

CATALOGUE
OF
WASHINGTON AND LEE
UNIVERSITY,

LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE, 1898,

AND

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR 1898-99.

ROANOKE, VA. :
THE STONE PRINTING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
1898.

CALENDAR

1898

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
 ADDRESS BEFORE THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN
 ASSOCIATION 9 P. M., Sun., June 12
 FINAL CELEBRATION OF THE LITERARY SOCIETIES
 9 P. M., Mon., June 13
 STATED MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
 10 A. M., Tues., June 14
 ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
 6 P. M., Tues., June 14
 ADDRESS BEFORE THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION 9 P. M., Tues., June 14
 COMMENCEMENT DAY, CLOSING EXERCISES OF THE
 SESSION, ADDRESS BEFORE THE LITERARY
 SOCIETIES 11 A. M., Wed., June 15
 SESSION 1898-99 BEGINS 9 A. M., Thurs., Sept. 8
 EXAMINATIONS OF FIRST TERM BEGIN Tues., Dec. 13
 CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY BEGINS 3 P. M., Fri., Dec. 23

1899

SECOND TERM BEGINS 9 A. M., Wed., Jan. 4
 LEE MEMORIAL DAY, SUSPENSION Thurs., Jan. 19
 ANNIVERSARY OF THE GRAHAM-LEE SOCIETY 8 P. M., Thurs., Jan. 19
 WASHINGTON MEMORIAL DAY, SUSPENSION Wed., Feb. 22
 ANNIVERSARY OF THE WASHINGTON LITERARY
 SOCIETY 8 P. M., Wed., Feb. 22
 EXAMINATIONS OF SECOND TERM BEGIN Tues., March 21
 SUSPENSION Sat., April 1
 THIRD TERM BEGINS 9 A. M., Mon., April 3
 EXAMINATIONS OF THIRD TERM BEGIN Tues., May 30
 BACCALAUREATE SERMON 11 A. M., Sun., June 11
 ADDRESS BEFORE THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN
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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 13, 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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extremes which made any vigorous claim. Fincastle is situate thirty-seven miles southwest from Liberty Hall and Staunton thirty-five to the northeast. Therefore Liberty Hall is as near the center as local situation would admit.

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 Rockbridge 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 Rockbridge, 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 in 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

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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 endowment 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 SeEVERS 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."

GENERAL G. W. CUSTIS LEE, 1883, \$6,000, which supports the Custis Lee Scholarship established by the Board of Trustees in 1897.

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.

GENERAL G. W. CUSTIS LEE presented in 1897 to the Gallery of Portraits of the University, Charles Wilson Peale's portrait of George Washington as a Colonel in the Virginia Colonial Service, painted at Mt. Vernon in 1772, also an original portrait by the same artist of LaFayette, believed to have been painted for Washington.

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.

TRUSTEES.

MAJOR THOMAS JELLIS KIRKPATRICK, 1860.*

JUDGE WILLIAM McLAUGHLIN, 1865.

WILLIAM ANDERSON GLASGOW, Esq., 1865.

JUDGE JAMES KERR EDMONDSON, 1870.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER ANDERSON, Esq., 1885.

ALEXANDER TEDFORD BARCLAY, Esq., 1885.

REV. EDWARD CLIFFORD GORDON, D. D., 1888.

HON. HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER, 1889.

THOMAS DAVIS RANSON, Esq., 1891.

ROBERT FLOURNOY DENNIS, Esq., 1893.†

WILLIAM CARUTHERS PRESTON, Esq., 1893.

REV. GIVENS BROWN STRICKLER, D. D., 1894.

HELM BRUCE, Esq., 1895.

WILLIAM HENRY RUFFNER, LL. D., 1896.

CLEMENT DANIEL FISHBURNE, Esq., 1896.

JOHN LYLE CAMPBELL, SECRETARY AND TREASURER, 1877.

*Died October 17, 1897.

†Died October 8, 1897.

FACULTY AND OFFICERS.

(WITH DATE OF APPOINTMENT.)

GEORGE WASHINGTON CUSTIS LEE, LL. D., 1897,
President Emeritus.

WILLIAM LYNE WILSON, LL. D., 1897,
President.

FACULTY.

ALEXANDER LOCKHART NELSON, M. A., 1854,
Cincinnati Professor of Mathematics.

CHARLES ALFRED GRAVES, M. A., LL. D., 1875,
Professor of Common and Statute Law.

SIDNEY TURNER MORELAND, M. A., C. E., 1880,
McCormick Professor of Physics.

JAMES ADDISON QUARLES, D. D., LL. D., 1886,
Professor of Philosophy.

HENRY DONALD CAMPBELL, M. A., Ph. D., 1887,
Robinson Professor of Geology and Biology.

DAVID CARLISLE HUMPHREYS, C. E., 1889,
Thomas A. Scott Professor of Civil Engineering.

HENRY ALEXANDER WHITE, M. A., Ph. D., D. D., 1889,
Professor of History.

ADDISON HOGUE, 1893,
Corcoran Professor of Greek.

EDWIN WHITFIELD FAY, M. A., Ph. D., 1893,
Peabody Professor of Latin.

JAMES LEWIS HOWE, Ph. D., M. D., 1894,
Bayly Professor of Chemistry.

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

WILLIAM REYNOLDS VANCE, M. A., Ph. D., B. L.,
Adjunct Professor of Commercial Law.

HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER, M. A., B. L., 1897,
*Professor of Equity and Corporations, and of Constitutional and
International Law.*

INSTRUCTORS.

HARRY WADDELL PRATT, M. A., 1891,
Physical Director.

THOMAS JAMES FARRAR, M. A., 1895,
Instructor in English and French.

HUGH MILTON McILHANY, Jr., M. A., 1895,
Instructor in German.

LEROY CARR BARRET, A. B., 1897,
Instructor in Latin.

ALBERT WALTER WEBB, A. B., 1897,
Assistant in the Chemical Laboratory.

ROBERT GRANVILLE CAMPBELL, 1897,
Assistant in the Physical Laboratory.

FRANK HAMILTON ANSCHUTZ, 1897,
Assistant in Drawing.

OFFICERS.

JOHN LYLE CAMPBELL, B. L., 1877,
Secretary of the Faculty.

MISS ANNIE ROBERTSON WHITE, 1895,
Librarian.

EDWARD WARING WILSON, 1897,
Law Librarian.

WILLIAM CRAVEN WATSON, 1897,
Assistant Custodian of Reading Room.

THOMAS WILLIAMSON, 1898,
Licensed Instructor in Latin and Greek.

CE—Civil Eng.
C—Chemistry
G—Greek.
GB—Geology
H—History.

Alford, Oliv
Alford, Smi
(Ky.)
Allan, John
Anderson, I
Anschutz, F

Baillio, Ger
Barclay, Da
Barnes, Cha
Barret, LeR
(W)
Batchelor,
Baxter, Jos
Blain, Cary
Bledsoe, Ed
Bledsoe, Th
Bonnie, Wi
Bouldin, W
Burke, Ceci
Burnett, Ja
Burr, Borde
(C)

Campbell,
Canter, Ho
(W)
Capito, Gus
Carmichael
Chermiside,
Crebs, Stev

STUDENTS.

