And we trust that no effort will be wanting on our part to encourage whatever branches of knowledge may be of general utility.

That you may long enjoy, besides the uninterrupted blessings of health and repose, the superior happiness which none but those who deserve it can enjoy, and which arises from the reflection of having virtuously and eminently promoted the best interests of mankind, is the fervent prayer of the trustees of Washington Academy, late Liberty Hall.

By order of the Board. SAMUEL HOUSTON, *Clerk.*
His Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, *late President of the U. S. A.*

Washington acknowledged this address by the following letter :

MOUNT VERNON, *17th June, 1798.*

Gentlemen.—Unaccountable as it may seem, it is nevertheless true that the address with which you were pleased to honor me, dated the 12th of April, never came into my hands until the 14th instant.

To promote literature in this rising empire and to encourage the arts have ever been amongst the warmest wishes of my heart, and if the donation which the generosity of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Virginia has enabled me to bestow on Liberty Hall—now by your politeness called Washington Academy—is likely to prove a means to accomplishing these ends, it will contribute to the gratification of my desires.

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Sentiments like those which have flowed from your pen excite my gratitude, whilst I offer my best vows for the prosperity of the Academy and for the honor and happiness of those under whose auspices it is conducted.

GO. WASHINGTON.

Trustees of Washington Academy.

These shares were afterwards retired, and by solemn compact on the part of the Legislature of Virginia, in consideration of "retiring" this stock of the "old" James River Company, the Treasury of the Commonwealth is to pay to Washington and Lee University six per cent. interest on the sum of fifty thousand dollars, annually forever.

The "Cincinnati Society," composed of surviving officers of the Revolutionary War, decided in 1802 to dissolve the association and assign their funds to some benevolent object. The trustees of this institution thereupon appointed a committee to confer with the Society, and the result was that the Cincinnati Society, influenced as they declared by the example of Washington, their leader, and by a desire to promote his patriotic purpose, appointed the residue of their funds to Washington Academy, as is shown by the resolution adopted at their meeting in Richmond on December 13, 1802.

2. That the object of appropriation of the funds of the Society be the Seminary of learning in the County of Rockbridge, denominated Washington Academy (to which the shares of the James River Company, heretofore vested in our late illustrious leader and hero, General Washington, have by him been appropriated), subject to such charges of a charitable nature as have been or may be adopted by this Society.

This endowment amounts to more than twenty-five thousand dollars.

John Robinson, a native of Ireland, a trustee of the College, a soldier under Washington, filled with love and veneration for his virtues, and a laudable zeal to further promote the noble purpose of the Father of his Country, in 1826 bequeathed to Washington College his whole estate, amounting to forty-six thousand five hundred dollars.

Thus thrice endowed by the sages and patriots of the Revolution, the school located at Lexington, in the Valley

of Virginia, near the interlacings of the headwaters of the Shenandoah and the James Rivers, amidst singularly beautiful and inspiring scenery and most salubrious climate, grew apace in usefulness and renown.

At the close of the Civil War, the College being without income or credit, borrowed money for the repair of the buildings, on the private credit of members of the Board of Trustees.

On August 4, 1865, General Robert E. Lee was elected President, and notified as follows :

LEXINGTON, VA., Aug. 5th, 1865.

To General ROBERT E. LEE, Cumberland :

Sir :—The Board of Trustees of Washington College, Virginia, on the 4th inst., unanimously elected you President of that institution, and commissioned the undersigned to communicate the fact to you, and to solicit the honor of your acceptance. We beg leave to assure you, General, that the Board could not possibly have devolved upon us a more grateful task than to be their organ in communicating to you this humble but most sincere tribute to your merits, and we beg further to say that we will derive the most profound gratification from your permission to announce to them and to the country your acceptance of the position assigned you. We have to deplore that the emoluments of the office now tendered to you are so very far below your just and universally acknowledged claims upon the confidence, the gratitude and the affections of your country ; yet we dare cherish the hope that, in inviting you to dedicate your labors to the inculcation of the truths of science on the minds of the youth of our State, we attempt no vain or presumptuous task. While so many other literary institutions of our beloved State lie crushed and bleeding under the iron hoof of war, Washington College, though a great sufferer from the havoc and devastation everywhere left in its train, is still blessed with a vigorous vitality, and needs only the aid of your illustrious character and transcendent scientific attainments to reanimate her drooping fortunes and restore her to more than her pristine usefulness and prosperity.

With sentiments of profound respect, we have the honor to be,
Your friends and obedient servants,

JOHN W. BROCKENBROUGH, *Rector*.
S. McD. REID,
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After carefully considering the subject, General Lee accepted in the following letter :

POWHATAN COUNTY, 24th August, 1865.

Gentlemen:—I have delayed for some days replying to your letter of the 5th inst., informing me of my election by the Board of Trustees to the Presidency of Washington College, from a desire to give the subject due consideration. Fully impressed with the responsibilities of the office, I have feared that I should be unable to discharge its duties to the satisfaction of the Trustees or to the benefit of the country. The proper education of youth requires not only great ability, but I fear more strength than I now possess, for I do not feel able to undergo the labor of conducting classes in regular courses of instruction. I could not, therefore, undertake more than the general administration and supervision of the institution. There is another subject which has caused me serious reflection, and is, I think, worthy of the consideration of the Board. Being excluded from the terms of amnesty in the proclamation of the President of the United States of the 29th of May last, and an object of censure to a portion of the country, I have thought it probable that my occupation of the position of President might draw upon the College a feeling of hostility, and I should therefore cause injury to an institution which it would be my highest desire to advance. I think it the duty of every citizen, in the present condition of the country, to do all in his power to aid in the restoration of peace and harmony, and in no way to oppose the policy of the State or General Governments directed to that object. It is particularly incumbent upon those charged with the instruction of the young to set them an example of submission to authority, and I could not consent to be the cause of animadversion upon the College.

Should you, however, take a different view, and think that my services in the position tendered me by the Board will be advantageous to the College and country, I will yield to your judgment and accept it. Otherwise I must most respectfully decline the office.

Begging you to express to the Trustees of the College my heartfelt gratitude for the honor conferred upon me, and requesting you to accept my cordial thanks for the kind manner in which you have communicated its decision, I am, gentlemen, with great respect,

Your most obedient servant,

R. E. LEE.

Messrs. John W. Brockenbrough, *Rector*, S McD. Reid, Alfred Leyburn, Horatio Thompson, D. D., Bolivar Christian, T. J. Kirkpatrick, *Committee*.

General Lee was formally installed President of Washington College, October 2, 1865, a position which he held until his death in 1870.

The General Assembly of Virginia in 1871 changed the name of the institution to its present corporate title, "THE WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY," blending the names of the great benefactor who had first placed the institution on a solid basis and the President who had resuscitated it after the ravages of war. In the same year General G. W. Custis Lee succeeded his father as President of Washington and Lee University.

In addition to the munificent gifts already mentioned, it is deemed proper to note more recent contributions to the funds of the institution. The names, however, can be here inserted of those only whose contributions exceed or approximate \$5,000.

HON. CYRUS H. MCCORMICK, Chicago, \$20,500.

TRUSTEES of Estate of HON. CYRUS H. MCCORMICK, \$20,000.

MR. W. W. CORCORAN, Washington City, \$30,000.

COL. THOMAS A. SCOTT, Philadelphia, \$60,000.

MR. R. H. BAYLY, New Orleans (a bequest of which one-half has already been realized), \$70,000.

HON. GEORGE PEABODY, London (value at time of donation, in 1869, less expenses of litigation), about \$250,000.

MR. RATHMELL WILSON, Philadelphia, a large and valuable library of scientific and literary works, estimated at \$6,000 to \$8,000.

DR. W. N. MERCER, New Orleans, one thousand volumes of select and especially valuable books, and several oil paintings of great historical interest.

MR. LEWIS BROOKS, Rochester, N. Y., for the Museum, and its arrangement, as particularly described elsewhere in this catalogue, sums aggregating \$25,000.

MR. WARREN NEWCOMB, New York, \$10,000.

MRS. JOSEPHINE LOUISE NEWCOMB, New York, "Newcomb Hall," built at a cost of \$20,000, as a tribute of affection and honor to the memory of her husband, the late Warren Newcomb, Esq.

Mrs. M. J. YOUNG and other ladies of Texas, a large and costly organ for the Lee Memorial Chapel.

MR. H. H. HOUSTON, Philadelphia, has given the sum of \$7,000, the interest on which is applied to the support of the Howard Houston Fellowship.

VINCENT L. BRADFORD, LL. D., D. C. L., a distinguished citizen of Philadelphia, in 1884, gave by his will to the University his law library, containing more than one thousand volumes, his splendid collection of paintings, and one-half of his large estate, after the payment of certain annuities—all subject to a power of appointment conferred on his widow. The expressed purpose of the gift is the endow-

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ment of a chair of "Civil Law and Equity Jurisprudence," to be called by the name of the donor; and if the fund prove sufficient, the endowment of the "Bradford Chair of Constitutional and International Law." And the will requires that the law library and paintings shall be kept up by the University by the appropriation annually of the sums of \$400 and \$500 respectively.

MRS. EVELINA H. BIRELY, Baltimore, \$5,000 for the support of "The Luther Severs Birely Scholarship."

COL. J. H. MAPLESON, New York, gave, in 1883, a sum which, with accrued interest, is now \$5,000, which supports "The Mapleson Scholarship."

MRS. MARY B. ROSS, Charlottesville, Va., a legacy of \$5,000 to establish "The James McDowell Scholarship," in memory of her father.

MRS. CAROLINE DONOVAN, Baltimore, a legacy of \$10,000.

MRS. JULIET S. BRADFORD, Philadelphia, \$5,000 to establish "The Vincent L. Bradford Scholarship," endowed in honor of the name of her venerated husband.

The friends of the University in various parts of the country will be gratified by the strong testimony to its claims on the confidence of the public at large which is afforded in the high character of these its patrons, as well as in the extent of their liberality on its behalf. Decisive as this testimony must be regarded, it would yet be greatly strengthened by adding the names, with the generous contributions, of other patrons, the number of whom prevents a more particular notice of their benefactions.

CORPORATION.

Legal Title: "THE WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY."

JUDGE WILLIAM McLAUGHLIN, RECTOR, 1888.

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*General John Echols died May 24, 1896.

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SIDNEY

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JAMES

HENRY

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JOH

*Dean of the La
Law, a*

DAVID

Thom

HENRY AL

EDWIN

*Died February 13.

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(WITH DATE OF APPOINTMENT.)

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FACULTY.

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Peabody Professor of Latin.

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Assistant Custodian of Reading Room.

D., 1894,

Ph. D., 1895,

English.

L., 1896,

A., 1891,

Mathematics.

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A. B., 1895,

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Bayly Professor of Chemistry.

WILLIAM SPENSER CURRELL, M. A., Ph. D., 1895,
Professor of Modern Languages and English.

JOHN WILLIAM DAVIS, A. B., B. L., 1896,

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Professor of English Literature.

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OSCAR, Ph.D., 1902,
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JOHN, Ph.D., 1903,
Professor of German.

WILLIAM, Ph.D., 1904,
Professor of French.

WILLIAM WILSON, Ph.D., 1905,
Professor of Italian.

Assistant Custodian of Records

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h. D., 1895,
English.

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GEN. G. W. C. LEE tendered his resignation as president of the University on December 29, 1896, to go into effect on July 1, 1897. His resignation was accepted, and he was elected president emeritus.

HON. WM. L. WILSON, of West Virginia, was elected president on February 11, and will enter upon the duties of his office on July 1, 1897.

WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY, }
April 15, 1897.

ABB

CE—Civil Engineering
C—Chemistry.
G—Greek.
GB—Geology and Bi
H—History.

Name.

Allan, John Prest
Anderson, Wm. D
Armistead, Jacob
(*W. & L. U.*)

Bachman, Nathan
Barclay, David M
Barret, LeRoy C
Batchelor, Van A
Baxter, Joshua G
Birch, Alex. Clith
(*Univ. of*)

Blain, Robert Wal
Bosshardt, Frank
Bowen, James Wa
Bowen, Thompson
Brewer, Oscar Clev
(*National No*)

Bronaugh, Minor
Brooke, George M
Brundidge, John P
Bryan, Frederick A
Burke, Cecil Henr
(*Univ. of*)

Burr, Borden Hugl

Cameron, Don. Ker
(*Occidental*)

Campbell, Robert
Capito, Gustav Ber
Chermide, Herber
Cochran, Ralph O

STUDENTS.

ABBREVIATIONS OF DEPARTMENTS.

CE—Civil Engineering.	L—Latin.
C—Chemistry.	M—Mathematics.
G—Greek.	ML—Modern Languages and English
GB—Geology and Biology.	P—Philosophy.
H—History.	PS—Physics.

Name.	Residence.	Department.	Session.
Allan, John Preston . . .	<i>Lexington, Va.</i> . . .	I, G, ML, H.	2
Anderson, Wm. Dan. Alex. . .	<i>Lexington, Va.</i> . . .	I, ML.	I
Armistead, Jacob D. M., A. B.	<i>Lynchburg, Va.</i> . . .	ML, H.	7
	<i>(W. & L. Univ.)</i>		
Bachman, Nathan Lynn . . .	<i>Chattanooga, Tenn.</i> . . .	I, P, C, GB.	I
Barclay, David Moore . . .	<i>Lexington, Va.</i> . . .	H, P, GB.	4
Barret, LeRoy Carr . . .	<i>Pattonville, Mo.</i> . . .	I, ML, H, PS.	3
Batchelor, Van Astor . . .	<i>Nashville, N. C.</i> . . .	LAW.	I
Baxter, Joshua Garrett . . .	<i>Norfolk, Va.</i> . . .	LAW.	I
Birch, Alex. Clitherall, B. S.	<i>Montgomery, Ala.</i> . . .	LAW.	I
	<i>(Univ. of Ala.)</i>		
Blain, Robert Waller . . .	<i>Covesville, Va.</i> . . .	I, G, M.	I
Bosshardt, Frank J . . .	<i>San Antonio, Tex.</i> . . .	H, LAW.	2
Bowen, James Walker . . .	<i>Knob, Va.</i> . . .	LAW.	2
Bowen, Thompson Crockett . . .	<i>Knob, Va.</i> . . .	LAW.	2
Brewer, Oscar Cleveland, B. S.	<i>Baywood, Va.</i> . . .	LAW.	2
	<i>(National Nor. Univ.)</i>		
Bronaugh, Minor . . .	<i>Manchester, Va.</i> . . .	LAW.	3
Brooke, George Mercer . . .	<i>Lexington, Va.</i> . . .	P, LAW.	I
Brundidge, John Peebles . . .	<i>Hope, Ark.</i> . . .	ML, H, P.	I
Bryan, Frederick Adair . . .	<i>Chattanooga, Tenn.</i>	ML, H, C, GB.	I
Burke, Cecil Henry, B. Lett.,	<i>Auburn, Ala.</i> . . .	I, ML, H, M.	2
	<i>(Univ. of Ala.)</i>		
Burr, Borden Hughson . . .	<i>Tallega, Ala.</i> . . .	LAW.	I
Cameron, Don. Ken., B. Lett.	<i>Los Angeles, Cal.</i> . . .	LAW.	I
	<i>(Occidental Coll.)</i>		
Campbell, Robert Granville . . .	<i>Lexington, Va.</i> . . .	I, ML, PS, C.	3
Capito, Gustav Benz . . .	<i>Charleston, W. Va.</i>	ML, P, C, GB.	2
Chermside, Herbert Brooke . . .	<i>Staunton, Va.</i> . . .	I, G, ML, H.	I
Cochran, Ralph Owen . . .	<i>Palmetto, Ga.</i> . . .	LAW.	2

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Connor, Eugene Caper	Dallas, Tex.	M, PS, C.	2
Conrad, Bryan	Winchester, Va.	LAW.	2
Cootes, Frank Graham	Staunton, Va.	L, G, ML, M.	1
Cowan, James Randal Kent	Cowan's Mills, Va.	H, C.	5
Cox, Wright	Fort Blackmore, Va.	LAW.	1
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Davis, William Emrys	Knoxville, Tenn.	L, H, C, GB.	2
Deacon, Ernest Franklin	Flumen, Va.	L, M, CE, GB.	2
Dixon, Harlow Shaw	Ronceverte, W. Va.	L, G, H, M.	2
Downey, Frank LeFevre	Bunker Hill, W. Va.	M, CE, PS.	2
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Farrar, Thomas James, A. B.	Central Plains, Va.	ML.	5
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Felder, Paul Stroman	Charleston, S. C.	ML, M, CE, PS.	2
Fishburne, George Petrie	Charlottesville, Va.	L, G, ML, M.	1
Fitzhugh, Norman Shrewsbury	Charleston, W. Va.	L, ML, M, GB.	2
Flournoy, Benj. Courtlandt	Kensington, Md.	ML, CE, PS, GB.	4
Flournoy, Richard Parke	Charleston, W. Va.	L, M, PS, GB.	2
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Garrow, John Wanroy	Houston, Tex.	L, M, CE.	2
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Graves, William Kirkpatrick	Lexington, Va.	L, G, ML.	3
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Guthrie, Charles Waldo	Shelbyville, Ky.	ML, H, PS, C.	3
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Hammat, David McKinney	Williamstown, W. Va.	P, LAW.	3
Hamner, Samuel Garland	Lynchburg, Va.	ML, P, M, GB.	2
Hankla, Daniel Sheffey, A. M.	Emory, Va.	LAW.	1
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(W. & L. Univ.)			
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Hemphill, James	Louisville, Ky.	L, G, ML, M.	1
Henry, John Randolph	Lynchburg, Va.	LAW.	1
Herold, Sidney Levy	Shreveport, La.	L, ML, M, CE.	1

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Hodgson, Joseph
Holmes, Linwood
Horne, Samuel R.
Houchins, Thomas
Houston, Gordon
Hubbard, Ebenezer
Huffman, Oscar C.
Hunter, Edmund
Jenkins, Albert G.
Jones, Alexander
Jones, Andrew Le.
Jones, Clarence
Joyner, Reginald
Karnes, William I.
Keyser, William V.
Lacy, Robert Mad.
La Far, Arthur Ba.
Lakin, Francis Da.
Lang, Frederick A.
Larrick, Herbert S.
Lee, Washington
Leonard, James La.
(Morrisville)
Lind, Samuel Colv.
Lindenberger, Em.
Lisle, Hampton H.
Lusby, Oscar Will.
Marshall, Thomas
Mason, James Mon.
Mason, Thomas M.
Maxwell, David E.
McCann, Xillo Yea.
McClintic, Ro. Sha.
(Westminster)
McCluer, James St.
McCluer, John Can.
McClung, William
McClure, James Al.
McGuire, Randolp.
McIlhany, Hugh M.
(W. & L. U.)