ABBREVIATIONS OF DEPARTMENTS.

CE—Civil Engineering. C—Chemistry. G—Greek. GB—Geology and Biology. H—History.	I—Latin. M—Mathematics. ML—Modern Languages and English P—Philosophy. PS—Physics.
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Name.	Residence.	Department.	Sessions.
Alford, Oliver Perry, Jr.	<i>Lexington, Ky.</i>	ML, M, C.	1
Alford, Smith Edison, A. B.	<i>Lexington, Ky.</i>	LAW.	1
<i>(Ky. State College.)</i>			
Allan, John Preston	<i>Lexington, Va.</i>	L, G, ML, H, C.	3
Anderson, Henry Watkins	<i>Richmond, Va.</i>	LAW.	1
Anschutz, Frank Hamilton	<i>Lexington, Va.</i>	M, CE, PS, C.	1
Baillio, Gervais	<i>Norfolk, Va.</i>	ML, M, C.	1
Barclay, David Moore	<i>Lexington, Va.</i>	LAW.	5
Barnes, Charles Maurice	<i>Staunton, Va.</i>	L, G, ML, M.	1
Barret, LeRoy Carr, A. B.	<i>Pattonville, Mo.</i>	ML, P, PS.	4
<i>(W. & L. Univ.)</i>			
Batchelor, Van Astor	<i>Nashville, N. C.</i>	LAW.	2
Baxter, Joshua Garrett	<i>Norfolk, Va.</i>	LAW.	2
Blain, Cary Randolph	<i>Covesville, Va.</i>	L, G, ML, M.	1
Bledsoe, Edwin Page	<i>Lexington, Va.</i>	L, ML, M, GB.	1
Bledsoe, Thomas Alexander	<i>Lexington, Va.</i>	L, G, ML, M.	1
Bonnie, William Oregon, Jr.	<i>Louisville, Ky.</i>	ML, H, P.	1
Bouldin, W. Claughton	<i>Weimar, Texas.</i>	LAW.	1
Burke, Cecil Henry	<i>Auburn, Ala.</i>	H, P, CE.	2
Burnett, James Caldwell	<i>Shelbyville, Ky.</i>	H.	1
Burr, Borden Hughson, B Lett.	<i>Talladega, Ala.</i>	LAW.	2
<i>(Univ. of Ala.)</i>			
Campbell, Robert Granville	<i>Lexington, Va.</i>	ML, H, PS.	4
Canter, Howard Vernon, A. B.	<i>Lexington, Va.</i>	G.	5
<i>(W. & L. Univ.)</i>			
Capito, Gustav Benz	<i>Charleston, W. Va.</i>	L, ML, PS, C.	3
Carmichael, H. St. G. Tucker.	<i>Lexington, Va.</i>	L, H, M.	1
Chermside, Herbert Brooke	<i>Staunton, Va.</i>	L, G, ML, H.	2
Crebs, Stewart L.	<i>Carmi, Ill.</i>	ML, M.	1

Name.	Residence.	Department.	Sessions.
Davis, William Emrys . . .	<i>Knoxville, Tenn.</i>	L, M, PS, C, GB.	3
Dixon, Harlow Shaw . . .	<i>Ronceverte, W. Va.</i>	H, P, GB.	3
Doolan, William Lee . . .	<i>Finchville, Ky.</i>	LAW.	1
Downey, Frank Le Fevre . . .	<i>Bunker Hill, W. Va.</i>	M, CE, PS, C, GB.	3
Dulin, John Henry, A. B. . .	<i>Leesburg, Va.</i>	LAW.	1
<i>(Randolph Macon College.)</i>			
Farrar, Thomas James, M. A. . .	<i>Central Plains, Va.</i>	ML.	6
<i>(W. & L. Univ.)</i>			
Faulkner, Charles James, Jr. . .	<i>Martinsburg, W. Va.</i>	H, LAW.	5
Fishburne, George Petrie . . .	<i>Charlottesville, Va.</i>	L, G, P, M.	2
Fitzhugh, Norman Shrewsbury . . .	<i>Charleston, W. Va.</i>	ML, H, P, PS.	3
Frierson, Samuel Williams . . .	<i>Florence, Ala.</i>	P, L, H, M, GB.	2
Garrow, John Wanroy . . .	<i>Houston, Tex.</i>	L, ML, P, M.	3
Gibson, Alexander Stuart . . .	<i>Richmond, Va.</i>	LAW.	1
Glasgow, Robert, Jr. . . .	<i>Lexington, Va.</i>	L, G, ML, M.	1
Graves, John Kirkpatrick . . .	<i>Lexington, Va.</i>	L, G, ML.	2
Graves, William Kirkpatrick . . .	<i>Lexington, Va.</i>	G, ML.	4
Guthrie, Charles Waldo . . .	<i>Shelbyville, Ky.</i>	ML, H, C.	4
Hammat, David McKinney . . .	<i>Williamstown, W. Va.</i>	LAW.	4
Hamner, Samuel Garland . . .	<i>Lynchburg, Va.</i>	ML, C, GB.	3
Harlow, Benj. Franklin, A. B. . .	<i>Lewisburg, W. Va.</i>	G, P, M, PS.	5
<i>(W. & L. Univ.)</i>			
Harman, Thomas Henry . . .	<i>Burk Fork, Va.</i>	LAW.	1
Harris, Stephen Coates . . .	<i>Tampa, Fla.</i>	LAW.	1
Hattan, William Cary . . .	<i>Denmark, Va.</i>	M, CR, C, PS.	2
Hemphill, James	<i>Louisville, Ky.</i>		2
Herold, Sidney Levy	<i>Shreveport, La.</i>	L, ML, P.	2
Hodgson, Joseph Ellis	<i>Lexington, Va.</i>	ML, LAW.	6
Holmes, Linwood Ruff	<i>Lexington, Va.</i>	L, G, ML, M, CE.	2
Houston, Gordon Randolph	<i>Waynesboro, Va.</i>	P, CE, PS, GB.	4
Houston, Hale Matthew	<i>Waynesboro, Va.</i>	L, G, H, M.	1
Johnson, John William	<i>Tuscumbia, Ala.</i>	L, ML, H, M.	1
Jolliffe, William Parry	<i>Buchanan, Va.</i>	LAW.	3
Jones, John William	<i>Blackfoot, Ida.</i>	LAW.	1
Joyner, Reginald Heber	<i>St. Albans, W. Va.</i>	L, G, ML, GB.	2
Keyser, William Wilson	<i>Calhoun, Mo.</i>	LAW.	2
King, Floyd Wilson	<i>Palmyra, Va.</i>	LAW.	1

Lacy, Robert
Lakin, Frank
Lang, Frederic
Lawson, James
Lee, John W.
Liggett, Win
Lind, Samuel
Lisle, Hamp

Martin, Henry
Mason, James
Maxwell, David
McCluer, James
McCluer, John
McClung, William
McClure, James
McCoy, William
McDowell, John
McIlhenny, Henry
(W.)
McNeill, Charles
McSweeney, William
Meredith, Arthur
Michler, James
Miller, Frank
Miller, Robert
Moore, John
Moore, William
Moore, William
Morrison, James
Muir, George
Myers, Charles

Nelson, Robert
Nowlin, William

Oberlin, James
O'Neal, Edward
Ott, Everett
Ott, William

Palmer, Edward
Pancake, Edward
Perrow, Moses
(W.)

Department.	Sessions.	Name.	Residence.	Department.	Sessions.
M, PS, C, GB.	3	Lacy, Robert Madison . . .	Rockbridge Baths, Va.	L, G, P, GB.	3
H, P, GB.	3	Lakin, Francis Dare . . .	Frederick, Md.	ML, P, M, CE, C.	2
LAW.	1	Lang, Frederick Albert . . .	Clarksburg, W. Va.	LAW.	3
M, CE, PS, C, GB.	3	Lawson, James Fordtran . . .	Lynchburg, Va.	L, G, H.	1
LAW.	1	Lee, John Wallace . . .	Lexington, Va.	L, ML, M.	1
		Liggett, Winfield, Jr. . . .	Harrisonburg, Va.	L, ML, M.	1
		Lind, Samuel Colville . . .	McMinnville, Tenn.	L, G, ML.	3
		Lisle, Hampton Halley . . .	Lexington, Ky.	LAW.	2
	6				
		Martin, Henry Lewis, Jr. . .	Midway, Ky.	L, ML, M, C.	1
H, LAW.	5	Mason, James Montgomery . .	Lewisburg, W. Va.	ML, H, C.	4
L, G, P, M.	2	Maxwell, David Elwell . . .	Fernandina, Fla.	ML, P, M, GB.	2
ML, H, P, PS.	3	McCluer, James Steele . . .	Parkersburg, W. Va.	LAW.	3
P, L, H, M, GB.	2	McCluer, John Cameron . . .	Parkersburg, W. Va.	H, P, C.	2
		McClung, William Kyle . . .	Covington, Va.	H, P, C.	4
		McClure, James Alexander . . .	Spottswood, Va.	PS.	4
L, ML, P, M.	3	McCoy, William	Franklin, W. Va.	L, G, M.	1
LAW.	1	McDowell, William Geo. Jr.	Lexington, Va.	G, ML.	1
L, G, ML, M.	1	McIlhany, Hugh M. Jr., M.A.	Staunton, Va.	P, H.	8
L, G, ML.	2	(W. & L. Univ.)			
G, ML.	4	McNeill, Charles Chamberlain	Staunton, Va.	L, G, ML, M.	1
ML, H, C.	4	McSween, William Daniel . . .	Newport, Tenn.	LAW.	6
		Meredith, Arnold Louis . . .	Clarksburg, Mo.	ML, PS, C, GB.	1
Va. . . LAW.	4	Michler, James Porter, Jr. . .	Easton, Pa.	LAW.	2
ML, C, GB.	3	Miller, Frank Lane	Paris, Ill.	L, ML, H, M.	3
G, P, M, PS.	5	Miller, Robert Lee	Paris, Ill.	ML, H, M, C.	1
		Moore, John Alexander	Lexington, Va.	L, G, M.	1
LAW.	1	Moore, William Carroll	Lexington, Va.	L, G, M.	1
LAW.	1	Moore, William McBrayer . . .	Lawrenceburg, Ky.	LAW.	4
M, CR, C, PS.	2	Morrison, James Luther	Lexington, Va.	P, CE, C.	4
	2	Muir, George Wallace	Lexington, Ky.	LAW.	1
L, ML, P.	2	Myers, Charles Franklin	Lexington, Va.	ML, C, GB.	5
ML, LAW.	6				
G, ML, M, CE.	2	Nelson, Robert	Lexington, Ky.	L, G, ML, M.	2
P, CE, PS, GB.	4	Nowlin, William Bryant	Lynchburg, Va.	LAW.	1
L, G, H, M.	1				
		Oberlin, Jay	Winchester, Va.	L, G, P, M, PS.	3
L, ML, H, M.	1	O'Neal, Edward Asberry	Florence, Ala.	C, GB, LAW.	5
LAW.	3	Ott, Everett Dulaney	Harrisonburg, Va.	L, G, ML, M.	1
LAW.	1	Ott, William Pinkerton	Lexington, Va.	L, G, ML, M.	2
L, G, ML, GB.	2				
		Palmer, Edwin Cabell	Fitzhugh, Va.	LAW.	1
LAW.	2	Pancake, Edmund Blair	Romney, W. Va.	L, ML, P.	2
LAW.	1	Perrow, Mosby Garland, A. B.	Lynchburg, Va.	G, M, C, GB.	4
		(W. & L. Univ.)			

Name.	Residence.	Department.	Sessions.
Powell, George Guthbert . .	Washington, D. C. . . .	LAW.	4
Pratt, Harry Waddell, M. A. (W. & L. Univ.)	Lexington, Va. . . .	PS, CE.	9
Preston, Edmund Randolph	Lexington, Va. . . .	L, G, M, GB.	1
Preston, Samuel Price . . .	Lewisburg, W. Va. . . .	ML, M.	1
Roark, Charles Norvell . . .	Franklin, Ky. . . .	L, ML, M, PS.	2
Robinson, Coleman Rogers . .	Louisville, Ky. . . .	L, G, H, M.	1
Robinson, John Temple . . .	Louisville, Ky. . . .	L, G, H, M.	1
Rouss, Alex. Hamilton Stephens	Kabletown, W. Va. . . .	ML, H.	1
Rucker, Harry Smith	Buena Vista, Va. . . .	LAW.	2
Shields, Gabriel Benoist . . .	Lexington, Va. . . .	L, ML, H, M.	2
Shields, Randolph Tucker . .	Lexington, Va. . . .	ML, H, P, C, GB.	4
Shively, James H.	Marion, Ind.	L, ML, P, M.	3
Slicer, Joseph Samuel, Jr. . . .	Montvale, Va.	LAW.	4
Sloan, Ewing Davidson	St. Louis, Mo.	ML, M, CE, C.	2
Smith, Christopher Tompkins	Charleston, W. Va. . . .	P, L, H, M.	2
Smith, Edward Crossland . . .	Helena, Mont.	L, G, ML, M.	1
Smith, Livingston Waddell, A. B. (W. & L. Univ.)	Lexington, Va.	ML, C.	6
Snyder, Alban Goshorn	Charleston, W. Va. . . .	L, ML, H, PS, C.	4
Spencer, Chas. William Fraser	Yorkville, S. C.	LAW.	3
Stuart, William Pendleton . . .	Thomson, Ky.	LAW.	1
Thornton, Grayson Lomax . . .	Front Royal, Va.	LAW.	2
Tucker, John Randolph, Jr. . .	Lexington, Va.	L, ML, M, C.	2
Tucker, John William Stickley	Lowesville, Va.	L, G, ML, H.	1
Tutwiler, C. Cabell, A. B. . . .	Lexington, Va.	C, GB.	7
(W. & L. Univ.)			
Waddy, Charles Winston	Buena Vista, Va.	LAW.	1
Wade, William Barnette	Brownsburg, Va.	L, ML, M.	1
Watson, Robert Anderson	Covesville, Va.	LAW.	1
Watson, William Craven	Aldie, Va.	M, CE, C.	4
Webb, Albert Walter, A. B. . . .	Vienna, Md.	LAW.	5
(W. & L. Univ.)			
Wells, Edward Rodolph Ford, (Grad. Va. Mil. Inst.)	Fairfax, Va.	LAW.	1
White, Americus Frederick . . .	Lewisburg, W. Va. . . .	L, ML, P, C.	3
Whitside, Warren Webster . . .	Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. . . .	CE, PS, C, GB.	4
Wilson, Edward Waring	Louisville, Ky.	LAW.	4
Wilson, Philip Lindsley	Waterford, Va.	ML, M, CE, C.	3
Wilson, Van Blue	Romney, W. Va.	M, CE, PS.	1
Winfree, Andrew Broaddus . . .	Richmond, Va.	P, LAW.	1