Department.	Session.
. . .	M, PS, C. 2
. . .	LAW. 2
. . .	L, G, ML, M. 1
Va. . . .	H, C. 5
Va. . . .	LAW. 1
. . .	ML, H, P. 1
. . .	L, H, C, GB. 2
. . .	L, M, CE, GB. 2
Va. . . .	L, G, H, M. 2
Va. . . .	M, CE, PS. 2
SS. ML, CE, C, GB. 4	
Va. . . .	ML. 5
V. Va. . . .	P, LAW. 4
. . .	ML, M, CE, PS. 2
Va. . . .	L, G, ML, M. 1
Va. . . .	L, ML, M, GB. 2
. . .	ML, CE, PS, GB. 4
Va. . . .	L, M, PS, GB. 2
. . . .	LAW. 2
. . . .	CE, PS, GB. 3
. . . .	L, M, CE. 2
D. C. . . .	ML, H. 3
. . . .	L, G, M. 1
. . . .	L, G, ML. 3
. . . .	L, G, ML, H. 2
. . . .	ML, P, M. 1
. . . .	ML, H, PS, C. 3
S. . . .	M, CE, PS, C. 4
W. Va. . . .	P, LAW. 3
. . . .	ML, P, M, GB. 2
. . . .	LAW. 1
V. Va. . . .	ML, H, M, C. 4
. . . .	M, CE, PS, GB. 4
. . . .	H, P, GB. 2
. . . .	ML, M, CE. 1
. . . .	L, G, ML, M. 1
Va. . . .	LAW. 1
. . . .	L, ML, M, CE. 1

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Hodgson, Joseph Ellis . . .	Lexington, Va.	L, ML.	5
Holmes, Linwood Ruff . . .	Lexington, Va.	L, G, ML, M.	1
Horne, Samuel Ruffin . . .	Fayetteville, N. C. . . .	G, ML, H, M.	1
Houchins, Thomas Yancey . .	Woolwine, Va.	LAW.	1
Houston, Gordon Randolph . .	Waynesboro, Va.	ML, M, CE, PS, GB.	3
Hubbard, Ebenezer George . .	Mobile, Ala.	L, ML, M.	1
Huffman, Oscar C.	Staunton, Va.	P, LAW.	1
Hunter, Edmund Pendleton . .	Winchester, Va.	H, M, PS.	1
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Jones, Andrew Lewis	Weir, Va.	G, P.	1
Jones, Clarence	Weir, Va.	L, P, GB.	3
Joyner, Reginald Heber	St. Albans, W. Va.	L, G, H, M.	1
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Keyser, William Wilson	Calhoun, Mo.	H, LAW.	1
Lacy, Robert Madison	Rockbridge Baths, Va. . . .	L, G, H, M.	2
La Far, Arthur Barfield	Charleston, S. C.	LAW.	5
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Larrick, Herbert Scaggs	Middletown, Va.	LAW.	2
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Mason, James Montgomery	Lewisburg, W. Va.	G, ML, M, PS.	3
Mason, Thomas Mutter	Hagerstown, Md.	CE, PS, C.	2
Maxwell, David Elwell	Fernandina, Fla.	ML, M, PS.	1
McCann, Xillo Yeamer	Bridgeport, W. Va.	LAW.	1
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McCluer, James Steele	Parkersburg, W. Va.	L, ML, M, C.	2
McCluer, John Cameron	Parkersburg, W. Va.	ML, H, P, M.	1
McClung, William Kyle	Covington, Va.	L, ML, P, M.	3
McClure, James Alexander	Spottswood, Va.	P.	3
McGuire, Randolph Tucker	Winchester, Va.	L, M, C.	1
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(W. & L. Univ.)			

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McPheeters, Samuel Brown	<i>Columbia, S. C.</i>	L, G, ML, PS.	2
McSween, William Daniel	<i>Newport, Tenn.</i>	LAW.	5
Michler, James Porter, Jr.	<i>Easton, Pa.</i>	LAW.	I
Miley, Henry Mackey, A. B. (<i>W. & L. Univ.</i>)	<i>Lexington, Va.</i>	C.	5
Moore, Edward McDowell	<i>Lexington, Va.</i>	I, ML, M.	3
Moore, William McBrayer	<i>Lawrenceburg, Ky.</i>	LAW.	3
Morrison, Henry Ruffner	<i>Hot Springs, Ark.</i>	LAW.	I
Morrison, James Luther	<i>Lexington, Va.</i>	L, ML, CE, PS.	3
Morrison, William Brown	<i>Engleman, Va.</i>	G, ML, H, C.	5
Myers, Charles Franklin	<i>Lexington, Va.</i>	H, P.	4
Neblett, Colin	<i>Eanes Cross Roads, Va.</i>	LAW.	I
Nelms, George Kyle	<i>Bedford City, Va.</i>	LAW.	I
Nelson, Robert	<i>Lexington, Ky.</i>	L, G, ML, M.	I
Nowlin, Elmo Peyton	<i>Lynchburg, Va.</i>	L, ML, M, C.	I
Oberlin, Jay	<i>Winchester, Va.</i>	L, ML, M, PS.	2
O'Neal, Edward Asberry	<i>Florence, Ala.</i>	ML, H, PS, C, GB.	4
Ott, William Pinkerton	<i>Lexington, Va.</i>	L, G, M.	I
Parrish, William Cardelle	<i>Greensburg, Ind.</i>	ML, M, GB.	I
Peery, George Campbell, B. S. (<i>Emory & Henry Coll.</i>)	<i>Cedar Bluff, Va.</i>	LAW.	I
Perkins, William Robertson	<i>Lynchburg, Va.</i>	LAW.	I
Perrow, Mosby Garland	<i>Lynchburg, Va.</i>	G, ML, M, GB.	3
Powell, George Cuthbert	<i>Washington, D. C.</i>	LAW.	3
Prather, Carter Harris	<i>Lexington, Va.</i>	L, ML, M.	I
Pratt, Harry Waddell, M. A. (<i>W. & L. Univ.</i>)	<i>Lexington, Va.</i>	PS, M.	8
Rector, Henry Massie	<i>Hot Springs, Ark.</i>	LAW.	I
Roark, Charles Norvell	<i>Franklin, Ky.</i>	L, ML, M, CE.	I
Rogers, Chisolm Tucker	<i>Marmion, Va.</i>	ML, H, GB.	I
Rogers, Robert Hale	<i>Plattsburg, Mo.</i>	ML, C.	3
Roop, Redmond Ira, B. S. (<i>Va. Polytechnic Ins.</i>)	<i>Childress, Va.</i>	LAW.	I
Rosebro, Benjamin Morrison	<i>Petersburg, Va.</i>	G, ML, GB.	3
Savage, Harvey B.	<i>Warsaw, Mo.</i>	H, C, GB.	I
Shepherd, William Almon	<i>Staunton, Va.</i>	ML, M.	4
Shields, G. Benoist	<i>Lexington, Va.</i>	L, G, H, M.	I
Shields, Randolph Tucker	<i>Lexington, Va.</i>	L, ML, H, M, PS, C.	3
Slicer, Joseph Samuel, Jr.	<i>Montvale, Va.</i>	LAW.	3

Name.
Sloan, Ewing D.
Smith, Christop
Smith, Emery H
Smith, John Red
Smith, Livingsto (<i>W. & L.</i>)
Snyder, Alban G
Snyder, Kenton
Speers, Leland C
Spencer, Charles
Suter, David Iren
Thornton, Grays
Thrift, James Ear
Toole, Arthur Fu
Tucker, John Ra
Vance, Wm. Rey (<i>W. & L.</i>)
von Borries, Ehr
Waddell, James G
Waddell, Harring (<i>W. & L.</i>)
Watson, William
Wayt, Hampton E (<i>Univ. of</i>)
Webb, Albert Wal
Webb, Thomas H
Weber, Caleb Cus
White, William H
Whitehead, Troup
Whitside, Warren
Wilson, Edward W
Wilson, Louis Fen
Wilson, Philip Lin
Wingfield, Gustav
Winn, James Julius
Witherspoon, John
Witherspoon, Liste
Witz, Julius L.
Wohlwender, Edw

	Department.	Session.
enn.	ML, H, C, GB.	1
	L, G, ML, PS.	2
	LAW.	5
	LAW.	1
	C.	5
	L, ML, M.	3
Ky.	LAW.	3
Ark.	LAW.	1
	L, ML, CE, PS.	3
	G, ML, H, C.	5
	H, P.	4
oads, Va.	LAW.	1
Va.	LAW.	1
y.	L, G, ML, M.	1
a.	L, ML, M, C.	1
a.	L, ML, M, PS.	2
	ML, H, PS, C, GB.	4
a.	L, G, M.	1
nd.	ML, M, GB.	1
Va.	LAW.	1
a.	LAW.	1
a.	G, ML, M, GB.	3
D. C.	LAW.	3
a.	L, ML, M.	1
a.	PS, M.	8
Ark.	LAW.	1
	L, ML, M, CE.	1
a.	ML, H, GB.	1
Mo.	ML, C.	3
	LAW.	1
Va.	G, ML, GB.	3
	H, C, GB.	1
a.	ML, M.	4
Va.	L, G, H, M.	1
Va.	L, ML, H, M, PS, C.	3
a.	LAW.	3

Name.	Residence.	Department.	Session.
Sloan, Ewing Davidson	St. Louis, Mo.	L, ML, M, CE.	1
Smith, Christopher Tompkins	Charleston, W. Va.	ML, M.	1
Smith, Emery Homer	Marlinton, W. Va.	H, P, C.	2
Smith, John Redd	Marlinsville, Va.	H, LAW.	2
Smith, Livingston W., A. B.	Lexington, Va.	ML, C, GB.	5
(W. & L. Univ.)			
Snyder, Alban Goshorn	Charleston, W. Va.	L, ML, CE, PS, GB.	3
Snyder, Kenton Mathews	Lewisburg, W. Va.	L, ML, H, P.	2
Speers, Leland Coppock	Newberry, S. C.	LAW.	2
Spencer, Charles Wm. Fraser	Yorkville, S. C.	H, LAW.	2
Suter, David Irenaeus	Suter's, Va.	L, G, M.	1
Thornton, Grayson Lomax	Port Royal, Va.	LAW.	1
Thrift, James Early	Madison, Va.	LAW.	1
Toole, Arthur Fulkerson	Talladega, Ala.	H, C, GB.	4
Tucker, John Randolph, Jr.	Staunton, Va.	L, G, ML, M.	1
Vance, Wm. Reynolds, Ph. D.	Shelbyville, Ky.	LAW.	6
(W. & L. Univ.)			
von Borries, Ehrmann Francis	Louisville, Ky.	P, PS, C.	2
Waddell, James Gordon	Lexington, Va.	L, H, P, PS.	2
Waddell, Harrington, A. B.	Lexington, Va.	PS, C, M.	5
(W. & L. Univ.)			
Watson, William Craven	Aldie, Va.	CE, C, GB.	3
Wayt, Hampton Heiskell, M.D.	Staunton, Va.	LAW.	2
(Univ. of Va.)			
Webb, Albert Walter	Vienna, Md.	P, C, LAW.	4
Webb, Thomas Henry	Vienna, Md.	CE, PS, GB.	4
Weber, Caleb Cushing	Donaldsonville, La.	H, P, LAW.	1
White, William Henry	Abbeville, S. C.	P, CE, C, H.	1
Whitehead, Troup	Warrenton, Ga.	ML, H, P.	1
Whitside, Warren Webster	Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.	M, CE, PS, GB.	3
Wilson, Edward Waring	Louisville, Ky.	LAW.	3
Wilson, Louis Feuillteau	Waterford, Va.	L, ML, P, GB.	2
Wilson, Philip Lindsley	Waterford, Va.	L, M, CE, PS.	2
Wingfield, Gustavus Adolphus	Roanoke, Va.	L, G, ML, M.	1
Winn, James Julius, Jr.	Clayton, Ala.	L, G, ML, M.	1
Witherspoon, John Donnom	Yorkville, S. C.	M, P, C.	1
Witherspoon, Lister, Jr.	Versailles, Ky.	L, M, C.	2
Witz, Julius L.	Staunton, Va.	ML, C, GB.	1
Wohlwender, Edward	Cynthiana, Ky.	LAW.	2

RECAPITULATION.

Virginia	81	Georgia	3
West Virginia	20	Louisiana	3
Kentucky	12	District of Columbia	2
Missouri	8	Mississippi	2
South Carolina	8	North Carolina	2
Alabama	7	California	1
Maryland	6	Florida	1
Tennessee	6	Indiana	1
Texas	5	Pennsylvania	1
Arkansas	3		
	Total		172

DEPARTMENTS ATTENDED.

Civil Engineering	23	Mathematics	60
Chemistry	35	Modern Languages & English	73
Greek	30	Philosophy	31
Geology and Biology	33	Physics	30
History	46	Law	53
Latin	54		

Howard Vern
 Claude Newm
 Benjamin Fra
 Wilmer Joyne
 Henry Billing
 Paul Stearns
 Livingston W
 Carrington Ca
 Lochlin Minor

Hugh Milton

Hugh White N

John Wesley A
 Robert Alexan
 Franklin Broch
 Lacon Hubert
 William Watts
 Cecil Connor
 Albert Mitchel
 James Daniel C
 Charles Samuel
 Charles William
 William Hawes
 James Morris G
 Richard Jordan
 George Leslie F
 James Murray
 Ed. Cooper Rey
 Alexander Bru
 Henry Billingsl
 Henry Hitt Lar
 James Walter L

SESSION 1895-96.

DEGREES CONFERRED.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Howard Vernon Canter	Virginia.
Claude Newman Feamster	West Virginia.
Benjamin Franklin Harlow, Jr.	West Virginia.
Wilmer Joyner	West Virginia.
Henry Billingsley Julian	Missouri.
Paul Stearns Mertins	Alabama.
Livingston Waddell Smith	Virginia.
Carrington Cabell Tutwiler	Virginia.
Lochlin Minor Winn	Alabama.

MASTER OF ARTS.

Hugh Milton McIlhany, Jr.	Virginia.
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CIVIL ENGINEER.

Hugh White Neel	West Virginia.
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BACHELOR OF LAW.

John Wesley Adams	Ohio.
Robert Alexander Baker	Florida.
Franklin Brockson	Delaware.
Lacon Hubert Carlock	Tennessee.
William Watts Carr	Kentucky.
Cecil Connor	Virginia.
Albert Mitchell Deal	Georgia.
James Daniel Coleman De Jarnette	Virginia.
Charles Samuel Dice	Virginia.
Charles William Forsyth	Virginia.
William Hawes Garnett	Virginia.
James Morris Guthrie	Kentucky.
Richard Jordan Hancock, Jr.	Virginia.
George Leslie Hoodenpyl	Tennessee.
James Murray Hooker	Virginia.
Ed. Cooper Reynolds Humphries	Virginia.
Alexander Bruce Hunt	Virginia.
Henry Billingsley Julian	Missouri.
Henry Hitt Larimore	Missouri.
James Walter Lattomus	Delaware.

Abner Lunsford	Virginia.
Matthew Greene Mason	Virginia.
Ernest Houston McClintic	Louisiana.
Frank Moore	Virginia.
Paul McNeel Penick	Virginia.
Gabriel Howe Penn	Virginia.
Marion Wallace Ripy	Kentucky.
Clarence Welmore Robinson	Virginia.
Samuel Brittain Settle	Virginia.
Wyndham Harvey Stokes	West Virginia.
Samuel Amos Thompson	Virginia.
Robert James Thrift	Virginia.
Stephen Davis Timberlake, Jr	Virginia.
Stockton Heth Tyler	Virginia.
Louis A. Witz	Virginia.
Harry McLeary Wurzbach	Texas.
Daniel Price Young	Kentucky.

HONORARY DEGREES.

DOCTOR OF DIVINITY.

Bishop John B. Newton	Virginia.
Rev. Daniel Blain	Virginia.
Rev. John Chamberlain	New York.

DOCTOR OF LAWS.

Hon. William Lindsay	Kentucky.
Hon. Charles S. Hamlin	Massachusetts.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.

In the Department of Latin.

Arthur Fulkerson Toole	Alabama.
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In the Department of Physics.

James Randal Kent Cowan	Virginia.
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In the Department of Chemistry.

Henry Winbourne Drake	Mississippi.
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In the Department of Geology and Biology.

Mosby Garland Perrow	Virginia.
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In the Department of Civil Engineering.

Alban Goshorn Snyder	West Virginia.
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 Daniel Price You

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 Hugh Milton Mo
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In the Department of Modern Languages and English.

English—Samuel Colville Lind Tennessee.
Modern Languages—William Dew Gresham Virginia.

In the Department of History.

Truman Stowe Vance West Virginia.

ENDOWED SCHOLARSHIPS.

Taylor Scholarship.

James Montgomery Mason West Virginia.

Young Scholarship.

Frank Lane Miller Illinois.

Hamilton Law Scholarship.

Robert Shanklin McClintic Missouri.

James J. White Scholarship.

William Brown Morrison Virginia.

Mapleson Scholarship.

Benjamin Franklin Harlow, Jr. West Virginia.

Franklin Society Scholarship.

Robert Granville Campbell Virginia.

Luther Seevers Birely Scholarship.

Jay Oberlin Virginia.

HOWARD HOUSTON FELLOWSHIP.

Jacob D. M. Armistead, A. B. Virginia.

PRIZES.

Crenshaw Law Prize.

Paul McNeel Penick Virginia.

Johnson Law Prize.

Daniel Price Young Kentucky.

Early English Text Society's Prize.

Benjamin Franklin Harlow, Jr. West Virginia.

Robinson Medal of Ancient and Modern Languages.

Hugh Milton McIlhany, Jr. Virginia.

Robinson Medal of Philosophy and Literature.

Hugh Milton McIlhany, Jr. Virginia.

Santini Prize Medal.

Truman Stowe Vance West Virginia.

PROFICIENTS.

Cowan, J. R. K., Virginia	Latin.
Ebersole, R. E., Virginia	German.
Farrar, T. J., Virginia	Physics.
Feamster, C. N., West Virginia	French.
Hamilton, F. P., Mississippi	German.
Hammat, D. M., West Virginia	History.
Hamner, S. G., Virginia	German.
Hickman, L. A., Kentucky	Latin.
Joyner, W., Virginia	French.
Julian, H. B., Missouri	French.
Macatee, C. A., Virginia	German.
McClure, J. A., Virginia	Latin.
O'Neal, E. A., Alabama	Latin.
Perkins, C. E., Maryland	History.
Perrow, M. G., Virginia	Latin.
Satterwhite, D. C., Kentucky	History.
Shepherd, W. A., Maryland	French, German, Latin.
Smith, L. W., Virginia	French.
Tutwiler, C. C., Virginia	French.
Webb, A. W., Maryland	German, Latin.
Webb, T. H., Maryland	Mathematics.
Wilson, E. W., Kentucky	Philosophy.
Winn, L. M., Alabama	History.

DISTINGUISHED PROFICIENTS.