Winn, Condie
Winn, James
Withers, Rob
Witherspoon,
Witz, Julius I

Young, Samu

Virginia . .
West Virginia
Kentucky . .
Alabama . .
Missouri . .
Tennessee .
Texas . . .
Illinois . . .
Florida . . .
Maryland . .

Civil Enginee
Chemistry . .
Greek
Geology and
History . . .
Latin

Department.	Sessions.
. . . LAW.	4
. . . PS, CE.	9
. . . I, G, M, GB.	1
. . . ML, M.	1
. . . I, ML, M, PS.	2
. . . I, G, H, M.	1
. . . I, G, H, M.	1
. . . ML, H.	1
. . . LAW.	2
. . . I, ML, H, M.	2
ML, H, P, C, GB.	4
. . . I, ML, P, M.	3
. . . LAW.	4
ML, M, CE, C.	2
. . . P, L, H, M.	2
. . . I, G, ML, M.	1
. . . ML, C.	6
. . . I, ML, H, PS, C.	4
. . . LAW.	3
. . . LAW.	1
. . . LAW.	2
. . . I, ML, M, C.	2
. . . I, G, ML, H.	1
. . . C, GB.	7
. . . LAW.	1
. . . I, ML, M.	1
. . . LAW.	1
. . . M, CE, C.	4
. . . LAW.	5
. . . LAW.	1
va. . . I, ML, P, C.	3
Tex. CE, PS, C, GB.	4
. . . LAW.	4
. . . ML, M, CE, C.	3
. . . M, CE, PS.	1
. . . P, LAW.	1

Name.	Residence.	Department.	Sessions
Winn, Condie Knox . . .	Clayton, Ala. . . .	L, G, ML, H.	1
Winn, James Julius, Jr. . .	Clayton, Ala. . . .	P, LAW.	2
Withers, Robert Walter . . .	Suffolk, Va. . . .	LAW.	1
Witherspoon, Lister, Jr. . .	Versailles, Ky. . . .	L, H, C, GB.	3
Witz, Julius L. . . .	Staunton, Va. . . .	ML, C.	2
Young, Samuel McCain . . .	Grenada, Miss. . . .	P, CE, PS, GB.	4

RECAPITULATION.

Virginia	68	Mississippi	1
West Virginia	20	District of Columbia	1
Kentucky	18	North Carolina	1
Alabama	7	Louisiana	1
Missouri	4	Idaho	1
Tennessee	3	Pennsylvania	1
Texas	3	Indiana	1
Illinois	3	Montana	1
Florida	2	South Carolina	1
Maryland	2		
Total			139

DEPARTMENTS ATTENDED.

Civil Engineering	15	Mathematics	47
Chemistry	32	Modern Languages & English	55
Greek	31	Philosophy	27
Geology and Biology	19	Physics	19
History	29	Law	43
Latin	50		

SESSION 1896-97.

DEGREES CONFERRED.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Le Roy Carr Barret	Missouri.
James Randal Kent Cowan	Virginia.
William Brown Morrison	Virginia.
Mosby Garland Perrow	Virginia.
William Almon Shepherd	Virginia.
Arthur Fulkerson Toole	Alabama.
Albert Walter Webb	Maryland.

MASTER OF ARTS.

Thomas James Farrar, A. B.	Virginia.
------------------------------------	-----------

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

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

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

Henry Winbourne Drake	Mississippi.
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CIVIL ENGINEER.

Benjamin Courtlandt Flournoy	Maryland.
Harris Walker Garrow, Jr.	Texas.
Thomas Henry Webb	Maryland.

BACHELOR OF LAW.

Alexander Clitherall Birch, B. S.	Alabama.
Frank J. Bosshardt	Texas.
James Walker Bowen	Virginia.
Thompson Crocket Bowen	Virginia.
Oscar Cleveland Brewer, B. S.	Virginia.
Minor Bronaugh	Virginia.
Ralph Owen Cochran	Georgia.
Charles Golden Fry	West Virginia.
Daniel Sheffey Hankla, A. M.	Virginia.
Arthur Barfield La Far	South Carolina.
Herbert Scaggs Larrick	Virginia.

James Lawrence
 Robert Shanklin
 Henry Ruffner
 Colin Neblett
 George Kyle Ne
 George Campbe
 William Robert
 John Redd Smi
 James Early Th
 William Reynol
 Hampton Heisk
 Edward Wohlw

Rev. F. J. Broo
 Rev. T. M. Cars
 Rev. Frank Pag
 Rev. James R. V

Gen. W. P. Cra
 Prof. James A.

William Dandri

Jay Oberlin

Livingston Wa

In

Arthur Fulkers

I

William Cary F

In the D

Modern Langua
 English—Willi

James Lawrence Leonard, B. P.	Missouri.
Robert Shanklin McClintic, A. B.	Missouri.
Henry Ruffner Morrison	Arkansas.
Colin Neblett	Virginia.
George Kyle Nelms	Virginia.
George Campbell Peery, B. S.	Virginia.
William Robertson Perkins	Virginia.
John Redd Smith	Virginia.
James Early Thrift	Virginia.
William Reynolds Vance, Ph. D.	Kentucky.
Hampton Heiskell Wayt, M. D.	Virginia.
Edward Wohlwender	Kentucky.

HONORARY DEGREES.

DOCTOR OF DIVINITY.

Rev. F. J. Brooke	Virginia.
Rev. T. M. Carson	Virginia.
Rev. Frank Page	Texas.
Rev. James R. Winchester (Conferred June, 1896)	Tennessee.

DOCTOR OF LAWS.

Gen. W. P. Craighill	U. S. Army.
Prof. James A. Harrison	University of Virginia.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.

In the Department of Latin.

William Dandridge Alexander Anderson	Virginia.
--	-----------

In the Department of Physics.

Jay Oberlin	Virginia.
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In the Department of Chemistry.