Barret, LeR. C., Arkansas	German, Greek, Mathematics.
Campbell, R. G., Virginia	Mathematics.
Canter, H. V., Virginia	French.
Cowan, J. R. K., Virginia	Mathematics.
Farrar, T. J., Virginia	Latin, Mathematics.
Flournoy, B. C., Maryland	Mathematics.
Garrow, H. W., Texas	Mathematics.
Gresham, W. D., Virginia	French, German.
Harlow, B. F., Jr., West Virginia,	English, French, Latin.
Hickman, L. A., Kentucky	Mathematics.
McCain, W. R., Arkansas,	Latin.
McIlhany, H. M., Jr., Virginia,	French, Mathematics, Philosophy.
Mertins, P. S., Alabama	Chemistry.
Morrison, J. L., Virginia	Mathematics.
Morrison, W. B., Virginia	Mathematics.
Neel, H. W., West Virginia	Civil Engineering.
Toole, A. F., Alabama,	Latin.
Vance, T. S., West Virginia	History.
Webb, A. W. Maryland	History.
Winn, L. M., Alabama	Chemistry.

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ORGANIZATION OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The essential features of this organization are :

1. The arrangement of the subjects taught into distinct elective Departments ; but in each Department there is a prescribed course, which the student is required to pursue according to the degree of his preparation. Promotion is accorded upon actual attainments, and Certificates are conferred at the end of a complete course, after a thorough examination.

2. The adaptation of the several Departments to certain *Courses of Study*, to each of which is attached a degree. Students are encouraged, as far as possible, to pursue and complete some one of these several courses.

Each of the two Academic Degrees of the University, BACHELOR OF ARTS and MASTER OF ARTS, can be reached by several different courses. In order that students may have scope for the exercise of individual taste and talent, the courses are so selected as to allow the largest liberty consistent with thorough culture.

The degree of DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY is intended to encourage study after graduation. The degrees of BACHELOR OF SCIENCE and BACHELOR OF LAW are attached to the professional Schools of Engineering and Law. No degrees are conferred *in course* ; all are based upon actual attainments in a prescribed course of study.

3. A system of Honors, Prizes, etc., adapted to the encouragement of general scholarship, as well as of distinguished proficiency in particular branches. These are increased in number as fast as the funds of the University or the liberality of friends render it possible.

. Latin.
 German.
 Physics.
 French.
 German.
 History.
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 Latin, Mathematics.
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 French, German.
 English, French, Latin.
 Mathematics.
 Latin.
 Mathematics, Philosophy.
 Chemistry.
 Mathematics.
 Mathematics.
 Civil Engineering.
 Latin.
 History.
 History.
 Chemistry.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

The subjects taught are assigned to the following distinct Departments. The student, under the advice of the Faculty, may select any studies for which he is prepared.

For entrance requirements see the Appendix, and also under the several Departments.

DEPARTMENT OF LATIN.

"Peabody Foundation."

PROFESSOR FAY.

(For the Matriculation Requirements see Appendix.)

There are three classes in this Department.

The Junior Class reviews the forms and seeks to get a firm grasp on syntax through the medium of Latin-writing; and is introduced, after a course in detached sentences, to the continuous style. The course in reading Latin authors is supplemented by constant drill in translation at hearing. The 'Roman' method of pronunciation is employed.

The Intermediate Class pursues a more extended course of reading, particularly in prose authors, and continues to write connected Latin.

The Senior Class makes a literary study of Latin poetry, with metrical reading of all texts. The instruction is conveyed by informal lectures, accompanied by written quizzes, as well as by the recitation method. There is a good deal of reading aloud without translation.

The work of all the classes falls under the following heads: (a) Class reading; (b) private reading and sight

reading; (c)
subjects; (d)
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I. JUNIOR.—*Da*

First Term:
Composition.

Second Term:
Book I; (c) Mrs.
Ramsay, continue

Third Term:
Cicero; (c) Mac
Latin Prose begun

II. INTERMED

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First Term:
Sketch of Mythol

Second Term:
I-III begun; (b)
of Mythology beg

Third Term:
Æneid, I-III, con
tinued; (d) Latin

III. SENIOR.—*M*

First Term:
Cicero, Nævius, Eur
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Second Term:
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reading; (c) reading (with written quizzes) on cognate subjects; (d) writing Latin.

During 1896-97 the courses have been as follows:

I. JUNIOR.—*Daily except Monday, 10 to 11.*

First Term: (a) Selections from Cicero; (d) Ramsay's Latin Composition.

Second Term: (a) Selections from Cicero; (b) Livy, Half of Book I; (c) Mrs. Beesley's Stories from the History of Rome; (d) Ramsay, continued.

Third Term: (ab) Livy, Book I completed, Selections from Cicero; (c) Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome; (d) Continuous Latin Prose begun (Ramsay).

II. INTERMEDIATE.—*Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 11 to 12; Saturday, 12 to 1.*

First Term: (a) Livy XXI; (b) Ovid, 1400 lines; (c) Brief Sketch of Mythology; (d) Latin Prose, based on Livy XXI.

Second Term: (a) Pliny's Letters, selected, Vergil's Æneid, I-III begun; (b) Pliny; (c) Private Life of the Romans, a handbook of Mythology begun; (d) Latin Prose continued.

Third Term: (ab) Tacitus, Germania and Agricola, Vergil's Æneid, I-III, completed; (c) Roman Government, Mythology continued; (d) Latin Prose continued.

III. SENIOR.—*Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 9 to 10; Tuesday, 4 to 5.*

First Term: (ab) Vergil's Æneid, Fragments of Livius Andronicus, Nævius, Eunius, interpreted by the instructor; (c) Sketch of Latin Literature (Mackail).

Second Term: (a) Odes of Horace, Selections from Catullus and Propertius; (b) Selections from Catullus and Tibullus, Miscellaneous Selections, prose and poetry, with rapid translation and commentary by the instructor; (c) Classical Mythology (Seemann).

Third Term: (ab) Plautus, two comedies, Terence, two comedies, Fragments of Nævius, Eunius, etc., as in First Term; (c) Textual Criticism (Gow's Companion to School Classics). The organization of the class for this term approximates a 'seminary.'

Students should be provided with the following books of reference: Harper's Latin Dictionary, or Lewis' Elementary Latin Dictionary (Harper Bros., New York); Seyffert's Dictionary of Classical Antiquities (Macmillan, New York). Reference books not of a lexical character are subject to change, and so will not be mentioned.

DEPARTMENT OF GREEK.

"Corcoran Foundation."

PROFESSOR HOGUE.

In this Department there are three College classes: Junior, Intermediate and Senior. A student may leave off Greek after satisfactorily completing any one of these classes, and receive credit for what he has done. There is also a preparatory class for those who do not know enough Greek to enter the Junior Class.

The Grammar used is Goodwin's (the *Revised Edition*). This is supplemented by Hogue's *Irregular Verbs of Attic Prose*.

In all of the classes a course of private reading ('English Parallel') is given, bearing upon the Mythology, History, and Literature. The three College classes also have parallel reading in Greek every term, which varies from year to year.

In all of the classes due prominence is given to the work of translating English into Greek.

The history used throughout the course is Myers's *History of Greece*, which is largely supplemented by the English parallel; e. g., Grote's three chapters on the Retreat of the Ten Thousand are always read in connection with any reading from Xenophon's *Anabasis*.

I. PREPARATORY.—*Daily except Saturday, 3 to 4.*

The session of '97-98 is the last one in which this class is to be retained. A year's previous study of Greek is very advisable for anyone entering it, although no student will be excluded from it even if he has to begin at the alphabet. Moss's *First Greek Reader* and the 'Tablet of Cebes' (a Greek allegory of life) are read, after which Xenophon's *Anabasis* will be taken up. The main feature of the work in this class is the careful study of the Attic inflections, enforced by persistent drill and constant use of the black-board.

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II. JUNIOR.—*Daily except Saturday, 12 to 1.*

To enter this class a student should know the Attic inflections *well*, including the principal parts of the common irregular verbs; he should have read at least one hundred pages of Greek prose, and should have had some training in turning English into Greek.

The authors chiefly read in this class will be Xenophon (selections from the *Anabasis*, *Hellenika*, and *Memorabilia*) and Thucydides.

III. INTERMEDIATE.—*Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 11 to 12.*

The authors read will be Thucydides, Lysias, Isokrates (the Panegyric oration), Plato and Herodotus.

In addition to the three hours given above, a fourth hour each week will be devoted to drill and review, the time to be arranged for by the professor and the members of the class.

IV. SENIOR.—*Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 9 to 10, with an additional hour, to be arranged for by the professor and the class.*

The amount of reading in this class is much increased. The authors read will be Lucian (in connection with which the class reads Gildersleeve's article on Lucian in his 'Essays and Studies'), Thucydides, Plato, Demosthenes, Æschylus, Sophokles, and Homer, who is reserved for the last year, instead of being the author read by beginners immediately after they have read the traditional three or four books of the *Anabasis*.

In this class the main metres are taught.

Attention is called to the following matters:

1. The scholarship awarded at the close of each session to the best student in the Greek department not only carries with it free tuition for the ensuing year, but also the interest on fifteen hundred dollars, a sum which has been raised as a memorial to the late Professor J. J. White. It is expected to yield ninety dollars a year.

2. As above stated, there is to be no preparatory class after June '98; and students who enter the Junior class in September '98 will be expected to have such a knowledge of Greek as an average boy may gain in a good fitting school in three years. For details as to requirements see the Appendix.

DEPARTMENT OF MODERN LANGUAGES
AND ENGLISH.

PROFESSOR CURRELL.

INSTRUCTORS MCILHANY AND FARRAR.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

French and German are the subjects taught in this Department. There are two classes, Junior and Senior, each meeting three times a week. Extensive courses of reading, in and out of class, frequent exercises, oral and written, and studies in the Literature, the Language, and the History of France and Germany form the chief features of the instruction. Carefully prepared English abstracts of nearly all the parallel are required.

Authors and text-books vary from year to year. Though the time-honored classics are not neglected, special attention is paid to the French and the German of the nineteenth century. Examinations on the parallel are held throughout the session and at the close of each term.

French.

JUNIOR.—*Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 1 to 2.*

Oral and blackboard Exercises, French-English and English-French every recitation, and Written Exercises once a week. French History is assigned as parallel.

TEXT-BOOKS.

(1896-97.)

Class Work: Edgren's French Grammar to Part II (Syntax); Supplementary Exercises to Edgren; Part V Grandgent's Materials for French Composition; Guerber's Contes et Légendes, Volumes I and II, Historiettes Modernes, Volume I (Fontaine), La Princesse de Clèves (Sledd and Gorrell).

Parallel: Un Cas de Conscience (Gervais); Le Petit Tailleur Bouton (Génin); L'Expédition de la Jeune Hardie (Verne); Contes Biographiques (Foa); Le Mère Michel et Son Chat (De La Bedollière); La Cigale chez les Fourmis (Legouvé et Labiche); Les Misérables (Sumichrast's Edition); L'Abbé Constantin (Halévy); Montgomery's Leading Facts in French History.

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JUNIOR.—*Tues*

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Parallel: Th
Germelshausen
Plautus und Tere
(Storm); Höher

SENIOR.—*Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 10 to 11.*

The course for 1896-97 was as follows :

FIRST TERM.

Class Work : The prose in Crane's *Romantisme Français*; Weekly Edition of *Courrier des Etats-Unis*; Oral Translations; Whitney's *Grammar and Exercises (Part II)*; Chardenal's *Idioms*.

Parallel : Mérimée's *Colomba*, About's *Roi des Montagnes*, Balzac's *Eugénie Grandet*.

SECOND TERM.

Class Work : Horace, *Zaïre*, *Tartuffe*, and *On ne badine pas avec l'Amour*; Whitney's *Grammar* completed (including all the Exercises in Part II); Grandgent's *French Composition*; Historical French *Grammar (Brachet-Toynbee)* begun.

Parallel : *Athalie*, *Le Cid*, *L'Avare*, *Les Femmes Savantes*, *Le Médecin Malgré Lui*, *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme*, *Hernani*, and *Ruy Blas*.

THIRD TERM.

Class Work : Bowen's *French Lyrics* and the poetry in Crane's *Le Romantisme Français*; Historical French *Grammar (Brachet-Toynbee)* completed; Fortier's *French Literature*; Grandgent's *French Composition*; Original Letters and Essays.

Parallel : Coppée and Maupassant's *Tales (Cameron)*, *Moi (Labiche and Martin)*, *Le Violon de Faïence (Champfleury)*, *Le Gendre de Monsieur Poirier (Augier)*, Warren's *Selections from Victor Hugo*, *Le Misanthrope*.

Dictionaries Recommended : Bellows or Gasc (Junior); Spiers & Surrenne's (Senior).

German.

The plan of instruction pursued in German is similar to that pursued in French.

JUNIOR.—*Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 3 to 4.*

TEXT-BOOKS.

(1896-97.)

Class Work : Joynes-Meissner's *Grammar to Part III*; *Märchen und Erzählungen (Guerber)*, Volumes I and II; Bronson's *Selections*; *L'Arrabiata (Heyse)*; *Köpnickerstrasse (Moser & Heiden)*.

Parallel : The parts of Bronson and Guerber not read in class; *Germelshausen (Gerstäcker)*; *Volkman's Kleine Geschichten*; *Plautus und Terenz (Benedix)*; *Das Kalte Herz (Hauff)*; *Immensee (Storm)*; *Höher als die Kirche (Hillern)*; *Baring-Gould's Germany*.

SENIOR.—*Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 3 to 4.*

The course for 1896-97 was as follows :

FIRST TERM.

Class Work: Whitney's German Grammar, Part II, Lessing's Nathan der Weise, Stein's Exercises; Weekly Edition of New York Staats-Zeitung.

Parallel: Maria Stuart, Wilhelm Tell, Jungfrau von Orleans, Emilia Galotti, and Minna von Barnhelm.

SECOND TERM.

Class Work: Hosmer's German Literature, Stein's Exercises, Whitney's Exercises, Faust, Part I (Thomas).

Parallel: Hermann and Dorothea, Egmont, Tasso, Iphigenie auf Tauris, Goetz von Berlichingen, and Scheffel's Trompeter von Säckingen (Frost).

THIRD TERM.

Class Work: Stein's Exercises, Hosmer's German Literature, Historical German Grammar, and Buchheim's Deutsche Lyrik Periods IV and V.

Parallel: Goethe's Dichtung und Wahrheit (Von Jagemann), Deutsche Lyrik Periods I-III, Eichendorff's Aus dem Leben eines Taugenichts, Freytag's Rittmeister von Alt-Rosen.

Dictionaries Recommended: Heath (Junior), Flügel-Schmidt-Tanger (Senior).

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Three classes, *Junior, Intermediate* and *Senior*, each meeting three times a week. Next Session, 1897-98, an entrance examination will be held in the English Department. The requirements are stated in the Appendix. The *Junior Course* is devoted particularly to thorough drill in Analysis, Punctuation, English Composition, Elementary Rhetoric, and Pronunciation. An effort is made to inculcate a taste for Classic Literature, as the most effective agency in the formation of a good style. The easier American and English authors are therefore taught in the classroom, and parallel courses of reading are assigned to each student. Carefully prepared outlines or abstracts are required of nearly all the pieces assigned for outside work. This plan is continued throughout the whole English Course.

Academic students of the University, who contemplate graduation in any study are *required* either to pass success-

fully the Rhetoric examinations, at such time as (usually early in the higher classes) give satisfactory results. *Intermediate* and *Senior* classes, though not examined in the language, are enriched by the study of the forms and terpieces of the English period, systematically in these classes, to the whole session.

Parallel reading agencies employed in two concluding sessions.

The prizes awarded by the Early English Department on some technical the study of Shakespeare, are prominent, are prominent.

Some knowledge is desirable for International English Literature.

English Literature in the Department complete a full course, students combining of Special English.

JUNIOR.—*Monday*

Genung's Outline; Strang's Exercises; Synonyms; Johnson's Dictionary; Hawthorne's American Prose and English Poets and

fully the Rhetoric, English Literature, or Junior English examinations, or to stand a special examination in English at such time as the Faculty of the University shall indicate (usually early in October). Students who wish to enter the higher classes in English, must either pass the lower, or give satisfactory evidence of equivalent attainments. The *Intermediate* and *Senior Courses* in English are largely, though not exclusively, devoted to the historical study of the language as developed out of the Anglo-Saxon and enriched by the French and other languages. The history of the forms and inflections is carefully pursued. The masterpieces of the Anglo-Saxon, the Semi-Saxon, and the early English period, from Beowulf to Chaucer inclusive, are systematically studied in illustrative selections. In both of these classes, topical investigations are assigned throughout the whole session.

Parallel reading, lectures and exercises are further agencies employed to render the study of English during the two concluding years as wide and useful as possible.

The prizes awarded by the New Shakspeare Society and by the Early English Text Society for the best piece of work on some technical subject connected with Anglo-Saxon and the study of Shakspeare, respectively, in the English Department, are promised for the future.

Some knowledge of Latin, French and German is highly desirable for Intermediate and Senior students.

English Literature specifically, and Rhetoric are taught in the Departments of History and Philosophy; and to complete a full English Course it is most desirable that students combine the study of these subjects with the course of Special English indicated below.

JUNIOR.—*Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 1 to 2.*

TEXT-BOOKS.

Genung's Outlines of Rhetoric; Newcomer's English Composition; Strang's Exercises in English; Abernethy's Academic Orthoepist; Synonyms; Johnson's Word Study; Weekly Exercises and Compositions; Hawthorne and Lemmon's American Literature; Scudder's American Prose and American Poets; parallel reading in the simpler English Poets and Prose-Writers.

INTERMEDIATE.—*Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 10 to 11.*

The history of the English language is now taken up. Anglo-Saxon is begun at once and is continued throughout the whole session, mainly as parallel during the Second and Third Terms. Middle English is the chief study during the Second Term and Modern English during the Third.

The historical development of the English language, especially of English prose style, is studied during the Second and Third Terms.

The careful study of at least one play of Shakspeare (Furness's edition) or an equivalent may be required of each student of the Intermediate Class who is trying for a distinction. The Shakspeare prize may be awarded to the student who stands highest in this and in the general examination.

TEXT-BOOKS.

Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Primer; Cook's First Book in Old English; Emerson's English Language; Sweet's First Middle English Primer; Chaucer (Prologue, Six of Canterbury Tales, Legend of Good Women, House of Fame and Parliament of Fowls); Skeat's Piers the Plowman; Palgrave's Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics; Champney's History of English.

SENIOR.—*Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 11 to 12.*

The historical study of the language is continued, and an extensive course of Anglo-Saxon, Semi-Saxon and Early English, from Beowulf to Chaucer (connecting with the Intermediate Course), is completed; lectures on the history and development of English poetry may be given.

A piece of special work will be required of each Senior student; to the best piece of this work the Early English Text Society's prize is awarded. Private parallel reading is required.

TEXT-BOOKS.

Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Reader; Beowulf (Harrison and Sharp); Hunt's Exodus and Daniel; Sweet's Selections from Aelfric and Orosius. Cook-Sievers Old English Grammar; Brooke's History of Early English Literature; Skeat's Principles of Etymology, I and II; Earle's English Prose.

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THE DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY.

PROFESSOR WHITE.

The courses of study offered in the Department of History are four in number. Each course is composed of a series of independent studies. These studies are concerned with the investigation of special historical, social, political and literary topics. The student is thus furnished the opportunity to gain a survey, in outline, of certain fields of civilization, and also a detailed knowledge of special historical questions and literary compositions. The instruction in this Department is given through the agency of text-books, supplemented by lectures. All lists of text-books are subject to revision. The student is required to prepare original papers on subjects assigned to him. The University Library will furnish reference books.

The student is supposed to be familiar with the outlines of American History. He should, if possible, also be acquainted with the general features of European History, ancient and modern.

The four courses are as follows :

I. ANCIENT AND MEDIÆVAL HISTORY.

The subjects offered for investigation and study in this course are these : An outline survey of the early Egyptian and Semitic civilizations ; the beginnings of Hebrew History and Literature ; an outline study of the history of Greece to the death of Alexander ; the development of the Roman Constitution ; the development of the Government of the Church into the form of a Papal monarchy ; a general view of the political history of the kingdoms of Western Europe until the time of the Reformation.

TEXT-BOOKS.

Sayce's Ancient Empires of the East ; White's Origin of the Pentateuch ; Abbott's History of Greece ; Cox's Greek Statesmen ; Horton's History of the Romans ; Froude's Cæsar ; Ramsay's Church in the Roman Empire ; Thatcher and Schwill's Europe in the Middle Age ; Fisher's History of the Reformation.

II. BIBLE HISTORY.

In this course the English Bible is used as a text-book of history. The series of topics in the Old Testament begin with the first book of Samuel and follow the history of Israel in successive steps to the Maccabean age. These topics are : The history of the Hebrew Monarchy ; the Hebrew Psalter ; the Hebrew Prophets and their Messages ; the Exilic and Post-Exilic History of Israel. In the New Testament the Gospels are studied as furnishing the historical sources of the life of Christ. The Book of Acts, the Epistles and Revelation furnish the historical material for the consideration of the following topics : The Primitive Church in Jerusalem ; the Church scattered abroad, preaching the Word ; Missions in Asia Minor, Macedonia and Greece ; Last Years of the Apostle Paul ; Close of the Apostolic Age.

TEXT-BOOKS.

Revised Version of Bible ; Schaff's Bible Dictionary ; Selected Volumes of the Cambridge Bible for Schools and Colleges ; Harmony of the Gospels (Broadus or Stevens & Burton) ; Burton's Records and Letters of the Apostolic Age ; Stalker's Life of Christ ; Stalker's Life of Paul.

III. MODERN HISTORY.

The chief field of study in this course is the history of the United States. As preliminary to this, consideration is first given to certain periods of European history ; the English Revolution of 1688 ; the English Parliament of the Eighteenth Century ; the founding of Modern Prussia ; the French Revolution ; Outline View of the History of Europe from 1815 to 1848. Then follows this series of topics : The Origin of the American Colonies ; the American Revolution ; the adoption of the Federal Constitution ; political and constitutional history of the United States from 1789 ; the question of slavery ; the war between the States ; the campaigns of the Army of Northern Virginia.

TEXT-BOOKS.

Ransome's Advanced History of England ; Macmillan's English Statesmen (selected volumes) ; Müller's Political History of Recent Times ; Rose's Revolutionary and Napoleonic Era ; Fiske's American Revolution ; Fiske's Critical Period of American History ; White's Life of Robert E. Lee ; Allan's Army of Northern Virginia.

IV. THE HIST

In this course English Literature is studied through the writings. In Drama, about and written require the study of the age of the authors of the

This class Forensics. Study used as model

The Globe and Tennyson ; Shakspeare as Addison, Macaulay History of Eighteenth Nineteenth Cent

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2. SENIOR.—Monday
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IV. THE HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.

In this course, the story of the growth and progress of English Literature is drawn from a study of the best English writings. In connection with the study of the English Drama, about half of the plays of Shakspeare are read. Oral and written discussions of literary methods and themes require the student to read largely from the English authors of the age of Queen Anne and from the English and American authors of the nineteenth century.

This class is organized also for the practical study of Forensics. Standard orations are read aloud, analyzed and used as models in the preparation of original speeches.

TEXT-BOOKS.

The Globe editions of Shakspeare, Milton, Burns, Wordsworth and Tennyson; Dowden's *Mind and Art of Shakspeare*; Moulton's *Shakspeare as a Dramatic Artist*; standard editions of Dryden, Addison, Macaulay, Carlyle, Browning, Matthew Arnold; Gosse's *History of Eighteenth Century Literature*; Saintsbury's *History of Nineteenth Century Literature*.

DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY.

PROFESSOR QUARLES.

I. PHILOSOPHY.

1. JUNIOR.—*Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 12 to 1.*

The fall term is given to Psychology; the winter, to Natural Theology and the Evidences of Christianity; and the spring, to Ethics.

TEXT-BOOKS.

Davis's *Elements of Psychology*, Stearns' *Evidence of Christian Experience*, and Mackenzie's *Manual of Ethics*.

2. SENIOR.—*Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 12 to 1, and Tuesday, Thursday, 4 to 5.*

Logic and Metaphysics are studied during the fall term, and the rest of the year is given to the History of Philosophy. Logic is viewed both as a formal science and as a help

to correct and fruitful thinking. In the History of Philosophy, special time and attention are given to the Greek and German masters.

TEXT-BOOKS.

Minto's Logic, Bowen's Hamilton, and Ueberweg's History of Philosophy.

II ECONOMICS.—*Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 10 to 11.*

The Fall term is used to introduce the student to a comprehensive acquaintance with the elements of the science, and the remainder of the year is given to a study of special questions of practical interest.

TEXT-BOOKS.

Perry's Political Economy (older and larger work), Hadley's Economics, and Horace White's Money and Banking.

III. RHETORIC.—*Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 10 to 11.*

The fall and winter terms pursue the subject as the general art of composition; the spring term is devoted to the special study of versification or of argumentation, as the class prefers. Weekly essay writing is required throughout the year.

TEXT-BOOKS.

Genung's Practical Rhetoric and Rhetorical Analysis, Parsons' English Versification, Gummere's Handbook of Poetics, and Bakers' Principles of Argumentation.

IV. GENERAL.

The plan of instruction is by text-books, lectures, tabular synopses, and oral and written examinations.

The classes in Philosophy and Economics will be most beneficial if entered late in the student's course. The study of the nervous system is a helpful preparation for Psychology.

The Young scholarship is awarded in this Department.

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS.

"Cincinnati Foundation."

PROFESSOR NELSON.

INSTRUCTOR PRATT.

To enter this Department students must have completed Algebra to Quadratic Equations and three books of Geometry.

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III. SENIOR.—

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There are three classes :

I. JUNIOR.—*Two sections of equal grade, one meeting daily, except Monday, 9 to 10; the other daily, except Saturday, 11 to 12.*

This class completes Algebra, beginning with Quadratic Equations, and Geometry, beginning with the fourth book, and studies, Plane Trigonometry and Determinants.

II. INTERMEDIATE.—*Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, 1 to 2.*

This class studies Spherical Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry, and an Elementary Course in Differential and Integral Calculus. The Taylor scholarship is awarded in this class.

III. SENIOR.—*Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 10 to 11.*

This class takes a more extended course in Analytical Geometry, Differential and Integral Calculus, and studies Quaternions.

TEXT-BOOKS.

Wells' College Algebra ; Wells' Geometry ; Wells' Trigonometry ; Nichols' Analytical Geometry ; Taylor's Calculus for Intermediate Class ; Byerly's Differential and Integral Calculus with Lectures by the Professor ; Hardy's Quaternions.

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

"Thomas A. Scott Foundation."

PROFESSOR HUMPHREYS.

In this Department there are four classes :

JUNIOR.—*Two Sections.*

I. JUNIOR A.—*Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 9 to 10.*

Descriptive Geometry, Shades, Shadows, and Perspective ; Industrial and Architectural Drawing.

TEXT-BOOKS.

Church's Descriptive Geometry. Hanstein's Constructive Drawing.

II. JUNIOR B.—*Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 9 to 10.*

First term, Surveying, embracing Land, Topographical, Railway, and Mining Surveying; second term, General Astronomy; third term, General Astronomy, and field practice in Surveying. Map drawing in the afternoon during a part of the session.

Each student is required to adjust and use the surveying instruments, and to assist in determining time, latitude and azimuth.

TEXT-BOOKS.

Raymond's Surveying; Young's General Astronomy.

Both sections of the Junior Class may be taken the same year by students who can enter the intermediate class in Mathematics.

III. INTERMEDIATE.—*Daily, except Saturday, 1 to 2.*

Stonecutting; Railway location and Geodetic Surveying; Steam and Gas Engines; Hydraulics; Architectural Styles.

TEXT-BOOKS.

Warren's Stonecutting; Searle's Field Engineering; Goodeve's Steam Engine; Merriman's Hydraulics; Leeds's Three Orders of Architecture.

IV. SENIOR.—*Daily, 12 to 1.*

Strength and stability of structures, earthwork, masonry, carpentry and metallic structures, with application to various bridge and roof designs, braced arches, pivot and draw spans, continuous girders, etc; masonry and foundations; hydraulics; the collection, conveyance and distribution of water, measurement of water power and design of water-wheels.

TEXT-BOOKS.

DuBois' Framed Structures; Merriman's Hydraulics; Baker's Masonry Construction.

In each class the text-books are supplemented by lectures.

Students are required to make architectural, topographical, and mechanical drawings throughout the entire

course. As much work as possible theoretical instruction.

In connection with the students will take care of the work done by horse-power and general efficiency in the Department.

In connection with the measure the quantity of streams.

For entrance the following are required:

I. *Junior Class* Mathematics.

II. *Junior Class* Mathematics.

III. *Intermediate Class* in Mathematics and Physics.

IV. *Senior Class* in Mathematics and the

To students of Artillery and gunnery will

DEPARTMENT

PROFESSOR MOREHEAD

In this Department

I. JUNIOR.—*Monday*

To enter the course in Junior Mathematics

course. As much time is given to this and other practical work as possible without serious interference with the theoretical instruction.

In connection with the study of steam and gas engines, students will test the boiler, take indicator diagrams, measure the work done by using the Prony Brake, compute the horse-power developed, the work lost by friction, and the general efficiency of both the steam and gas engines belonging to the Department.

In connection with the study of hydraulics, students measure the quantity of water flowing in the neighboring streams.

For entrance into the classes of this Department the following are required :

I. *Junior Class A.*—Finish or take the Junior Class in Mathematics.

II. *Junior Class B.*—Finish the Junior Class in Mathematics.

III. *Intermediate Class.*—Finish the Intermediate Class in Mathematics and finish or take the Junior Class in Physics.

IV. *Senior Class.*—Finish the Senior Class in Mathematics and the Junior Class in Physics.

MILITARY ENGINEERING.

To students who wish it, the principles of fortification and gunnery will be taught.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS.

"McCormick Foundation."

PROFESSOR MORELAND. LABORATORY ASSISTANT WADDELL.

In this Department there are four classes :

I. JUNIOR.—*Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 12 to 1.*

To enter this class, students must have completed the course in Junior Mathematics ; students who have not taken the Mathematics in this institution will be required to stand

an examination on Algebra, Geometry and Plane Trigonometry. The class studies :

1. Elementary Mechanics, embracing Kinematics, Kinetics, Statics, and applications to simple machines. Special effort is made to give students an accurate knowledge of the elements of the subject.

TEXT-BOOK.

Dana's Elementary Mechanics.

2. A course of Physics embracing all the usual subjects. The course is fully illustrated by experiments.

TEXT-BOOK.

Carhart's University Physics.

II. SENIOR CLASS.—*Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 10 to 11.*

The work in this class requires the use of the Differential and Integral Calculus.

The subjects taught are Analytical Mechanics and an extension of the work done in the Junior Class in the subjects of Heat, Light, Electricity and Magnetism, usually not all of these in one session. The exact nature of the course depends in part upon the needs and wishes of those pursuing it.

TEXT-BOOKS.

Wright's Mechanics; J. J. Thompson's Electricity and Magnetism; Glazebrook's Physical Optics or Preston's Light; Carhart's University Physics.

III. JUNIOR PRACTICAL PHYSICS.

This class is open to members of the Junior Class and to those who have completed that class.

The Laboratory will be open for work, from 9 to 2, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Students electing this course must have two consecutive hours for each day. The whole course will require six hours a week for the session of nine months, but the work may be distributed over a longer time.

The course will cover general physical processes and qualitative and quantitative work in Heat, Light, Sound,

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Electricity and Magnetism. In the Main, the Manuals by Stewart and Gee, Volumes I and II, and the one by Glazebrook and Shaw, will be used.

In addition to the elementary experiments in Optics, the optical apparatus offers facilities for advanced work on polarized light and diffraction.

In Electricity the Department is supplied with standard instruments for determining the value of currents, electromotive forces and resistances; besides some smaller dynamos and motors, there is also a thirty-light dynamo with station appliances set up and used for instruction, as well as for lighting the University Chapel.

Arc and incandescent lights are used in Lexington, and students will have an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the apparatus used for the purpose.

IV. SENIOR PRACTICAL PHYSICS.

This class is open to members of the Senior Class who have completed the work of the Junior Practical Physics Class.

The laboratory work will be of a more advanced and special character than that of the Junior Class. The exact kind of work will depend upon the needs and wishes of each student. Students having Electrical Engineering in view will devote their time principally to electricity. A part of the time will be given to the study of a text-book and recitations will be required. The laboratory hours are the same as for the Junior Class.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY.

"Bayly Foundation."

PROFESSOR HOWE.

LABORATORY ASSISTANT HARLOW.

I. JUNIOR CHEMISTRY.—Daily, 11 to 12.

First Half Year.—Four hours lectures, two hours recitations (Wednesday and Saturday), and four hours laboratory work. The principles of General Chemistry, on the basis of the Periodic System. The laboratory work illus-

trates the lectures and supplements the experiments of the lecture-room.

TEXT-BOOK.

Venable and Howe: Syllabus of Lectures on General Chemistry.

Second Half Year.—Twelve hours laboratory work. Qualitative Analysis and its theory.

TEXT-BOOK.

Harris's Manual of Qualitative Chemical Analysis.

Parallel: For third term, Venable's Short History of Chemistry.

Reference: Bloxam's Chemistry, through the year.

II. SENIOR CHEMISTRY.

First Term.—Twelve hours laboratory work on quantitative analysis. The principles of quantitative work are considered, and selected gravimetric and volumetric analyses made. This is intended as a foundation for Course III.

TEXT-BOOK.

Talbot: An Introductory Course of Quantitative Chemical Analysis.

Second Term.—Twelve hours laboratory work on the preparation of chemical compounds and elements. This work is intended to give the student facility in the manipulation of more extended and complicated apparatus than is possible in the laboratory work of the first year, to give accuracy of work by the preparation of a series of chemically-pure compounds and to enlarge his knowledge by more intimate study of selected substances. The latter part of the term will be devoted to organic chemistry.

Third Term.—Four hours lectures and six hours laboratory work on the *Applications of Chemistry to the Arts*. While in *Junior Chemistry* the applications are incidentally considered as far as possible, the lectures of this term take up the subject more fully, and many processes are illustrated in the laboratory.

III. SPECIAL CHEMISTRY.

The work of the third year is chiefly in the laboratory and is as far as possible suited to the needs of each student.

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Candidates for B. S. in Mining Engineering are required to take a course in Assaying and Mineral Analysis. Prospective medical students may take a full course in Medical Chemistry, including Uranalysis and Toxicology. Sanitary Chemistry and Organic Chemistry may also be studied.

Good facilities are offered for practical work in the new laboratory, which is well equipped with the latest forms of apparatus and appliances, and which is open daily.

A laboratory fee of ten dollars is charged each year for chemicals, gas, and use of apparatus. Breakage and actual damage to apparatus is charged at cost; this should not amount to over two dollars in Junior Chemistry and five dollars in Senior Chemistry.

DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND BIOLOGY.

"Robinson Foundation."

PROFESSOR CAMPBELL.

In this Department there are four classes :

I. GEOLOGY.—*Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 9 to 10.*

The class in Geology studies the causes now in operation modifying the earth's surface; its present form, structure and constitution; and the history of the changes through which it has passed.

Lectures and practical exercises are given on the methods of distinguishing rocks with the naked eye, and by means of the microscope.

The specimens in the Lithological and Palæontological Cabinets are systematically examined.

The methods of field-work are taught on excursions. The mountains, hills, cliffs, and railroad cuts surrounding the Institution afford admirable opportunities for field-work, all the geological formations from the Archæan to the Devonian being represented within a radius of a few miles, showing the simplest and the most complex forms of structure.

TEXT-BOOK.

Le Conte's Elements of Geology.

II. MINERALOGY.—*Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 9 to 10.*

This course comprises the study of the structure, form and physical properties of minerals, the chemical methods of distinguishing species, and a systematic examination of the mineral collection.

Special attention is given to the rock-forming and useful minerals.

TEXT-BOOKS.

William's Elements of Crystallography; Dana's Text-book of Mineralogy.

III. ZOÖLOGY AND BOTANY.—*Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 1 to 2.*

After an introduction to the characters common to living beings, this class studies Comparative Zoölogy. Then follows the study of the structure, physiology and principles of classification of plants. The time of the student during the third term is mostly occupied with the study, analysis and classification of the flowering plants of the region.

TEXT-BOOKS.

Sedgwick and Wilson's General Biology; Orton's Comparative Zoölogy; Bessey's Botany (advanced course); Gray's Manual of Botany.

IV. PRACTICAL BIOLOGY.

This class works in the laboratory at least four hours a week throughout the session. Such animals and plants are selected for study as show the leading modifications of structure which are met with in the animal and vegetable kingdoms. No text-book is used, but the students have free access to numerous books of reference.

V. HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.—*Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 11 to 12.*

In this class are studied the structure and activities of the human body, and the general laws of health.

TEXT-BOOK.

Martin's Human Body (advanced course).

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In each class the text-books are supplemented by lectures.

The studies in this Department are illustrated by an extensive museum.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

MR. H. W. PRATT.

Recognizing the fact that "during the period of growth the body needs quite as much training as the mind, and that a college which holds out incentives to intellectual progress should not overlook the bodily progress without which all intellectual prizes, when won, are useless"—this University places its physical instruction on an academic plane. The Physical Director will give each student a thorough physical examination near the beginning and end of each session, and on the basis of the measurements and strength-tests taken indicate the necessary correcting and developing exercises and advise as to diet and regimen. All students must obtain the permission of the Director before entering as competitors in any heavy athletic sport.

The Director will give help and information to students training for any of the athletic contests, and can be freely consulted on any of the questions relating to the natural maintenance and increase of health and strength, or the adjustment of matters of diet and habits of work. His field is the prevention, not the cure of disease.

Records show that the health of students in an institution thus conducted improves from year to year. The Seniors are healthier than the Freshmen. Experience teaches that young men of vigor, coming from a farm life, must accustom themselves slowly to the new conditions of a student's career, or they will surely suffer therefrom; and the choice of exercise is a matter of very great importance.