Livingston Waddell Smith, A. B.	Virginia.
---	-----------

In the Department of Geology and Biology.

Arthur Fulkerson Toole	Alabama.
----------------------------------	----------

In the Department of Civil Engineering.

William Cary Hattan	Virginia.
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In the Department of Modern Languages and English.

Modern Languages—John Preston Allan	Virginia.
English—William Dew Gresham	Virginia.

. . . Missouri.
. . . Virginia.
. . . Virginia.
. . . Virginia.
. . . Virginia.
. . . Alabama.
. . . Maryland.

. . . Virginia.

. . . Mississippi.

. . . Maryland.
. . . Texas.
. . . Maryland.

. . . Alabama.
. . . Texas.
. . . Virginia.
. . . Virginia.
. . . Virginia.
. . . Virginia.
. . . Georgia.
. . . West Virginia.
. . . Virginia.
. . . South Carolina.
. . . Virginia.

In the Department of History.

Charles Franklin Myers Virginia.

ENDOWED SCHOLARSHIPS.

Taylor Scholarship.

Robert Nelson Kentucky.

Young Scholarship.

William Kyle McClung Virginia.

Crenshaw Law Scholarship.

Van Astor Batchelor North Carolina.

James J. White Scholarship.

William Pinkerton Ott Virginia.

Mapleson Scholarship.

Le Roy Carr Barret Missouri.

Franklin Society Scholarship.

James Luther Morrison Virginia.

Luther Seevers Birely Scholarship.

Francis Dare Lakin Maryland.

Vincent L. Bradford Scholarship.

Randolph Tucker Shields Virginia.

HOWARD HOUSTON FELLOWSHIP.

Hugh Milton McIlhany, Jr. Virginia.

PRIZES.

Robinson Medal of Mathematics and Science.

Harris Walker Garrow, Jr. Texas.

Early English Text Society's Prize.

Mosby Garland Perrow Virginia.

Edward Thompson Company Law Encyclopedia Prize.

William Robertson Perkins Virginia.

Orator's Medal.

Charles Franklin Myers Virginia.

Barclay, D. M.
Campbell, R.
Capito, G. B.,
Felder, P. S.,
Graves, W. K.
Gresham, W. I.
Guthrie, C. W.
Hemphill, J. I.
Lee, W. L., Sc
McClung, W. I.
Mason, J. M.,
Moore, E. Mc
Morrison, J. L.
Nowlin, E. P.
Oberlin, J., Vi
Shields, R. T.,
Shepherd, W.
Smith, E. H.,
Wingfield, G. I.
Webb, T. H., I

Barret, L. C., I
Cowan, J. R. K
Drake, H. W.,
Farrar, T. J., V
Flournoy, B. C
Garrow, H. W.
Gordon, W. A.
Hodgson, J. E.
Harlow, B. F.,
Hamner, S. G.
Houston, G. R.
Hemphill, J. L.
McClung, W. I.
Myers, C. F., V
Morrison, W. H.
O'Neal, E. A.,
Perrow, M. G.,
Smith, L. W.,
Toole, A. F., A
Waddell, H., V
Webb, A. W., I

PROFICIENTS.

Barclay, D. M., Virginia	History.
Campbell, R. G., Virginia	Latin.
Capito, G. B., West Virginia	German.
Felder, P. S., South Carolina	French.
Graves, W. K., Virginia	Latin.
Gresham, W. D., Virginia	Latin.
Guthrie, C. W., Kentucky	German.
Hemphill, J. L., Kentucky	Greek.
Lee, W. L., South Carolina	History.
McClung, W. K., Virginia	Latin.
Mason, J. M., West Virginia	Mathematics, Greek.
Moore, E. McD., Virginia	Latin.
Morrison, J. L., Virginia	Latin.
Nowlin, E. P., Virginia	German.
Oberlin, J., Virginia	German.
Shields, R. T., Virginia	Latin.
Shepherd, W. A., Virginia	English.
Smith, E. H., West Virginia	History.
Wingfield, G. A., Virginia	French.
Webb, T. H., Maryland	Civil Engineering, Physics.

DISTINGUISHED PROFICIENTS.

Barret, L. C., Missouri	Latin.
Cowan, J. R. K., Virginia	History.
Drake, H. W., Mississippi	Chemistry.
Farrar, T. J., Virginia	Mathematics, Physics.
Flournoy, B. C., Maryland	Civil Engineering, Physics.
Garrow, H. W., Jr., Texas	Civil Engineering, Physics.
Gordon, W. A., District Columbia	History.
Hodgson, J. E., Virginia	French.
Harlow, B. F., Jr., West Virginia	Chemistry, German.
Hamner, S. G., Virginia	Mathematics.
Houston, G. R., Virginia	Mathematics.
Hemphill, J. L., Kentucky	Latin.
McClung, W. K., Virginia	German, Mathematics.
Myers, C. F., Virginia	History.
Morrison, W. B., Virginia	History.
O'Neal, E. A., Alabama	History.
Perrow, M. G., Virginia	German, English.
Smith, L. W., Virginia	French, German.
Toole, A. F., Alabama	Chemistry.
Waddell, H., Virginia	Physics.
Webb, A. W., Maryland	Chemistry.

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS.

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. Before he is enrolled as a student the applicant must deposit with the secretary of the Faculty a certificate signed by the President showing that the entrance requirements in (1) English, and (2) United States History and Geography, have been satisfied. In addition to these the certificate must include (3) Mathematics, (4) Latin and (5) Greek if the applicant wishes to enter these departments. These requirements may be satisfied either by examination or by a certificate from an accredited school. In the latter case the certificate should be made out on a form furnished by the University and must be deposited with the secretary of the Faculty in addition to the certificate of the President. The detailed statements below indicate the amount of preparation expected in each subject. For the further guidance of teachers and students specimen entrance examinations are given in the Appendix.

I. ENGLISH.

The English requirements consist of two parts :

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

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

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the American
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2. UNITED STATES HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

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3. MATHEMATICS.

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4. LATIN.

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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 is the course assigned 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 fifteen 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. 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.

3. MATHEMATICS.

Algebra to quadratic equations and three books of Geometry.

4. 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, particularly as regards the perfect and supine stems of the third conjugation.

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, *The Manilian Law* and four other orations (teachers will probably select the *Catilines*). (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.

D.—Beginning with 1899-1900 the Latin examination will include questions on Roman History. Any of the smaller manuals will furnish adequate preparation in this subject.

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.

5. GREEK.

A student entering the Junior Class in September, 1898, will be expected to have such a knowledge of Greek as may be gained by an average boy in three years in a good school. In this time he should have all the standard Attic paradigms well in hand, omitting in the grammar forms that are dialectic, poetic, or rare. He should also *understand* and know how to apply the commoner principles of Syntax; and he should have read carefully not less than one hundred and fifty pages of Attic prose, most of it being read and *reviewed*. The following suggestions may be helpful to some:

I. As to the knowledge of the *forms*. Most students who come to College show their greatest lack just here. But, to quote from the catalogue of a fine Virginia school: "In the ancient languages there is no excuse for a master that does not teach his boys the forms." The applicant for entrance should be able to say off or write any of the common paradigms, and should also know the principal parts of the more usual irregular verbs.