To attain the best results it is necessary that exercise should be properly graded and taken regularly and systematically; a certain minimum should be taken every day.

A graded course of exercises is arranged, consisting of drills with dumbbells, Indian clubs and wands; exercises with chest weights and in breathing, marching, walking and running, and light gymnastics on apparatus.

Advanced work is given on the horizontal and parallel bars, vaulting horse, swinging rings and ladders, also in mat-work, leaping and tumbling.

Attendance upon these classes is not compulsory, but since system is essential to good results, regular attendance is strongly urged upon all who join the classes, and during the class hours all other exercise is prohibited in the Gymnasium.

The Director's examination determines the fitness of the individual student for one or more of these exercises.

On the afternoon of the short winter days, the Gymnasium is lighted with electric lights from sundown till 6.30 o'clock, thus enabling students to exercise after it has become too dark to study by daylight.

Each student who is measured makes out his anthropometric chart, showing his relation to the average (Dr. Sargent's system). When more than one set of measurements is plotted on the same chart it shows at a glance the development made in the interval between the times of measurement.

EQUIPMENT.—There is a large and well-equipped Gymnasium with a commodious dressing-room, well supplied with lockers and provided with good facilities for hot and cold shower baths.

An excellent athletic field has recently been provided by extensive grading. Adjoining the main field is a smaller one laid off into excellent tennis courts, and the sport of tennis is specially encouraged by the Department. The new athletic field is located back of the main buildings within the bounds of the campus and only three hundred yards from the Gymnasium.

North River furnishes a good place for rowing, and the boathouse is less than a mile from the University.

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ATHLETICS.

The Athletic Association organized by the students, with the approval of the Faculty, takes charge of general outdoor athletics, and such sports as baseball, football and rowing. The general management of the Association is by the athletic committee of five, of whom two are elected by the students, two by the Faculty and one by the Alumni Association. This committee is the trustee of all property of the Association, such as boathouse, boats, etc. Under the general Athletic Association there are two boat clubs, the 'Harry Lee' and the 'Albert Sidney,' whose annual regatta is one of the features of commencement week.

The cost of membership in the Athletic Association is five dollars. The membership ticket admits to all games of ball played by the University teams in Lexington.

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING.

DAVID C. HUMPHREYS, C. E.,
Professor of Civil Engineering.

ALEXANDER L. NELSON, M. A.,
Professor of Mathematics.

SYDNEY T. MORELAND, M. A., C. E.,
Professor of Physics.

JAS. LEWIS HOWE, PH. D., M. D.,
Professor of Chemistry.

HENRY D. CAMPBELL, M. A., PH. D.,
Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.

WILLIAM S. CURRELL, M. A., PH. D.,
Professor of Modern Languages and English.

The aim of the School is to give a thorough training in the elements of the sciences which are of fundamental importance to the successful practice of the profession of engineering; to give the student such knowledge as will enable him to read any ordinary technical book; to train him in the mathematical discussion of engineering and physical problems, and in making topographical and structural drawings; to render him familiar with the theory and manipulation of the instruments ordinarily used by engineers in the field and office.

With this end in view, the student is required to supplement the instruction received from text-book and lectures by original structural designing, by field practice, and by work in the Engineering, Physical and Chemical Laboratories. In this way he becomes skilled in applying theory to practice.

Instruction is given in CIVIL, ELECTRICAL and MINING ENGINEERING.

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CIVIL.

Mathematics, .
Civil Engineerin
Physics, inc. Sr.,
Chemistry, . . .
Geology, . . .
Group I, . . .

Students who successfully complete an Engineering course will have the requisite training for occupying any place usually allotted to young engineers, and at the same time a foundation in theory sufficiently broad for the practice of Engineering in any of its branches.

Besides those expecting to follow Engineering as a profession, others who expect to take part in the industrial development of the country, in the construction of buildings or the management of machinery, will derive great benefit from the study of the subjects taught in this School.

The Department of Civil Engineering is designed specifically for education in Engineering. The course of study in it, as well as in other departments of this School, has already been given, and the reader is referred to the appropriate headings in the preceding portion of this catalogue.

Recently two new buildings were erected, the Engineering Laboratory and the Physical Laboratory. The lower story of the former is used for boilers, engines, dynamos and furnaces.

The degrees conferred are :

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE with special attainments in CIVIL ENGINEERING.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE with special attainments in ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE with special attainments in MINING ENGINEERING.

The requirements for these degrees are a graduating thesis and a pass in enough classes selected from the groups given on page 62 to make 66. This must include the classes required by the following table :

CIVIL.	ELECTRICAL.	MINING.
Mathematics, . . 14	Mathematics, . . 14	Mathematics, . . 9
Civil Engineering, 18	Civil Engineering, 18	Civil Engineering, 15
Physics, inc. Sr., . 10	Physics, 18	Physics, 8
Chemistry, 6	Chemistry, 6	Chemistry, 16
Geology, 3	Group I, 9	Geol. and Mineral., 7
Group I, 9		Group I, 9
60	65	64

ENGINEERING.

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ELECTRICAL and MINING

SCHEDULE OF CLASSES IN ENGINEERING COURSES.

CIVIL.			ELECTRICAL.			MINING.		
No. hours per week.	Hour of meeting.	Value.	No. hours per week.	Hour of meeting.	Value.	No. hours per week.	Hour of meeting.	Value.
I. Jr. Mathematics, 5 11 4 Des. Geometry, 3 9M 3 Jr. English, 3 1M 3 Jr. French, 3 1T 3 (or Jr. German) 14 13			Do.			Do.		
II. Int. Mathematics, 4 1 5 Surv. and Ast., 3 9T 3 Jr. Physics, 3 12M 4 Sr. French, 3 10M 6 (or Sr. German) 13 18			Do.			Int. Mathematics, 4 1 5 Surv. and Ast., 3 9T 3 Jr. Chemistry, 6 11 6 Sr. French, 3 10M 6 (or Sr. German) 16 20		
III. Sr. Mathematics, 3 10T 5 Int. Civil Engr., 5 1 6 Jr. Chemistry, 6 11 6 14 17			Sr. Mathematics, 3 10T 5 Int. Civil Engr., 5 1 6 Jr. Chemistry, 6 11 6 Jr. Practical Physics, 4 4 4			Int. Civil Engr., 5 1 6 Jr. Physics, 3 12M 4 Sr. Chemistry, 6 6 6 Mineralogy, 3 9 4		
IV. Sr. Civil Engr., 6 12 6 Sr. Physics, 3 10M 4 Mineralogy, 3 9M 4 Geology, 3 9T 3 15 19			Sr. Civil Engr., 6 12 6 Sr. Physics, 3 9 6 Sr. Practical Physics, 4 4 4 Total, 16 67			1/2 Sr. Civil Engr., 3 12 3 Jr. Practical Physics, 4 4 4 Geology, 3 9T 3 Special Chemistry, 4 4 4 Total, 14 67		

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*Died February 13

SCHOOL OF LAW.

JOHN RANDOLPH TUCKER, LL. D.,*
Dean, and Professor of Equity and Commercial Law, and of Constitutional and International Law.

CHARLES A. GRAVES, M. A., LL. D.,
Professor of Common and Statute Law.

JOHN W. DAVIS, A. B., B. L.,
Assistant Professor of Law.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

This School furnishes full instruction in the Law of Real and Personal Property ; in the Law of Contracts and Domestic Relations ; in the Law of Agency, Partnership, Insurance, Negotiable Paper, and Corporations ; in the Law of Bailments (including Common Carriers); in the Law of Wills and Personal Representatives ; in the Law of Torts and Crimes, and in Criminal Procedure ; in Pleading and Practice at Law, and in Evidence ; in Equity Jurisprudence and Equity Pleading ; in Practice in the Federal Courts ; in Constitutional and International Law ; and in the Conflict of Laws.

The Law School is divided into two Departments, each in charge of a professor, and in each of these Departments there are two classes—Junior and Senior. In addition, certain subjects are taught by the assistant professor of law, most of which belong to the Junior (or First Year's) Course, but some to the Senior Course, as is stated below. The lecture of each professor is one hour and a half each day, six days in the week, and that of the assistant is one hour each day, the recitations continuing each day from 9.15 a. m. till 2 p. m., with two short intermissions.

*Died February 13, 1897.

Jr. Chemistry,	6	11	6	Jr. Practical Physics,	4	Mineralogy,	3	9	4
	14		17		21				20
IV. Sr. Civil Engr.,	6	12	6	Sr. Civil Engr.,	6	1/2 Sr. Civil Engr.,	3	12	3
Sr. Physics,	3	10M	6	Jr. Practical Physics,	6	Jr. Practical Physics,	3	12	4
Mineralogy,	3	9M	4	Sr. Physics,	6	Geology,	3	9T	3
Geology,	3	9T	3	Sr. Practical Physics,	4	Special Chemistry,	3	9T	4
Total,	15		19	Total,	16	Total,			14
			67		68				67

The studies of each session are divided into those of the First, Second and Third Terms. The First Term begins at the opening of the session in September; the Second, about January 1; the third, about April 1. Students entering at the beginning of the Second or Third Terms are charged a proportionate part of the tuition and fees.

The course as arranged for the session of 1896-97 is as follows:

1. PROFESSOR TUCKER.—Natural Law, International Law, and Constitutional Law; Corporations and Negotiable Paper; Equity.
2. PROFESSOR GRAVES.—Torts and Crimes, and Criminal Procedure; Pleading and Practice at Law, and Evidence; Title to Personal Property, and Real Property.
3. ASSISTANT PROFESSOR DAVIS.—Contracts and Common Carriers; Agency, Partnership, and Insurance; Domestic Relations, Equity Pleading, Practice in the Federal Courts, and Conflict of Laws.

The following are the text-books in the order in which they are used. The books of reference named need not be purchased. Students have access to these in the Law Library.

I. DEPARTMENT OF COMMON AND STATUTE LAW.

PROFESSOR GRAVES.

JUNIOR CLASS.

TEXT-BOOKS.

Graves's Summary of Title to Personal Property; Blackstone's Commentaries, Book II; Graves's Summary of Real Property; Pattee's Cases on Realty.

For Reference.—Benjamin on Sales; Washburn on Real Property; Leading Cases in the American Law of Real Property by Sharswood and Budd; Gray's Restraints on Alienation; Gray's Rule Against Perpetuities; Devlin on Deeds; Jarman on Wills; Jones on Mortgages.

SENIOR CLASS.

Pollock's
Clark's Criminal
Commentaries,
with printed
leaf on Evidence

For Reference.
Non-Contract
Law; Gould on
Evidence; Stephen
Evidence.

II. DEPARTMENT OF CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Blackstone
Law; Woolsey's
Printed Notes;
Cooley's Principles
(Second edition)

For Reference.
Graves's edition
of Constitutional Law; Washburn
on Constitutional History;
Mason and Meigs on
Madison Papers;
Spencer's Justice

SENIOR CLASS.

Bispham's
Married Women

For Reference.
Jurisprudence;
Chancery Pleading
Pleading.

SENIOR CLASS.

TEXT-BOOKS.

Pollock on Torts (Webb's edition); Chase's Cases on Torts; Clark's Criminal Law; Clark's Criminal Procedure; Blackstone's Commentaries, Book IV; Stephen on Pleading (Andrew's edition), with printed Notes; Blackstone's Commentaries, Book III; Greenleaf on Evidence (Fifteenth edition), Volume I, with Printed Notes.

For Reference: Cooley on Torts; Bigelow on Torts; Bishop on Non-Contract Law; Bishop's Criminal Law; Wharton's Criminal Law; Gould on Pleading; Bliss on Code Pleading; Wharton on Evidence; Stephen's Digest of the Law of Evidence; Thayer's Cases on Evidence.

II. DEPARTMENT OF EQUITY AND COMMERCIAL LAW, AND OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LAW.

PROFESSOR TUCKER.

JUNIOR CLASS.

TEXT-BOOKS.

Blackstone's Commentaries, Book I, with Lectures on Natural Law; Woolsey's International Law (Sixth edition), with Lectures on Printed Notes; Snow's Cases on International Law; The Federalist; Cooley's Principles of Constitutional Law (Law Student's Series, Second edition), with Lectures on Printed Notes.

For Reference: Wheaton's Elements of International Law (Lawrence's edition); Hall's International Law; Lawrence's International Law; Wharton's International Law Digest; Stubbs's Constitutional History of England; Stubbs's Select Charters; Taylor's Origin and Growth of the English Constitution; Elliott's Debates; Madison Papers; Bryce's American Commonwealth; Herbert Spencer's Justice.

SENIOR CLASS.

TEXT-BOOKS.

Bispham's Equity (Fourth edition); Burks's Property Rights of Married Women; Lectures on Printed Notes on Equity.

For Reference: Pomeroy's Equity Jurisprudence; Beach's Equity Jurisprudence; White and Tudor's Leading Cases in Equity; Daniell's Chancery Pleading and Practice; Langdell's Summary of Equity Pleading.

III.

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR DAVIS.

JUNIOR CLASS.

TEXT-BOOKS.

Hutchinson on Carriers; Clark on Contracts; Huffcut on Agency; Mechem on Partnership; Richards on Insurance; Tiffany on Domestic Relations; Professor Tucker's Printed Lectures on Domestic Relations.

SENIOR CLASS.

TEXT-BOOKS.

Professor Tucker's Printed Lectures on Equity Pleading; Lectures on Federal Procedure (text-book to be announced hereafter); Professor Tucker's Printed Lectures on the Conflict of Laws.

METHOD OF INSTRUCTION.

The basis of the instruction is the study of text-books and illustrative cases, with daily oral examination to test the degree and accuracy of the student's knowledge. But lectures are delivered by the professors whenever the nature of the topic under consideration is such as to render full explanation and discussion desirable; and on some subjects, notably Constitutional and International Law, the text-books are supplemented by an extended course of lectures. Whenever a subject is begun, daily recitations are held upon it until it is completed; which is believed to be preferable to the study of a number of subjects concurrently, with recitations on each only twice or thrice a week.

As soon as practicable in the course, two Moot Courts are organized, the one in connection with the Lectures on Pleading and Practice at Law; the other in connection with the Lectures on Pleading and Practice in Equity. An effort is made to invest these "feigned issues" with as much interest and value as possible.

The Bradford Law Debating Society, conducted by the students themselves, is continued throughout the session, and has been found extremely valuable. The questions are furnished by the professors, and are intended to involve the discussion of important legal topics. Students are advised

to give attention
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LAW LIBRARY.

The Law Library, which adjoins the Law Lecture-Room, contains a large collection of standard legal treatises, besides English and American Reports. In addition to the regular work of the classroom, students are encouraged to make independent research, and for this purpose they have free access to the Law Library, where they receive such assistance from the Law Librarian as they may require.

LAW EXAMINATIONS.

The examinations are in writing, and are held three times during the session, at the end of each of the three Terms; and for this purpose recitations are suspended for one week about December 15; for one week about March 20; and for one week about June 10. In each case the examinations are final as to the subjects completed at the date of the examination. They are meant to be rigid, and they require a thorough acquaintance with all the topics embraced in the course. No preliminary examination is required for admission into the Law School.

LAW DEGREE.

The degree of Bachelor of Law (B. L.) is conferred upon students who satisfactorily pass the examinations (nine in number) upon the entire course. As the course is now taught, it is intended to be taken in two years; and students who desire to obtain the degree are not advised to attempt it in less time—unless, indeed, they have already, by private study or attendance upon some other law school, a considerable knowledge of law. The course is so arranged, however, that a student can attend all the classes each day without conflict of hours. But to take the whole course in one year, requires attendance on lectures four hours each day (twenty-four hours a week); and the Moot Court work in the afternoon is in addition to this.

LAW CLASS HONORS.

1. The Graduating Class are authorized by the Faculty to select one of their number as "Law Class Orator," to deliver an oration at the Commencement of the University.

2. The Crenshaw Law Prize, established by William T. Crenshaw, Esq., of Atlanta, Ga., is conferred annually upon that graduate who attains the highest proficiency in the Senior Law Class. It consists of the sum of \$100, which is to be expended by the recipient in the purchase of law books.

3. Messrs. T. & J. W. Johnson & Co., Law Publishers, of Philadelphia, have offered a copy of Smith's *Leading Cases*, in three volumes, as a prize to be awarded, under the direction of the Faculty, to that student in the Graduating Class in Law who shall have prepared and submitted the best essay on a legal subject.

TUITION AND FEES.

For a single course (Junior or Senior Class only), the fee for tuition is \$75. For the double course (both Junior and Senior Class the same session), the fee for tuition is \$100. And whether a single or double course is taken, there is in addition a charge of \$30 for Matriculation and University Fees. No additional charge is made for the Diploma when taken.

BOARD AND LODGING.

At the University Boarding House, a building on the University grounds occupied by a private family, meals can be had at \$11 per month; meals and furnished room, including servant's attendance, at \$13 per month. This however does not include fuel and lights. The price of board in private families in town, including meals, furnished room, attendance, fuel and lights, is from \$16 to \$20 per month. By getting board at the lowest rates, the necessary expenses of a law student who takes a single course, including tuition,

fees, meals, lodg-
ing, and pocket
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to about \$250.
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fees, meals, lodging, attendance, fuel and lights, but exclusive of pocket money, books and clothing, may be reduced to about \$250. For those who take the double course, \$25 must be added to the above estimate. The cost of all the text-books needed in the course (which are purchased by students at much less than the usual retail rates) is about \$75.

The Law School opens at the same time with the Academic Departments of the University, the next session beginning Thursday, September 9, 1897.

For further information address

SECRETARY OF THE FACULTY,
Lexington, Virginia.

CLASSES AND CLASS VALUES.

To the work done in each class a numerical value is assigned, which is used in estimating the amount of work done for degrees. For convenience in stating the requirements for degrees, the classes are divided into four *groups*, and within the groups certain classes are combined to form departments. Certificates of proficiency are awarded on the completion of any of these departments. The accompanying table gives these groups, departments, classes and values, and also other information which explains itself. In this table, M W F = Monday, Wednesday and Friday; T T S = Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; M T T F = Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday; D-M = daily except Monday; D-S = daily except Saturday:

	CLASS.	Days of Meeting.	Hour of Meeting.	Day of Examination.	Value.
GROUP I.					
Department of Latin.	Junior	D-M	10-11	6	4
	Intermediate	T T S	11-12	9	4
		Sat	12-1		
Department of Greek.	*Senior	M W F	9-10	1	6
	Preparatory	D-S	3-4	4	2
	Junior	D-S	12-1	5	4
	Intermediate	M W F	11-12	8	4
Department of French.	Senior	T T S	9-10	10	6
	Junior	T T S	1-2	2	3
Department of German	Senior	M W F	10-11	6	6
	Junior	T T S	3-4	4	3
	Senior	M W F	3-4	4	6
GROUP II.					
Department of Mathematics.	Junior I	D-M	9-10	1	4
	Junior II	D-S	11-12	8	4
	Intermediate	M T T F	1-2	3	5
Department of Physics.	Senior	T T S	10-11	7	5
	Junior	M W F	12-1	5	4
	Senior	M W F	10-11	9	6
	Junior-Practical	T T S	2 hours	—	4
Department of Chemistry	Physics	Daily	11-12	8	6
	Senior	—	—	—	6
Department of Geology and Biology.	Physiology and Hygiene	M W F	11-12	8	3
	Zoölogy and Botany	T T S	1-2	2	3
	Geology	M W F	9-10	1	3
	Mineralogy	T T S	9-10	10	4
Classes.	Practical Biology	—	—	—	2
	Descriptive Geometry	M W F	9-10	1	3
	Surveying and Astronomy	T T S	9-10	10	3
GROUP III.					
Department of English.	Junior	M W F	1-2	3	3
	Intermediate	T T S	10-11	7	4
	Senior	T T S	11-12	9	6
Department of Philosophy.	Junior	T T S	12-1	2	3
	Senior	{ M W F T T	12-1 4-5	5 5	6 6
Department of History. (Any three of these classes.)	Ancient History	M W F	12-1	5	3
	Bible History	M W F	1-2	3	3
	Modern History	T T S	9-10	10	4
	History of English Literature	T T S	10-11	7	4
Classes.	Economics	T T S	10-11	7	3
	Rhetoric	M W F	10-11	6	3
GROUP IV.					
Department of Civil Engineering.	Intermediate (with Drawing)	D-M	1-2	3	6
Classes.	Senior	Daily	12-1	5	6
	Special Chemistry	—	—	—	4
	Senior-Practical Physics	—	—	—	4

*One other day and hour to be fixed by the professor.

NOTE.—Where blanks occur the days and hours are to be learned from the professors concerned.

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Days of Meeting.	Hour of Meeting.	Day of Examination.	Value.
-M	10-11	6	4
T S	11-12	9	4
Sat	12-1		
W F	9-10	1	6
D-S	3-4	4	2
D-S	12-1	5	4
W F	11-12	8	4
T S	9-10	10	6
T S	1-2	2	3
W F	10-11	6	6
T S	3-4	4	3
W F	3-4	4	6
-M	9-10	1	4
-S	11-12	8	4
T F	1-2	3	5
T S	10-11	7	5
W F	12-1	5	4
W F	10-11	9	6
T S	2 hours	—	4
aily	11-12	8	6
—	—	—	6
W F	11-12	8	3
T S	1-2	2	3
W F	9-10	1	3
T S	9-10	10	4
—	—	—	2
W F	9-10	1	3
T S	9-10	10	3
W F	1-2	3	3
T S	10-11	7	4
T S	11-12	9	6
T S	12-1	2	3
W F	12-1	5	6
T	4-5	5	3
W F	12-1	5	3
W F	1-2	3	3
T S	9-10	10	4
T S	10-11	7	4
T S	10-11	7	3
W F	10-11	6	3
-M	1-2	3	6
aily	12-1	5	6
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CERTIFICATES AND DIPLOMAS.

1. As evidence of *satisfactory attainments* in any department, a CERTIFICATE OF PROFICIENCY will be conferred, with the title of PROFICIENT.

2. As evidence of *distinguished attainments* in any department, a CERTIFICATE OF DISTINGUISHED PROFICIENCY will be conferred, with the title of DISTINGUISHED PROFICIENT.

3. Diplomas, attesting the degrees of the University, are conferred by the Board of Trustees, on the recommendation of the Faculty.

Before receiving a CERTIFICATE OF PROFICIENCY on any subject, students are required either to complete the course of Junior English, or to pass a special examination in English at a time prescribed by the Faculty.

DEGREES.

I. ACADEMIC.

I. BACHELOR OF ARTS (A. B.). The requirements for this degree are :

1. A pass in enough classes in Groups I, II and III to make 66. This must include : (a) A minimum of 16 from Group I, including a Certificate of Proficiency in at least one department. (b) A minimum of 16 from Group II, including Junior Mathematics. (c) A minimum of 10 from Group III.

2. A graduation thesis.

II. MASTER OF ARTS (M. A.). The requirements for this degree are :

1. All the requirements for A. B.

2. A pass in enough classes in Groups I, II, and III with the grade of *distinction* to make 90. This must include : (a) A minimum of 26 from Group I. (b) A Certificate of

Distinguished Proficiency in at least two departments of Group I. (c) A certificate of Distinguished Proficiency in at least one department of Group II. (d) A certificate of Distinguished Proficiency in at least one department of Group III. (e) A certificate of distinguished Proficiency in at least one other department of any Group.

3. A graduating thesis.

III. DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY (Ph. D.). This Degree will be conferred on any Master of Arts or Bachelor of Arts of the University who shall pursue at the University, for not less than two and three years respectively, a special course of study in any one subject taught in the Academic Departments of the Institution. The one special subject shall have associated with it at least one subsidiary or affiliated study. It is expected that from time to time the candidate submit to his Professor, or the Faculty, evidence of independent research in his special line of study; that he stand at least two examinations during his course, and that he produce a thesis, the final year, showing the progress he has made.

II. PROFESSIONAL.

IV. BACHELOR OF SCIENCE, with special attainments in CIVIL ENGINEERING (B. S.).

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE, with special attainments in ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING (B. S.).

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE, with special attainments in MINING ENGINEERING (B. S.).

These degrees are conferred upon graduates in the School of Engineering.

Students who wish to take both the degrees, Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science, must fulfill the conditions of each separately, and pass in enough classes to make 90 points.

V. BACHELOR OF LAW (B. L.) This Degree is conferred on graduates in the School of Law.

In selecting requirements :

1. Each a Faculty, is required (Latin, Greek, etc.) completes the requirements

2. Each ne and Junior Matriculation that he has a satisfactory in these classes, the Faculty, upon a dian.

3. Each student required to attend a certain amount. With the select any studies President and must give advice with reference to studies.

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COURSES OF

Students have their studies with and so as to avoid the days of examination selection several arranged in a schedule

First Year.—Junior Latin (4), Junior Greek

Second Year.—Intermediate (6), Intermediate

SELECTION OF STUDIES.

In selecting studies students will observe the following requirements :

1. Each academic student, unless excused by the Faculty, is required to take at least one study in Group I (Latin, Greek, French, German) each session until he completes the requirements in that group for the A. B. degree.

2. Each new student is required to take Junior English and Junior Mathematics unless he shows, on examination, that he has a satisfactory knowledge of the subjects taught in these classes, or unless he is excused from taking them by the Faculty, upon the written request of his parent or guardian.

3. Each student, except those in the School of Law, is required to attend fifteen recitations a week or their equivalent. With these restrictions, students are otherwise free to select any studies which they may be prepared to take. The President and members of the Faculty will gladly give advice with reference to the choice and arrangement of studies.

In order to drop a study upon which he has entered a student must obtain permission from the Faculty.

COURSES OF STUDY FOR THE DEGREE OF
BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Students having the A. B. degree in view should select their studies with reference to a proper sequence of studies, and so as to avoid conflicts in the hours of recitations and in the days of examinations. To guide them in making a selection several courses are given here, with the work arranged in a schedule of four years.

COURSE A.

First Year.—Junior English (3), Junior Mathematics (4), Junior Latin (4), Junior Greek (4).

Second Year.—Rhetoric (3), Junior Physics (4), or Junior Chemistry (6), Intermediate Latin (4), Intermediate Greek (4).

Third Year.—Physiology and Hygiene (3), Junior Philosophy (3), Junior German (3), Senior Latin (6), Senior Greek (6).

Fourth Year.—Surveying and Astronomy (3), Senior German (6), one or more subjects from Groups II and III not already taken, aggregating in value at least 6.

COURSE B.

First Year.—Junior English (3), Junior Mathematics (4), Junior Latin (4), Junior Greek (4).

Second Year.—Junior Physics (4), or Junior Chemistry (6), Intermediate Mathematics (5), two of the following three: Intermediate Latin, Greek, English (8).

Third Year.—Rhetoric (3), Junior Philosophy (3), Physiology and Hygiene (3), Senior Latin, Greek or English (6), Junior German (3).

Fourth Year.—Surveying and Astronomy (3), Senior German (6), one or more subjects from Groups II and III not already taken, aggregating in value at least 7.

COURSE C.

First Year.—Junior English (3), Junior Mathematics (4), Junior German (3), Junior Chemistry (6).

Second Year.—Junior French (3), Senior German (6), Intermediate Mathematics (5), Junior Physics (4).

Third Year.—Rhetoric (3), Surveying and Astronomy (3), Senior French or Senior Chemistry (6), Senior Mathematics (5).

Fourth Year.—Junior Philosophy (3), Physiology and Hygiene (3), two or more subjects from Groups II and III not already taken, aggregating in value at least 9.

EXAMINATIONS.

At the close of each of the three terms into which the session is divided examinations are held. No certificate of any kind is conferred except after thorough and satisfactory examination upon the prescribed subjects.

The failure of a student to stand any of the regular examinations of his class shall subject him to censure, and he shall forfeit his place in the class, unless such failure shall be excused for reasons deemed sufficient by the Faculty.

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SCHEDULE OF EXAMINATIONS.

Examinations are held on consecutive days according to this schedule.

First Day.—Senior Latin, Geology, Descriptive Geometry, Junior Mathematics (9 o'clock section).

Second Day.—Zoölogy and Botany, Junior Philosophy, Junior French.

Third Day.—Intermediate Civil Engineering, Intermediate Mathematics, Bible History, Junior English.

Fourth Day.—Senior German, Junior German, Preparatory Greek.

Fifth Day.—Senior Philosophy, Ancient History, Junior Greek, Senior Civil Engineering, Junior Physics.

Sixth Day.—Senior French, Rhetoric, Junior Latin.

Seventh Day.—Senior Mathematics, Intermediate English, English Literature, Junior Law, Economics.

Eighth Day.—Junior Chemistry, Intermediate Greek, Physiology and Hygiene, Junior Mathematics (11 o'clock section).

Ninth Day.—Senior English, Senior Physics, Intermediate Latin.

Tenth Day.—Senior Greek, Modern History, Surveying and Astronomy, Senior Law, Mineralogy.

SCHEDULE OF CLASSES AND HOURS.
CHAPEL SERVICES AT 8.30 A. M. DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

	9	10	11	12	I	3	4
MONDAY.	Jr. Law I (9-15 to 10-15.) Sr. Latin. Descriptive Geometry. Geology.	Jr. Law II (10-30 to 12). Sr. French. Rhetoric. Sr. Physics.	Jr. Chemistry. Int. Greek. Phys. & Hygiene.	Sr. Law (12-30 to 2.) Sr. Philosophy, 5. Jr. Physics, 5. Jr. Greek, 5. Ancient History, 5. Sr. Civil Engr, 5.	Int. Civil Engr. Int. Math. Jr. English.	Jr. German. Prep. Greek.	
WEDN'SDAY and FRIDAY	Jr. Law I (9-15 to 10-15.) Jr. Math, I.* Sr. Latin, I. Des. Geometry, I. Geology, I.	Jr. Law II (10-30 to 12). Sr. French, 6. Rhetoric, 6. Jr. Latin, 6. Sr. Physics, 9.	Jr. Chemistry, 8. Jr. Math., 8. Int. Greek, 8. Phys. & Hygiene, 8.	Ditto.	Int. Civil Engr, 3. Int. Math., 3. Jr. English, 3. Bible History, 3.	Jr. German, 4. Prep. Greek, 4.	
TUESDAY and THURSDAY	Jr. Law I (9-15 to 10-15.) Jr. Math., I. Sr. Greek, 10. Mod. Hist., 10. Surveying and Astronomy, 10. Mineralogy, 10.	Jr. Law II (10-30 to 12). Sr. Math., 7. Jr. Latin, 6. Literature, 7. Int. English, 7. Economics, 7.	Jr. Chemistry, 8. Jr. Math., 8. Int. Latin, 9. Sr. English, 9.	Sr. Law (12-30 to 2.) Jr. Philosophy, 2. Jr. Greek, 5. Sr. Civil Engr, 5.	Int. Civil Engr., 3. Int. Math., 3. Jr. French, 2. Zoölogy and Botany, 2.	Sr. German, 4. Prep. Greek, 4.	Sr. Philosophy, 5
SATURDAY	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Sr. Law (12-30 to 2.) Jr. Philosophy. Sr. Civil Engr. Int. Latin.	Jr. French. Zoölogy and Botany.	Sr. German. Prep. Greek.	

* The numerals indicate the day of examination.

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TUESDAY and THURSDAY	Jr. Math., 1. Sr. Greek, 10. Mod. Hist., 10. Surveying and Astronomy, 10. Mineralogy, 10.	Ditto.	Sr. Math., 7. Sr. Latin, 6. Literature, 7. Int. English, 7. Economics, 7.	Ditto.	Jr. Chemistry, 8. Jr. Math., 8. Int. Latin, 9. Sr. English, 9.	Sr. Law (12-30 to 2). Jr. Philosophy, 2. Jr. Greek, 5. Sr. Civil Engr., 5.	Jr. French. Zoölogy and Botany.	Sr. German, 4. Prep. Greek, 4.	Sr. German. Prep. Greek.	Sr. Philosophy, 5
SATURDAY										

* The numerals indicate the day of examination.

GOVERNMENT.

The government of the University is administered by the President and Faculty, in accordance with a Code of Laws enacted by the Board of Trustees. The President devotes himself to the duties of his office, occupying a room in the University Buildings, to which the students have access at stated times. He presides at the meetings of the Faculty, and, by the reports of the several professors, is made acquainted with the standing and deportment of each student. All cases of irregularity receive his personal attention.

Students receive the admonition and counsel of the President before being subjected to any penalty, except in cases of flagrant offenses. Those who are habitually neglectful of their duties, or who do not regularly attend their classes, will be required to withdraw from the University.

No student is allowed to leave the town during the session without the permission of the President, nor to withdraw from the University without the consent of the Faculty on the written authority of the parent or guardian.

REPORTS TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

Regular reports of the progress and attendance of the students are made to the President. At stated times a circular is sent to the parent or guardian of each student, showing his absolute and relative standing in his several classes, and any other facts that may be deemed proper to communicate.

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL CULTURE.

Religious services are held every morning in the chapel, which have been conducted during the present session by Rev. T. A. Johnson, Rev. Thornton Whaling, D. D., and Rev. J. T. Wightman, D. D.

The students are expected to attend these exercises, and the church of their choice at least once on Sunday. Oppor-

tunities are also afforded for attending Bible classes every Sunday.

A Young Men's Christian Association exists among the students, and has been found a most efficient agent in promoting their moral and religious welfare.

FELLOWSHIPS.

"The Howard Houston Fellowship" was endowed by the late H. H. Houston, Esq., of Philadelphia, as a tribute to the memory of a deceased son. The recipient of this fellowship receives about \$500 per year, that being the interest on the endowment. The design, conditions and requirements of Fellowships are as follows :

1. The design is to secure a more thorough and extended scholarship than can be obtained in the time usually allotted to academic instruction.
2. The Fellowships will be restricted to graduates of this University.
3. They will be conferred for two consecutive years, and are not to be relinquished in any case until the end of that term, except for sufficient reasons, to be approved by the Faculty.
4. The recipient of a Fellowship shall reside in or near the University, and pursue a special line of study looking to the degree of Ph. D., under the supervision of the professor in the department he may select.
5. If required by the Faculty, he shall give instruction in the University for not more than two hours a day.
6. He shall have access to the Library, classroom instruction and other privileges of the University, and shall receive a salary of \$500, or whatever smaller sum may be yielded by the endowment of the Fellowship to which he is appointed.

For information respecting the minor details of the conditions and duties of the Fellowships, application may be made to the President of the University.

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SCHOLARSHIPS.

These are intended to reward high attainments in scholarship, and at the same time to promote and secure general meritorious conduct. Under this head are three classes :

I. UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.

These are eight in number, one being conferred by the Faculty in each of the Departments of Latin, History, Physics, Chemistry, Geology and Biology, and Civil Engineering, and two in English and Modern Languages. These Scholarships entitle the recipients to attend the Academic Departments the following session, on payment of \$30.

II. ENDOWED SCHOLARSHIPS.

These are seven in number :

1. The *Taylor Scholarship*, endowed by Mrs. Fanny B. Taylor, of Baltimore, conferred by the Faculty upon the student attaining the highest proficiency in the Intermediate Class in Mathematics.

2. The *Young Scholarship*, endowed by Henry Young, Esq., of New York, conferred by the Faculty upon the student attaining the highest proficiency in Philosophy.

These two foregoing Scholarships entitle the students appointed to them to attend the Academic Departments the following session, upon the payment of \$5.

3. The *Mapleson Scholarship*, upon an endowment of \$5000, given by Col. J. H. Mapleson, of New York. This Scholarship is conferred by the Faculty upon a Bachelor of Arts of this University, who is required to teach in the University not exceeding one hour a day. The holder receives the income from the endowment, \$300, and in addition may attend any of the Academic Departments of the University upon the payment of \$30.

4. The *Luther Seevers Birely Scholarship*, under a bequest of \$5000 from Mrs. Evelina H. Birely, of Baltimore, as a memorial to her son. This scholarship is conferred by

the Board of Trustees upon the recommendation of the Faculty, upon a meritorious young man, resident of Virginia, West Virginia or Maryland, preference to be given to a resident of Frederick County, Virginia, or Frederick County, Maryland. The holder receives the income from the endowment, \$300, or \$220 after paying his University fees.

5. The *Franklin Society Scholarship*, yielding an annual income of \$300, or \$220 after paying the University fees, is conferred by the Faculty on some deserving and meritorious young man of the County of Rockbridge, Virginia, who is an undergraduate of the University.

6. The *Vincent L. Bradford Scholarship*, endowed in honor of the name of her venerated husband by Mrs. Juliet S. Bradford, of Philadelphia. This Scholarship is conferred by the faculty upon an undergraduate, and the incumbent receives the income from the donation of \$5000. This amounts to about \$300, or \$220 after paying fees.

7. The *James J. White Scholarship*, supported by the memorial fund of \$1500, contributed by the Alumni and friends of the University. This Scholarship is conferred by the Faculty for attainments in the Department of Greek. The incumbent receives \$90 and pays fees amounting to \$30.

NOTE.—The privileges conferred by these Scholarships extend to all Departments except the School of Law.

III. ALUMNI SCHOLARSHIPS.

Each local Alumni Association is authorized to nominate—subject to the approval of the Faculty—one student each year to a Scholarship for one session, on the following conditions: 1. that the nominee shall be of studious habits and of good moral character; 2. that he shall be qualified to enter the regular classes of the University; 3. that he shall not have been a student in this Institution. Such students shall be admitted to any of the Academic Departments upon the payment of \$30.