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2. In the Syntax it will be sufficient to have a clear understanding of the principles contained in such introductory books as those by Gleason and Atherton, or by Graves and Hawes, or by White. These books are all intended to occupy no more than the beginner's *first year*; and in two more years, by repeated explanation and drill, these principles of syntax should be so well understood that they can be applied; for precisely this ability to *apply* what has been learned is one of the most important ends of all education.

3. As to the entrance examination on Prose Composition, the test will be simple and will consist chiefly of sentences based upon a passage of Greek that 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.

4. It is earnestly recommended that *nothing but Attic prose* be read during the 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.

5. 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, and will be accepted as an equivalent for two books of the *Anabasis*. If all of this Reader (eighty-seven pages) and Goodwin's Greek Reader through Page III has been studied, the amount will be sufficient. Or, as another guide, the one hundred and eleven pages of Goodwin's Reader and *Selections from Xenophon*, by Phillpotts (the Macmillan Company) will be accepted. This book contains interesting extracts from Xenophon's *Hellenika*, is well annotated, and has the merit of being small and inexpensive. (It costs ninety cents.)

6. The professor of Greek will be glad to forward an examination paper to any teacher who will write and describe the course studied by any pupil of his who wishes to take Greek in this University. It will thus be possible to send an examination that will be fairer for the applicant, while still upholding the standard which this institution desires to maintain.

7. The examination given in the Appendix as a sample is for convenience based upon the first four books of the *Anabasis*. A portion of it was printed in the Catalogue a year ago. The edition of the *Anabasis* by Harper and Wallace (American Book Company) is recommended as being decidedly the best of the American editions.

TIME AND PLACE OF ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

The entrance examinations will be held at the University and at other places to suit the convenience of those wishing to take them. They will be held at the University on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, June 9-11, 1898, and on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 7-9, 1898. 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 failure then there will be an opportunity to study during the summer and take the examination again in the fall. Those who wish to take the examinations at some other place are requested to correspond with the secretary of the Faculty.

Students who come here and fail on the examinations can remain in Lexington and study under a tutor approved by the University or attend either of two good schools in the town. A certificate from the tutor or from either of the schools will admit a student to the University without examination.

ACCREDITED SCHOOLS.

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. 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.

Forms will be furnished principals of accredited schools on which to certify their pupils.

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SELECTION OF STUDIES.

Each student is required to attend at least fifteen recitations a week, or their equivalent, and to select a course of study leading to a degree, unless he is excused from so doing at the request of his parent or guardian. In another part of the catalogue under the headings 'School of Engineering' and 'School of Law' will be found courses of study leading respectively to the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Bachelor of Law. For the degree of Bachelor of Arts (A. B.) students will observe the following requirements in selecting their studies.

1. *Prescribed for the first year.*—Junior English, Junior Mathematics, at least one of the languages, Latin, Greek, French, German, and enough other work to make at least fifteen recitations a week. Students who show by special examination that they have an adequate knowledge of the subjects taught in the Junior English and Junior Mathematics will be excused from taking those classes.

2. It is required that the study of one or more of the languages, Latin, Greek, French, and German shall be studied each year until the requirements in these studies for the A. B. degree are satisfied. All of the rest of the work is elective, but studies should be carefully selected with the requirements for the degree in mind and so as to observe a proper sequence of subjects and to avoid conflicts in hours of recitations and days of examination. The President and members of the Faculty will gladly give advice with reference to the choice and arrangement of studies.

3. In order to make any change in his course of study the student must first obtain permission from the President.

GROUPS AND CLASS VALUES.

For convenience in stating the requirements for degrees each class has a numerical value and is assigned to a particular group of studies. These values and groups with other information are given in the following table where M stands for Monday, T T for Tuesday and Thursday, W for Wednesday, F for Friday, S for Saturday, DxM for daily except Monday, DxS for daily except Saturday.

	CLASS.	Days of Meeting	Hour of Meeting.	Day of Examination.	Value.
GROUP I.					
Latin.	I A	T T S	10-11	6	2
	I B	W F	10-11	6	2
	II A	T T S	11-12	9	3
	II B	M	10-11	9	2
Greek.	III	M W F	9-10	1	5
	Junior	DxS	12-1	5	4
	Intermediate	M W F	11-12	8	4
	Senior	T T S	9-10	10	6
French.	Junior	T T S	1-2	2	3
	Senior	M W F	10-11	6	6
German.	Junior	T T S	3-4	4	3
	Senior	M W F	3-4	4	6
GROUP II.					
Mathematics.	Junior	DxM	9-10	1	4
	Intermediate	M T T F	1-2	3	5
	Senior	T T S	10-11	7	5
Physics.	A	M W F	12-1	5	3
	B	T T S	12-1	2	3
	C	M W F	10-11	9	4
	A 1	—	—	—	2
	B 1	—	—	—	2
	Junior	Daily	11-12	8	6
Chemistry.	Senior A	—	—	—	6
	Senior B	T T	10-11	7	1
	Senior C	T T	10-11	7	1
	Geology	M W F	9-10	1	3
	Mineralogy	T T S	9-10	10	4
Physiology and Hygiene	M W F	11-12	8	3	
Zoölogy and Botany	T T S	1-2	2	3	
Practical Biology	—	—	—	—	3
Descriptive Geometry	M W F	9-10	1	3	
Surveying and Astronomy	T T S	9-10	10	3	
GROUP III.					
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
	Junior	T T S	12-1	2	3
	Senior	M W F	12-1	5	6
Philosophy.	Junior	T T	4-5	—	—
	Senior	T T S	10-11	7	3
Economics.	Junior	M W F	3-4	4	5
	Senior	M W F	12-1	5	3
	A	M W F	1-2	3	3
	B	M W F	1-2	3	3
	C	T T S	9-10	10	4
History.	D	T T	10-11	7	4
		S	10-12	—	—
	Rhetoric.	M W F	10-11	6	3
	International and Constitutional Law.	Daily	12-2	7	3
GROUP IV.					
Civil Engineering.	Intermediate (with drawing)	DxM	1-2	3	6
	Senior	Daily	12-1	5	6
	Special Chemistry	—	—	—	4
	Physics D	—	—	—	4

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

SCHEDULE OF CLASSES AND HOURS.

CHAPEL SERVICES EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAY; THE BELL RINGS AT 8:30, SERVICES BEGIN AT 8:40.

						4	
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Ir. German.
Int. Civil Eng.
Sr. Philosophy, 5-
Physics A, 5.
Jr. Chemistry.
Sr. French.
Rhetoric.
Latin III.
Descriptive

Days of Meeting	Hour of Meeting	Day of Examination	Value
S	10-11	6	2
F	10-11	6	2
S	11-12	9	3
T	10-11	9	2
V	9-10	1	5
F	12-1	5	4
S	11-12	8	4
S	9-10	10	6
S	1-2	2	3
V	10-11	6	3
S	3-4	4	3
F	3-4	4	6
M	9-10	1	4
T	1-2	3	5
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SCHEDULE OF CLASSES AND HOURS.
CHAPEL SERVICES EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAY; THE BELL RINGS AT 8:30, SERVICES BEGIN AT 8:40.

Day	Class	1	2	3	4
MONDAY.	Latin III. Descriptive Geometry. Geology.	Int. Civil Engr. Int. Math. Jr. English.	Sr. Philosophy, 5. Physics A, 5. Jr. Greek, 5. History A, 5. Sr. Civil Engr, 5.	Jr. German. Sr. Economics.	
WEDN'SDAY and FRIDAY.	Jr. Math, 1.* Latin III, 1. Des. Geometry, 1. Geology, 1.	Int. Civil Engr, 3. Int. Math., 3. Jr. English, 3. Bible History, 3.	Ditto.	Jr. German, 4. Sr. Economics, 4.	
TUESDAY and THURSDAY.	Jr. Math., 1. Sr. Greek, 10. History C, 10. Surveying and Astronomy, 10. Mineralogy, 10.	Int. Civil Engr, 3. Int. Math., 3. Jr. French, 2. Zoölogy and Botany, 2.	Physics B, 2. Sr. Philosophy, 2. Jr. Greek, 5. Sr. Civil Engr, 5.	Sr. German, 4.	Sr. Philosophy, 5.
SATURDAY.	Ditto.	Jr. French. Zoölogy and Botany.	Jr. Philosophy. Sr. Civil Engr.	Sr. German.	

*The numerals after the subjects indicate the day of examination.
†All recitations begin half an hour later than the schedule on Wednesdays and continue the usual length of time.

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 the 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.

SCHEDULE OF EXAMINATIONS.

Examinations are held on consecutive days according to this schedule.

First Day.—Latin III, Geology, Descriptive Geometry, Junior Mathematics.

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

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

Fourth Day.—Senior German, Junior German.

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

Sixth Day.—Senior French, Rhetoric, Latin I A, Latin I B.

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

Eighth Day.—Junior Chemistry, Intermediate Greek, Physiology and Hygiene.

Ninth Day.—Senior English, Physics C, Latin II A, II B.

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

CERTIFICATES AND DIPLOMAS.

On the completion of a prescribed amount of work in a subject or a combination of affiliated subjects a certificate is awarded ; for the completion of a required course of study a degree is granted. The conditions to be satisfied in each case are as follows :

1. The amount of work under the prescribed catalogue.

2. Before the student is required to pass a prescribed subject.

3. As a condition of the title of Professor.

4. As a condition of the title of Doctor.

5. Diplomas are conferred on the completion of the Faculty.

6. Certificates of commencement do not be delivered from the Faculty.

7. The

I. BACHELOR OF ARTS
this degree and

1. A person who has made 66. The Faculty Group I, in one department including Junior Group III, in

2. A graduate of the Faculty of Regulation

Every candidate for his graduation chosen by the Faculty on the opening of the division of the

1. The subjects upon which certificates are given with the amount of work necessary in each case will be found under the several departments given elsewhere in the catalogue.

2. Before receiving a certificate 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.

3. As evidence of *satisfactory attainments* in any subject, a certificate of Proficiency will be conferred with the title of Proficient.

4. As evidence of *distinguished attainments* in any subject, a certificate of Distinguished Proficiency will be conferred, with the title of DISTINGUISHED PROFICIENT.

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

6. Certificates and diplomas are delivered on commencement day as a part of the public exercises and will not be delivered at any other time except by special permission from the Faculty.

7. The degrees with the requirements for each are :

ACADEMIC DEGREES.

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, including Junior English.

2. A graduating thesis in accordance with the following regulations :

Every candidate for an academic degree in the year of his graduation shall write a thesis on some special topic chosen by the candidate in consultation with his adviser at the opening of the session and worked up under the supervision of the Professor of that department to which the topic

pertains, and to such Professor the thesis shall be submitted before the first day of June to be by him reported to the Faculty.

This thesis must be original, well expressed, scholarly, and fairly evince the culture requisite for the degree sought.

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—as described above.

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.

PROFESSIONAL DEGREES.

I. BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (B. S.). This degree is conferred on 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.

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

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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.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

The subjects taught are assigned to the following Departments :

DEPARTMENT OF LATIN.

"Peabody Foundation."

PROFESSOR FAY.

INSTRUCTOR BARRET.

COURSE I A.—Reading course in easy prose. *Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 10 to 11.*

Full year's course. Value 2.

COURSE I B.—Grammar and Prose Composition ; First Term, Sentence-writing reviewed ; Second and Third Terms, connected prose. *Wednesday and Friday, 10 to 11.*

Full year's course. Value 2.

COURSE II A.—Reading course in difficult prose, and in poetry. *Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 11 to 12.*

Full year's course Value 3.

COURSE II B.—Advanced Composition. First and Second Terms. *Monday, 10 to 11.*

Two-Term course. Value 1.

COURSE III.—Latin Poetry studied chiefly as Literature. *Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 9 to 10.*

Full year's course. Value 5.

NOTES : Students must combine I B with I A, or, if admitted to II A and not to II B, must then combine I B with II A. Before taking III the student must absolve the requirements of I B. Course II B may be combined either with II A or III according to convenience, but these courses are open to *students not candidates for a certificate of proficiency* on the completion of I A and I B.

Students in all courses should be provided with the following books of reference : Harper's Latin Dictionary or Lewis's Elementary Latin Dictionary (Harper Brothers, N. Y.), Seyffert's Dictionary of Classical Antiquities (The Macmillan Co., N. Y.), Kiepert's *Atlas Antiquus* (Leach, Shewell & Sanborn, N. Y.), Gildersleeve's Latin Grammar revised by Lodge (University Publishing Co., N. Y.). Other text-books are subject to change, and are therefore not mentioned.

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The reading courses have two aims, first to give rigid mental training, which is a gymnastic aim; and second, by the literary study of Latin, to impart culture. The courses in prose composition, while primarily intended for mental gymnastics, attain before the end to the study of style which is an essential element of culture.

Three organized courses in Latin Poetry are given in Course III: Epic Poetry—The Fragments of Archaic Epic, Vergil and some selections from Silver Epic; Lyric Poetry—Catullus, The Odes of Horace, Selections from Tibullus and Propertius; Comedy—Selections from Plautus and Terence, studied under a *quasi* "Seminary" organization.

With all the reading courses parallel work in Latin authors is assigned. Further, parallel reading in English on cognate subjects, such as Antiquities and Literature, is required.

All the courses are required for the certificate of Proficiency.

DEPARTMENT OF GREEK.

"*Corcoran Foundation.*"

PROFESSOR HOGUE.

In this Department there are three classes, Junior, Intermediate, and Senior. A student may leave off Greek at the end of any year and receive credit for what he has done, provided he has not fallen below the minimum standard.