COMMENCEMENT

1. The *Law Class* in the School of Law, their number and their number as Class, a legal topic, or

2. The *Valedictory* academic degrees, their number as Class, exercises of Commencement

3. The *Society of Oratory* and best original speech, week of commencement, chooses two members, decision on the committee of gentlemen

4. The *Cinquantennial* of the Society of the Faculty of the University during the session, sufficient intrinsic part of the exercise for this medal, and be such student one of the Literary University precede

The same subject of the following or the Society of

5. The *Sancti* Joseph Santini, Faculty upon the session in 17

6. The *Roll* number and of follows:

COMMENCEMENT ORATIONS AND PRIZE MEDALS.

1. *The Law Class Oration.*—The members of the Senior Class in the School of Law are authorized to select one of their number as Law Class Orator, to deliver an oration, on a legal topic, on Commencement Day.

2. *The Valedictory Address.*—The candidates for Academic degrees each year are authorized to select one of their number as Class Valedictorian, to represent them in the exercises of Commencement Day.

3. *The Society Orator's Medal*, for the encouragement of Oratory and Elocution, is awarded to the author of the best original speech in a public competitive trial, during the week of commencement. Each of the two Literary Societies chooses two members to compete for this medal, and the decision on the merits of the contestants is made by a committee of gentlemen not connected with the University.

4. *The Cincinnati Orator's Medal*, established in honor of the Society of the Cincinnati of Virginia, is awarded by the Faculty to the author of the best oration submitted during the session in competition therefor, provided it has sufficient intrinsic merit. The oration shall be delivered as part of the exercises of Commencement Day. Competitors for this medal, as those for the *Society Orator's Medal*, shall be such students only as have been regular attendants on one of the Literary Societies for at least one session of the University preceding that during which the choice is made.

The same student shall not be chosen to deliver any two of the following orations, viz., the Cincinnati, the Law Class, or the Society Oration.

5. *The Santini Prize Medal*, which was established by Joseph Santini, Esq., of New Orleans, is conferred by the Faculty upon the writer of the best essay published during the session in *The Southern Collegian*.

6. *The Robinson Prize Medals*, which are three in number and of equal value, are named and conferred as follows :

The *Robinson Medal of Ancient and Modern Languages*, in Latin, Greek, French and German.

The *Robinson Medal of Philosophy and Literature*, in Philosophy, English, Ancient and Modern History, and one of the three, Rhetoric, English Literature, and Economics.

The *Robinson Medal of Mathematics and Science*, in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, and three of the following: Geology, Mineralogy, Zoölogy and Botany, Surveying and Astronomy.

The recipient of either of these medals must be a member of at least one of the classes involved, and must have attained distinguished proficiency in each of the studies involved, and an average examination grade of eighty per cent. in the entire group of subjects required for the medal in question. No student shall receive the same prize twice.

These medals are provided out of the funds of the University, and delivered by the President on Commencement Day.

For further information apply to the Secretary of the Faculty.

THE LEWIS BROOKS MUSEUM.

This attractive and valuable part of the educational appliances of the University is a gift of a generous friend of the University and of science, the late Lewis Brooks, Esq., of Rochester, N. Y.

The Museum comprises four distinct Cabinets :

1. The *Zoological*, presenting, in stuffed and dried specimens and mounted skeletons, representatives of the principal divisions of the animal kingdom.

2. The *Mineralogical* and *Lithological*, containing an extensive assortment of minerals from various parts of our land and of foreign countries, many of them rare, and specimens of almost every variety of rock used for building and ornamental purposes.

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The John S. F. Batchen Collection of Building and Ornamental Stones, and the valuable collection of rocks, illustrating the geology of Virginia, made by Dr. W. H. Ruffner, of Lexington, Va., and the mineralogical and geological specimens of the older cabinets of the University have been incorporated in the Lewis Brooks Museum.

3. The *Geological*, embracing an extensive collection of fossil animals and plants belonging to the fauna and flora of each geological age.

4. The *Botanical*, embracing Dr. Meunch's European Herbarium of 5000 specimens, mounted, in walnut cases; Dr. Noerdlinger's collection of 700 sections of various kinds of wood, with a description of each; a portfolio of American trees, and numerous models of flowers and botanical charts.

LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM.

The Reading-Room has recently been refurnished and the list of periodicals entirely revised. The Library, which contains over twenty thousand volumes, has been entirely re-arranged on the 'Dewey System,' and a card catalogue is being prepared. The Reading-Room and Library are open to students during recitation hours every day under stated regulations.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

The Literary Societies are: THE GRAHAM-LEE SOCIETY, organized in 1809, and the WASHINGTON LITERARY SOCIETY, organized in 1812. These Societies meet once a week for debate and other literary exercises. They have their own halls and libraries, and their influence upon the character and culture of the students is highly estimated, both by the Faculty and by the students themselves.

Each Society celebrates publicly the anniversary of its foundation; the Graham-Lee Society on the 19th of January; the Washington Society on the 22d of February. On these occasions medals are awarded by judges selected by the

Societies to the best debater and to the best declaimer. These medals are provided by the Societies. On Commencement Day an address is delivered before the two Societies jointly by some gentleman chosen by them for this purpose.

For special encouragement in the art of speaking, the Board of Trustees offers a Gold Medal, to be competed for each session by representatives chosen by the Societies respectively. Further particulars are given on another page, under the title "Commencement Orations and Prize Medals."

B. McLESTER,
J. S. McCLUER,

F. A. BRYAN,
D. M. HAMMAT,
X. Y. McCANN,
D. K. CAMERON,

JAMES STEELE M

DONALD KENNE

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E. F. VON BORRI
E. WOHLWENDEE

W. K. McCLUNG,
A. C. BIRCH, . . .
W. COX, . . .
R. I. ROOP, . . .

EDWARD WOHLW

WRIGHT COX, . .

GRAHAM-LEE

Orator

H. V. CANTER, . .
J. A. McCLURE, . .

ANNIVERSARIES, 1897.

GRAHAM-LEE SOCIETY.

Orators.

B. MCLESTER, Tennessee.
 J. S. MCCLUER, West Virginia.

Debaters.

F. A. BRYAN, Tennessee.
 D. M. HAMMAT, West Virginia.
 X. Y. MCCANN, West Virginia.
 D. K. CAMERON, California.

ORATOR'S MEDAL.

JAMES STEELE MCCLUER, West Virginia.

DEBATER'S MEDAL.

DONALD KENNEDY CAMERON, California.

WASHINGTON LITERARY SOCIETY.

Declaimers.

E. F. VON BORRIES, Kentucky.
 E. WOHLWENDER, Kentucky.

Debaters.

W. K. MCCLUNG, Virginia.
 A. C. BIRCH, Alabama.
 W. COX, Virginia.
 R. I. ROOP, Virginia.

DECLAIMER'S MEDAL.

EDWARD WOHLWENDER, Kentucky.

DEBATER'S MEDAL.

WRIGHT COX, Virginia.

COMMENCEMENT, 1896.

GRAHAM-LEE SOCIETY.

Orators.

H. V. CANTER, Virginia.
 J. A. MCCLURE, Virginia.

WASHINGTON LITERARY SOCIETY

Orators.

M. W. RIPPY, Kentucky.
 S. B. SETTLE, Virginia.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

These take place at the close of the session. On Sunday, a Baccalaureate Sermon is preached before the graduates and the students at large. On Commencement Day, Certificates, Diplomas, and University honors are publicly awarded by the President; and the addresses of graduates, and the Prize Orations and Essays, are delivered. The celebrations of the Literary Societies and of the Society of the Alumni also take place in Commencement week.

COMMENCEMENT, 1896.

Baccalaureate Sermon.

RT. REV. JOHN B. NEWTON, D.D., Virginia.

Address before the Y. M. C. A.

REV. WILLIAM J. YOUNG, D.D., Virginia.

Address before the Law Class.

HON. WILLIAM LINDSAY, LL. D. Kentucky.

Law Class Oration.

J. D. C. DE JARNETTE, B. L., Virginia.

Valedictory Address.

L. M. WINN, A. B., Alabama.

Address before the Literary Societies.

HON. CHARLES S. HAMLIN, Massachusetts.

FEES.

The Academic fees for the whole session amount to \$80, as follows: Matriculation fee, \$5; University fee, \$25; Tuition fee, \$50.

All students holding scholarships or entering under special privileges are required to pay the matriculation fee and the university fee, except such candidates for the ministry and ministers' sons as may be admitted by the Faculty on payment of the matriculation fee of \$5 only. All fees must be paid in advance. For fees in the Law Department, see Page 60.

I. The University, on payment for the Christian, be unable to recommended suitable persons student who towards decline debts due to

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III. In study, such as education, and sible, the Faculty ates in regula the privileges

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SPECIAL PRIVILEGES.

I. The Faculty are authorized to admit into the University, on payment of matriculation fee only, candidates for the Christian ministry, provided the said candidates shall be unable to pay the regular charges, and that they shall be recommended by some competent ecclesiastical authority as suitable persons to be educated for the ministry. If any student who has been admitted on these terms shall afterwards decline entering the ministry, his fees shall be held as debts due to the University.

II. The sons of ministers of religion, actually engaged as such, and unable to pay the regular fees, or the sons of such ministers deceased, may upon satisfactory testimonials to this effect be admitted on payment of matriculation fee of \$5.

III. In order to establish a system of post-graduate study, such as is necessary to the development of University education, and to extend its advantages as widely as possible, the Faculty may admit, on payment of \$30, all graduates in regular Academic Degrees of this University to all the privileges of the Academic Departments.

Board and room rent are not included in the above provisions.

Any of the privileges above offered may be withdrawn by the Faculty whenever the recipient, by improper conduct, or by a failure to make due progress in his studies, shall show himself unworthy of them. These privileges are for one year, but may be renewed by the Faculty upon application.

These privileges do not apply to students taking professional courses.

EXPENSES.

At the University boarding-house, which is a building on the University grounds, occupied by a private family, meals can be had at \$11 per month; meals and lodging, including servants' attendance, \$13. Students lodging here

furnish their own towels, blacking, lights and fuel. Fuel is furnished at cost.

The price of board in private families in town varies somewhat, but good board and lodging, including fuel and lights, can usually be had at from \$16 to \$20 per month.

Washing is not included in any of the above prices. It costs \$1.50 per month.

Board bills are expected to be settled monthly.

By getting board at the lowest rates, the necessary expenses of a student, including fees, but exclusive of books and clothing, may be reduced to \$224, as follows :

Matriculation Fee,	\$ 5 00
University Fee,	25 00
Tuition Fee, Academic Department,	50 00
Meals, furnished rooms, and servants' attendance at University boarding-house, at \$13, for nine months,	117 00
Washing for nine months, at \$1 50,	13 50
Fuel, lights, towels, etc. (estimated),	13 50
Total necessary expenses,	\$224 00

Students may take boarding at such private houses only as the Faculty shall approve, and the Faculty may, at any time, require a student to change his boarding-house. For further information apply to the Secretary of the Faculty.

FUNDS OF STUDENTS.

Under a conviction that the unrestrained use of money on the part of students is the source of manifold evils, the Faculty would earnestly recommend to parents and guardians to deposit with the Treasurer of the University all the funds designed for their sons or wards, whether for regular charges of tuition and board, or for any other purposes.

It is the duty of that officer to keep safely the funds placed in his hands, and, with the approval of the President, to pay the above-named regular charges, and all bills for purchases made by the authority of parents or guardians, to whom a monthly statement of receipts and expenditures will be forwarded.

Unless the Faculty cannot students, and The laws who are minor parents or guardians. As the tuition to extra parents in rest

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Unless the course here recommended is adopted, the Faculty cannot exert a control over the expenses of the students, and cannot be held responsible for them.

The laws of Virginia prohibit the crediting of students who are minors, except on the written permission of their parents or guardians, or of the proper authority of the institution. As the contraction of debt offers a constant temptation to extravagance, the Faculty ask the influence of parents in restraining this evil.

LOCATION AND CLIMATE.

The University is located at Lexington, in the County of Rockbridge, in the Valley of Virginia, at an elevation of one thousand feet above sea level, amidst singularly beautiful and inspiring scenery, and in a salubrious climate. The weather is generally fair and mild, the temperature of winter being rarely as low as zero for more than two or three days.

The town is abundantly supplied with pure water from springs several miles distant, which flow freely from wooded hills of chert. The natural drainage is perfect, and a good system of sewers exists.

The following table gives the mean temperature, precipitation, and number of fair days for each month :

	Mean Temperature, 1890-96. Degrees Fahr.	Mean Maximum Temperature, 1890-96.—Deg. F.	Mean Minimum Temperature, 1890-96.—Deg. F.	Mean Precipitation, 20 years. Inches.	Average Number of Fair Days, 1890-96.—Days.
January . .	33.8	43.9	23.7	3.48	21.2
February . .	37.1	47.6	26.6	3.16	18.4
March . . .	42.0	53.5	30.8	3.36	19.7
April	54.2	67.5	41.0	3.32	21.7
May	63.0	75.5	50.5	3.64	18.4
June	71.8	84.5	59.0	3.36	18.0
July	73.1	85.4	60.8	3.61	22.4
August	72.3	84.5	60.1	3.62	22.7
September . .	67.5	80.1	54.9	4.22	22.4
October . . .	53.7	66.9	40.6	2.56	25.9
November . .	44.5	56.7	32.3	2.87	22.7
December . .	36.3	47.8	24.9	2.89	24.3
Mean	54.1	66.1	42.1	TOTAL 40.09	257.8

ROUTES.

Students from the West, via Huntington, may reach Lexington by taking the James River Division of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad at Clifton Forge, or by the Valley Railroad from Staunton. Students from the South or East take the James River Division of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad at Lynchburg, or the Valley Railroad at Staunton.

SUMMER BOARDING.

Students who do not wish to return home during the vacation can procure board in Lexington at reduced rates. Boarding can also be had on reasonable terms at the summer resorts in the neighborhood. The Rockbridge Baths, the Rockbridge Alum, the Cold Sulphur Springs, and the Natural Bridge Hotel, are within the county and convenient to Lexington.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The Alumni of the University have had an Association for many years. Its object is to keep alive among the Alumni the sentiment of affection for their Alma Mater, and to unite the graduates of successive years by a common tie of fellowship. Its annual meetings are held at Commencement, when, after the transaction of business, an Anniversary Oration is pronounced by some alumnus chosen by the Society. The following is the present organization :

THOMAS D. RANSON, Virginia, President.	
NEWTON D. BAKER, West Virginia,	} Vice-Presidents.
WILLIAM M. McELWEE, JR.,	
H. D. CAMPBELL, Secretary.	
JOHN L. CAMPBELL, Treasurer.	
H. D. CAMPBELL, <i>Chairman</i> ,	} Executive Committee.
M. W. PAXTON,	
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CHESTER McRAE

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HERVEY McDOW

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GEORGE R. HUN

LOUISVIL

GEORGE A. ROBIN
W. S. FORRESTER

NEW ORLE

E. B. KRUTTSCHN
T. I. BARTLETT, S

LOCAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS.

Any organized body of the Alumni of the University, consisting of not less than seven members, having a president, and one or more vice-presidents, a secretary and an executive committee, and which shall maintain its organization by holding at least one meeting each year, is recognized as a Local Alumni Association. They tend to keep up, and give practical shape to, the interest felt by the Alumni in the well-being of the University, and it is earnestly hoped that other associations will be formed whenever circumstances will allow. Each Association is authorized to nominate one student each year to a Scholarship, as explained on a preceding page.

Below will be found the officers of the Local Alumni Associations that have been formed. The presidents of these Associations are *ex-officio* vice-presidents of the Association at the University.

ARKANSAS.

R. B. WILLIAMS, President.
P. D. ENGLISH, Secretary.

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HON. J. R. LAND, President.
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DR. T. A. ASHBY, President.
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M. G. HARMAN, President.
J. A. STEELE, Secretary.

LEXINGTON, KY.

A. W. MARSHALL, President.
GEORGE R. HUNT, Secretary.

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DR. H. MARION SIMS, President.
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N JAMES, D. L., Pres't.
ANDERSON, JR., Secretary.

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COCKE, President.
KINS, Secretary.

TAUNTON, VA.
MAN CHALKLEY, Pres't.
ELSON, Secretary.

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PARKERSBURG, W. VA.

GEORGE H. MOFFETT, President.
C. D. FORRER, Secretary.

DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY

DURING THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1897, HAVE BEEN
RECEIVED FROM:

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 Judge W. McLaughlin, Lexington, Va.
 Rev. Henry M. Field, D.D., New York, 11 volumes.
 Hon. H. St. G. Tucker, M. C.
 James A. Searight, Uniontown, Pa.
 Anson Phelps Stokes.
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APPENDIX.

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS.

A change of policy in regard to Entrance Requirements is the occasion for a special announcement.

In the first catalogue issued by Washington College after the war between the States a Preparatory Course was announced, and was accompanied by the following statement : " This course has been temporarily organized to meet the wants of applicants for admission who, though in many cases grown young men, are unprepared to enter the regular classes. In many cases the backwardness of the applicant is due, not to incapacity or to want of diligence, but to the almost entire suspension of preparatory schools during the late war, and to the fact that many of these young men were themselves during those years in the military service. As the want of good preparatory schools still exists, and will probably continue for some time in many parts of the Southern States, and as young men are likely to make more rapid and satisfactory progress when associated, as here, with those of their own age, than when classed with boys in the preparatory schools, it is believed that this department meets a real need of the country as at present situated."

This apologetic statement shows that the Faculty at that time did not think a preparatory course ought to be maintained in a normal condition of affairs. Whether that normal condition has yet been reached is doubted by some, but if the preparatory schools are not what they ought to be, it cannot be doubted that the policy of maintaining preparatory or sub-freshman classes by the colleges is in a large measure responsible for the lack of flourishing and efficient preparatory schools. Believing that the cause of higher education would be promoted by encouraging such schools, the University decided about a year ago to discontinue the preparatory classes and thus to get rid of an

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undesirable element in college work, and at the same time to cease competing with the preparatory schools in their legitimate sphere. In accordance with this decision there are now no preparatory classes except one in Greek, which is to be dropped at the close of the session 1897-98.

In view of the rigid requirements for graduation, the fact that there are no preparatory classes makes it necessary to test the fitness of a student to profit by the instruction which we offer, because it is an injury to a student himself and to the class which he enters if he attempts work in which he is doomed to failure on account of inadequate preparation. So long as the preparatory classes were kept up, a student who entered a college class for which he was found to be unprepared could be dropped back into the preparatory class; but in the absence of those classes it is necessary to have assurance that the student is adequately prepared for collegiate instruction. There are two methods of ascertaining whether students have the requisite preparation, both of which will be used. These two methods are: (1) By certificate; (2) by examination. By one or the other of these methods all candidates for admission to the University (except law students) are expected to satisfy the entrance requirements mentioned below.

When we have ascertained that a school prepares students properly for our work, that school will be put on our list of 'accredited schools,' and a certificate from it will be accepted in lieu of the entrance examinations which will be required of students who do not bring such a certificate. The entrance examinations will be held at the University, and at other places to suit the convenience of those wishing to take them. The examinations at the University will be held on Thursday and Friday, June 10 and 11, 1897, and on Tuesday and Wednesday, September 8 and 9, 1897, beginning at 9 o'clock a. m. When it can be done, the examinations should be taken in June, because the students are then fresh from their studies, and because in case of a failure at that time there will be an opportunity to study during the summer and take the examination again in the fall. Those that wish to take the examination at some

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other place are requested to correspond with the Secretary. Any teacher wishing to hold an entrance examination at his school will be furnished with questions; the papers of the students to be forwarded to the University to be graded by the examining board. Students should be encouraged to prepare for these examinations at school, because even if they do not expect to enter college the review for examination will be beneficial, and a successful examination may prove to be a stimulus towards a higher education.

The requirements for admission are :

1. Applicants who have been students in other institutions must furnish evidence of honorable dismissal from them.

2. The applicant must be at least sixteen years of age, otherwise he will not be received except by special permission from the Faculty.

3. The entrance examination (or certificate) is required on three subjects. One of the three must be English; another must be Mathematics, unless the student is excused from the study of this subject by the Faculty, upon the written request of his parent or guardian; a third subject is selected from the list below. If a student wishes to enter the Junior class in Latin or Greek, the examination (or certificate) will be required in that subject.

Examinations are offered in : (1) English, (2) Latin, (3) Greek, (4) Mathematics, (5) Geography, (6) History of the United States. The detailed statements which follow indicate the amount of preparation required in each subject.

1. ENGLISH.

The English requirements consist of two parts :

Part I.—English Grammar and Grammatical Analysis, Elementary Rhetoric, including Punctuation, Paragraphing, correction of specimens of bad English and Composition.

Part II.—The Reading Course and Course for Special Study and Practice, adopted by the *Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Southern States*.

For some years past satisfactory examinations on the subjects included in Part I, or their equivalents, have been required of every candidate for a diploma in any department. The only innovation,

therefore, is the course outlined in Part II, and given below. Though such requirements as the latter are common in the North, the West, and the Middle States, their introduction in the South is of comparatively recent date, and the fitting schools have not yet had time to complete these reading courses satisfactorily. A liberal allowance, therefore, will be made next session for students who are deficient in Part II and equivalents for the reading there assigned will be freely accepted. No candidate, however, will be accepted in English whose work is notably defective in point of spelling, punctuation, idiom, or division into paragraphs. The following are the courses assigned for 1897 and 1898.

For 1897 :

Reading Course—Shakspeare's *As You Like It* ; Defoe's *History of the Plague in London* ; Irving's *Tales of a Traveler* ; Hawthorne's *Twice-Told Tales* ; Longfellow's *Evangeline* ; George Eliot's *Silas Marner*.

Course for Study and Practice.—Shakspeare's *Merchant of Venice* ; Burke's *Speech on Conciliation with America* ; Scott's *Marmion* ; Macaulay's *Life of Johnson*.

For 1898 :

Reading.—Milton's *Paradise Lost*, Books I and II ; Pope's *Iliad*, Books I and XXII ; *The Roger de Coverley Papers* in *The Spectator* ; Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield* ; Coleridge's *Ancient Mariner* ; Southey's *Life of Nelson* ; Carlyle's *Essay on Burns* ; Lowell's *Vision of Sir Launfal* ; Hawthorne's *House of Seven Gables*.

Study and Practice.—Shakspeare's *Macbeth* ; Burke's *Speech on Conciliation with America* ; De Quincey's *Revolt of the Tartars* ; Tennyson's *Princess*.

The books assigned in English for reading and for special study may be purchased at prices varying from 15 cents to \$1.00, from Leach, Shewell & Sanborn, New York ; the American Book Company, New York ; Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, and Maynard & Merrill, New York.

2. LATIN.

To matriculate in the Department of Latin the requirements are as follows :

A.—*Latin Grammar*.—A thorough knowledge of the forms. Teachers cannot pay too much attention to this subject. A student should be able to give any regular form of noun, pronoun, adjective or verb as soon as called for. The common irregular verbs should be taught, and the student ought to know the principal parts of all the common verbs of mixed or irregular conjugation.

B.—*Latin* should be taught by two kinds of books. The first should be in Daniell's *Essays*, New York, the texts read, (or Nepos) late principles of Syntactic *Composition* for Jones's *Exercises*, Co., Chicago), with elements of Syntax. This plan, such should cover the

C.—*Reading* (mended). (2) (teachers will I-III, or Nepos authors will be Livy for parts of the orations). thousand lines

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3. GREEK.

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B.—*Latin Prose Composition and Syntax*.—These two subjects should be taught in conjunction. The work in Composition should be of two kinds. With every lesson in Cæsar or Cicero a few minutes should be devoted to oral exercises on the text, such as are given in Daniell's *Exercises in Latin Composition* (Leach, Shewell & Sanborn, New York). Written exercises once or twice a week, based on the texts read, should also be given. When the student reads Vergil (or Nepos) later on, exercises should be given him to teach the principles of Syntax in order. Books recommended are Bennett's *Latin Composition for Secondary Schools* (Allyn & Bacon, Boston), or Jones's *Exercises in Latin Prose Composition* (Scott, Foresman & Co., Chicago), which comprise in some forty lessons a summary of the elements of Syntax. Equal amounts from other exercise books on this plan, such as Gildersleeve's, will be accepted, but such selections should cover the entire Syntax treated by the exercise book.

C.—*Reading*: (1) Cæsar, *Gallic War*, four books (II-V recommended). (2) Cicero, *Manilian Law* and four other orations (teachers will probably select the *Catiline's*). (3) Vergil's *Æneid* I-III, or Nepos's *Lives* (any *fifteen*). Equivalent amounts of other authors will be accepted, or other writings of the same authors (say Livy for parts of Cæsar or Cicero, or Cicero's *Old Age* for some of the orations). A good substitute for one book of Vergil would be a thousand lines of Ovid.

NOTE.—For 1897-98 requirement (3) under Reading will be waived, and two courses in Gildersleeve's *Exercise Book* will be considered sufficient preparation in Prose Composition.

The examination in Prose Composition and Reading may be divided into two parts, to be taken in successive years. Thus one year a student might stand on Cæsar and half of the Cicero, and the next on the rest of the Cicero and Vergil, with a corresponding division of the Composition.

3. GREEK.

At present the Greek Department consists of four classes, Preparatory, Junior, Intermediate and Senior. The Preparatory Class of course is designed to fit students for the Junior Class, and is to be continued for one more session, September '97—June '98. A student will not be excluded from it next September even if he has never learned the Greek alphabet; but it will be greatly to his advantage to have had one year's study of Greek at school, because there is to be no Preparatory Class in September '98, and a student entering the Junior Class then will be expected to have such a knowledge of Greek as an average boy may

gain in a good school in three years. The following suggestions may be helpful to some :

1. It is earnestly recommended that *nothing but Attic prose* be read during these three years. The frequent custom of transferring boys directly from Xenophon to Homer (whose proper place is in the latter part of a College course) is a plain violation of sound principles of teaching. Xenophon is selected as affording the simplest Attic prose at our command, while Homer exhibits the Greek language in its most archaic form. No such violent transition is ever thought of in teaching Latin or French or German; and it ought not to be thought of in teaching Greek.

2. Teachers who use in the first year one of the various introductory books might relieve much of the dreariness of the detached sentences contained in all these books by using in connection therewith Moss's *First Greek Reader* (Allyn & Bacon, Boston). The book is small, and has notes and vocabulary.

3. If any teacher does not care to read the customary "four books of Xenophon's *Anabasis*," he might find it profitable to read only two books of this work, and then to take up *Selections from Xenophon*, by Phillpotts (the Macmillan Co). This book has interesting extracts from the Hellenika, and has the merit of being small and inexpensive.

4. Besides four books of the *Anabasis*—or two of the *Anabasis* and the *Selections* just mentioned—an additional amount of Attic prose should be read, about equal to three books of the *Anabasis*. S. C. Griggs & Co., of Chicago, publish in one volume of convenient size a suitable and varied amount of Attic prose judiciously annotated by Boise and Freeman, with selections from Thucydides, Xenophon's *Memorabilia*, Plato's *Phaedo*, and Demosthenes (the third *Olynthiac*).

5. In the entrance examination on Prose Composition the test will be simple, and will chiefly consist of English sentences based upon a passage of Greek which the student may use as he writes the Greek. These English sentences will have enough changes from the literal translation of the Greek to afford all the test that is needed in this particular line of work.

6. Of course, during these three years the student should study at least one of the smaller histories of Greece—Pennell's for example.

7. The essential things for beginners in Greek (boys of thirteen or fourteen) are (1) a sound and ready knowledge of the standard paradigms, including the 'principal parts' of the more common irregular verbs; (2) a clear understanding of the simpler principles of Syntax, and also (what is a very different thing) a practical mastery of these rules, as shown by the ability to *change the Greek* from one allowable construction to another; and (3) the reading of as much simple prose as can be well and carefully read in the time at command. *How* these essentials are secured is an entirely subordinate question.

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5 and 6. UNITED STATES HISTORY AND GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.

The knowledge here required is that which is usually imparted in the preparatory schools through the study of the usual school text-books.

SPECIMEN EXAMINATIONS.

That students may know what kind of questions to expect, the following specimen examinations are given. These examinations, successfully passed, admit to the Junior classes :

ENGLISH.

I.—Grammar.

(a) Analyze (either by diagram or by any other method pursued in the standard grammars) the following sentence, and parse the nouns, pronouns, verbs and adjectives: "When a word is imported from a foreign language into our own, there is a natural tendency among the people who use the word to give it a native and homely dress, and so to make it look like English."

(b) Give the principal parts of the verbs *lie* (recline), *lie* (tell a lie), *lay* (place), *drink*, *sit*, *set*, and *come*.

(c) Explain the difference between "The man feels awkward," and "The man feels awkwardly."

(d) Correct the following and give reasons for the corrections: (1) "China has a larger population than any country in the world." (2) "Between you and I, if John want here, neither you nor I would be." (3) "Gold is more valuable but not as useful as iron."

II.—Rhetoric and Composition.

(1) Write a brief composition on the story of *Evangeline*, or upon any other subject connected with the Reading course and approved by the Examiner. Punctuate and paragraph the foregoing.

(2) Correct the following sentences and give reasons for the corrections made: (a) "A sister of charity heals

both the wounds of body and mind." (b) "The murderer has always strong hopes, in such a case, of pardon." (c) "Many now test their ability in feats of strength and skill, as well as in running and jumping." (d) "They are deeply rooted in the very vitals of the nation." (e) "The idea of a union of the islands you used to say was absurd."

Reading Course and Course for Special Study.

(1) Tell briefly the story of *Silas Marner*. (2) Tell the story of the Bond in the *Merchant of Venice*. (3) Give the substance of Canto VI (The Battle) in *Marmion*.

LATIN.

The following question-paper was sent to a school this year by request to be set as a term-examination for a class studying the *Manilian Law* :

I. *Translate Manilian Law*, Chapter X, from the beginning to *aut esse debuit* inclusive.

II. *Forms* : (a) Give the number and case of the following as they stand, and add their nominatives and genitives singular of all genders : *Virorum, fortium, innocentium, haec, vobis, rebus, unus*. (b) Give the mood and tense of the following as they stand, and add their principal parts, active and passive : *Haberetis, esset, praeficiendum, putaretis, facere, possit, oportere, debuit*.

III. *Syntax* : (a) Give the case of each of the following, and explain the reason for it : *Virorum, quemnam, bello, virtute, scientiam, homine*. (b) Give the mood and tense of each of the following, with the reason for the same : *Haberetis, praeficiendum, putaretis, sit, possit, inesse, oportere*.

V. What was the occasion for the speech on the Manilian Law? Describe (in half a page of foolscap) its contents.

To the above may be added as a suitable examination on Prose Composition the following :

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III. (a) T
X, Section 28, 1
est erudita. (b
(2) Explain the

IV. *Prose*
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(4) Your neigh
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But since Cneius Pompeius is a man who surpasses in glory the memory of antiquity even, what circumstance is there that can make you hesitate to appoint him, who, in my opinion, has the four following qualities: Knowledge of war, valor, influence, and good-luck?

NOTE.—It is obvious that in such an examination VI could not be given out until I–V were handed in, as in VI the vocabulary of I is repeated with no great shift in order or constructions.

If with the above paper the following, set for entrance at the beginning of 1896–97, be considered, teachers and students will get a fair idea of what the entrance requirements really mean:

I. (a) Translate Cæsar, *de Bello Gallico*, Book II, Chapter 32. (b) (1) Put the passage from *se magis consuetudine* to *armis traditis* into oratio recta—first in English, then in Latin. (2) Explain tenses of *attigisset*, *dedissent*, giving also their principal parts. Explain tense and mood of *inferrent*. (3) Explain case of *dediticiis*, *eo die*, *pace*. (4) Explain construction of *portis patefactis*.

II. (a) Translate Cicero, *Catiline*, Book I, Chapter XI, as far as *inmissus in urbem esse videatur*. (b) (1) Explain the term *patres conscripti*. (2) Explain the forms of *comperisti* and *patiere*, giving principal parts of *comperisti*, and its simple verb. (3) Explain *mecum*, *abs te*.

III. (a) Translate Cicero, *Pro lege Manilia*, Chapter X, Section 28, from *ego enim sic existino * * * triumphis est erudita*. (b) (1) Explain the idiom *extrema pueritia*. (2) Explain the case of *homine*.

IV. *Prose Composition*.—(1) He persuades Dumnorix to do the same. (2) If thou hadst been here (*adesse*), my brother would not have died. (3) I will command your neighbors not to inflict injury on the friends of the Romans. (4) Your neighbors will be commanded by me not to inflict injury on the friends of the Romans.

For the vocabulary of 3 and 4, see I, a.

GREEK.

I. Translate Xenophon's *Anabasis*, Book II, Chapter 5, Sections 34, 35, and 36.

1. ἔθειον: inflect this tense. ἐκπεπληγμένοι: inflect the pluperfect passive. Give a synopsis of the second aorist passive on the stem ἐκ-πλαγ-. πάντες: inflect the feminine of this (no dual). ἦσαν: combine this word with the preposition for 'off' and inflect the present indicative and present imperative. Inflect the present indicative of another verb that begins exactly as the last one did. Give the infinitive of both verbs. Inflect ἐρμηγεύς, and the feminine of οὔτος in singular and plural.

2. Of ὄρᾶν give principal parts, including imperfect active and two perfects in the passive, each on a different stem. Inflect the imperfect passive, present subjunctive passive, and present optative passive. Give the principal parts of γινώσκω, but put the forms in the *infinitive* instead of in the indicative. Inflect its aorist active in subjunctive and optative. Give the principal parts of προελθεῖν, ἐκέλευον, ἀπαγγείλωσι, θωρακίζω, and φυλάττω.

3. In Section 32 (second half), you find ἐντυγχάνοιεν. In Section 36, εἶη and ἀπαγγείλωσι. In Section 37, μάθοι. Explain (or account for) each of these four *optatives*, and then for each one give any changes of mood or tense (or both) that are allowable without altering the sense of the passage.

In Sections 34 and 35 give Greek *oratio recta* of ἦξειν, ὄρᾶν, and γινώσκειν.

II. *Sight reading*.—*Anabasis*, Book VI, Chapter 2, Sections 15 and 16.

III. Translate *Thucydides*, Book I, Chapter 130 (contained in Boise & Freeman's Selections).

1. ἦροτο: inflect this tense. Give the four active and four middle infinitives, and inflect future and aorist indicative middle.

By what principle (or 'rule') do you know that τράπεζα must have recessive accent?

παρετίθετο: give synopsis of aorist active and aorist middle. Inflect perfect of ἐχρήτο.

2. Give
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2. Give meaning and principal parts of *αἰσθάνομαι*, *καλέω*, *ἐκπλέω*, *φαίνω* (two perfects in active and two aorists in passive), *πίπτω*, and *καθίστημι* (two aorists in active).

IV. Xenophon's *Memorabilia*, Book II, Chapter 1 (the famous chapter about the Choice of Hercules).

1. Section 23. *ποῖαν ὁδὸν τράπη*. Give the correlatives of *ποῖαν* (in nominative singular masculine). Explain *mood* of *τράπη*. In Section 21 you find *τράπηται* in same construction. Which of these two subjunctives might be changed to optative, and why? Why cannot the other one be so changed?

2. Section 24. The particle *ἄν* is used five times in this section and three times in Section 25. What is the difference between the two uses?

3. Section 27. Give four other ways of saying in Greek "your nature" besides *τὴν σὴν φύσιν*.

4. Section 27. *σφόδρ' ἄν σε γενέσθαι* represents what construction in the *oratio recta*? How is a conditional sentence of this kind (optative in both parts) rendered? *ἄν* with the aorist infinitive often has what other translation, and represents what construction in *oratio recta*?

V. Turn to *Anabasis*, Book I, Chapter 3, Sections 16-19, and use the Greek of these sections to help you in translating the following English into Greek:

After this one another man arose to show on the one hand the silliness of him who had urged (*κελ.*) the Greeks to ask for (aorist) these boats, and to show on the other hand how silly it would be if they should ask for a guide from Cyrus, whose (dative) enterprise they had (aorist) perhaps (*ἴσως*) ruined. "If Cyrus had given us a guide, we should not have trusted him; for we well know (*οἶδα*) that we should all have hesitated to embark (aorist) on these same boats, fearing lest the heavy (*βαρύς*) triremes might sink us. To *me* therefore it has seemed best (middle) to ask Cyrus why he has persuaded us to follow him, and whether (=if) he will let us go (*ἀφίημι*), if the enterprise shall appear arduous or dangerous; for thus, if we do (*καί*) follow, we shall follow most zealously, and if we depart, we shall depart most safely."

moods

MATHEMATICS.

1. Simplify the expression :

$$\frac{1 - \frac{2xy}{(x+y)^2} \left(1 - \frac{y}{x}\right)^2}{1 + \frac{2xy}{(x-y)^2} \left(1 + \frac{y}{x}\right)^2}$$

2. Given

$$\frac{x}{a+b} - \frac{y}{a-b} = \frac{1}{a+b}$$

$$\frac{x}{a+b} + \frac{y}{a-b} = \frac{1}{a-b}$$

to find x and y .

3. A crew, which can pull at the rate of twelve miles an hour down the stream, finds that it takes twice as long to come up as to go down. What is the rate of the stream?
4. Prove that the diagonals of a parallelogram bisect each other.
5. Prove that an inscribed angle is measured by one-half its intercepted arc.

GEOGRAPHY AND UNITED STATES HISTORY.

1. Give the name and location of the chief countries of the continent of Europe.
2. Give the name and location of the chief mountains, rivers, and lakes in the United States.
3. State the chief facts connected with the establishment of the English colony at Jamestown in Virginia.
4. Name the thirteen American colonies. From what foreign countries came the early colonists? When did they come?
5. What was the cause of the quarrel between England and her American colonies in 1776?
6. Mention the chief events in the military career of George Washington.
7. What were some of the public acts of Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton and Henry Clay?
8. What was the cause of the war between the United States and Great Britain in 1812?

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