There are three distinct lines of work in each class: the work assigned for the recitations; the Greek Parallel (that is, Greek that has to be read privately, in addition to what is assigned for recitations); and the English Parallel, bearing upon the Mythology, History, and Literature of Greece. This English Parallel is rated as one-fifth of the value of each term's work, and is given with the following objects in view: To relieve the linguistic work to some extent; to give the student a better understanding of the Greek authors he reads, and more interest in them; and to enlarge the range of his ideas far beyond what he can gather from the limited amount of Greek that can be read in a college course. The

two series, *Ancient Classics for English Readers*, and *Epochs of Ancient History* furnish valuable aid in a form that costs comparatively little.

Goodwin's Greek Grammar is used in all the classes as the basis of the grammatical instruction. This book is supplemented by Hogue's Irregular Verbs of Attic Prose.

The lexicon recommended is Liddell and Scott's "Intermediate" lexicon.

The translation of English into Greek is to a reasonable extent required in all the classes, because nothing seems to replace this kind of work as a means of fixing in the mind the forms, vocabulary, and syntax of a foreign language.

Myers's History of Greece is used as the text-book in history, but is only a small part of the historical reading assigned in the English Parallel. Grote's History (of which the library possesses two copies) is freely drawn upon for certain periods.

For information as to the entrance requirements, see the Appendix.

I JUNIOR.—*Daily except Saturday, 12 to 1. Value 4.*

The main authors read in this class are Xenophon (*Anabasis*, *Hellenika*, *Memorabilia*) and Thucydides. In each of the three terms the class reads about the amount of one book of the *Anabasis* as class-work, and as much more as Parallel.

II. INTERMEDIATE.—*Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 11 to 12. Value, 4.*

The authors read here 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 given to drill and review and sight-reading, the time of meeting to be arranged for by the Professor and the members of the class.

III. SENIOR.—*Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 9 to 10. Value 6.*

The amount of reading assigned to this class is much increased. The authors read will be Lucian (in connection with which the class reads Gildersleeve's article on Lucian

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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; and here too there is a fourth hour of meeting each week the time to be arranged for by the Professor and the members of the class.

Attention is called to the fact that 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 that this sum will yield ninety dollars a year.

The professor of Greek has conducted during the session of 1897-1898 a Correspondence Course, chiefly in Greek Syntax, and it will most likely be continued during the next session. A number of teachers have belonged to it.

All the classes are required for the certificate of Proficiency.

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. Value 3.*

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.

Class Work: Matzke's French Pronunciation, Grandgent's Short French Grammar; Grandgent's French Lessons and Exercises; Part I of Grandgent's Selections for French Composition; French Fairy Tales (Joynes); La Tâche du Petit Pierre (Mairet); Sand's La Mare au Diable; La Cigale Chez les Fourmis (Legouvé et Labiche); Sumichrast's Edition of Les Trois Mousquetaires, one hundred pages.

Parallel: Le Chien de Brisquet (Syrus); La Mère Michel et Son Chat (De La Bedollière); Pour Une Epingle (Saint-Germain); Contes Biographiques (Foa); Les Trois Mousquetaires (completed); Voyage de M. Perrichon (Labiche et Martin); L'Abbé Constantin (Halévy); Le Pacte de Famine (Berthet); Trois Contes Choisis (Daudet); Montgomery's Leading Facts of French History.

SENIOR.—*Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 10 to 11. Value 6.*

FIRST TERM.

Class Work: Les Parlers Parisiens (Koschwitz); Voltaire's Louis XIV, Vol. III, (Masson-Prothero); Prose in Le Romantisme Français (Crane); Edgren's French Grammar; Grandgent's French Composition.

Parallel: Balzac's Eugénie Grandet, About's Le Roi des Montagnes, the prose of Le Romantisme Français, Voltaire's Louis XIV.

SECOND TERM.

Class Work: Les Parlers Parisiens (Koschwitz) Racine's Athalie (Eggert); Hugo's Ruy Blas (Garner); Edgren's French Grammar; Grandgent's Prose Composition; Historical French Grammar (Brachet-Toynbee).

Parallel: Le Cid (Warren), Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme (Gasc), Zaire (Gasc), Le Barbier de Seville (Spier) Zola's La Débâcle (Wells).

THIRD TERM.

Class Work: Historical French Grammar, (Brachet-Toynbee); Grandgent's Prose Composition; Ruy Blás; Bowen's French Lyrics; Saintsbury's French Literature.

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Parallel: Hernani (Matzke); Le Gendre de Monsieur Poirier (Wells); Le Médecin Malgré Lui (Fasnacht); Le Misanthrope (Fasnacht); Coppée and Maupassant's Tales (Cameron); L'Avare (Braunholtz).

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

Both classes are required for the certificate of Proficiency.

GERMAN.

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

JUNIOR.—*Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday, 3 to 4. Value 3.*

TEXT-BOOKS.

Class Work: Märchen und Erzählungen (Guerber), Parts I and II; German Prose and Poetry (Bronson); "Der Geisterseher" (Schiller), Book I; Joynes-Meissner's Grammar to Part III.

Parallel: The parts of Guerber and Bronson not read in class; Germelshausen (Gerstäcker); Immensee (Storm); Der Zwerg Nase (Hauff); Die Hochzeitsreise (Benedix); Höher als die Kirche (Von Hillern); Köpnickstrasse 120 (Moser and Haiden); Drei Kleine Lustspiele (Benedix and Zechmeister); Story of Germany (Baring-Gould). Total amount of German read, 1134 pages.

SENIOR.—*Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 3 to 4. Value 6.*

FIRST TERM.

Class Work: Dichtung und Wahrheit (Von Jagemann); Joynes-Meissner's Grammar; Prose Composition (Von Jagemann); Life of Goethe (Simc).

Parallel: Egmont, Hermann und Dorothea, Tasso, Iphigenie auf Tauris, Götz von Berlichingen. Books I and II Deutsche Lyrik (Buchheim).

SECOND TERM.

Class Work: Faust, Part I (Thomas); Joynes-Meissner's German Grammar; Prose Composition (Von Jagemann).

Parallel: Jungfrau von Orleans, Wilhelm Tell, Maria Stuart, Wallenstein's Lager, Der Rittmeister von Alt-Rosen, Deutsche Lyrik (Book III).

THIRD TERM.

Class Work: German Literature (Hosmer); Historical German Grammar (Behaghel); Faust, Part II (Thomas); Prose Composition (Von Jagemann); Deutsche Lyrik (Book IV).

Parallel: Die Piccolomini, Wallenstein's Tod, Nathan Der Weise, Deutsche Lyrik (Book V).

Both classes are required for the certificate of Proficiency.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Three classes, *Junior, Intermediate and Senior*, each meeting three times a week. 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 successfully 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 are 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 Shakespeare, are prominent, and are prominent.

Some knowledge of English is desirable for the student.

English Literature is taught in the Department of English Literature. The student is required to complete a full course of English Literature. Students combine English Literature with the study of Special English.

JUNIOR.—Monday

Genung's Outlines of English Literature; Abernethy's Account of English Words; Weekly Exercises in English Literature; American Literature; Poets; parallel reading and Prose-Writing.

INTERMEDIATE

Value 4.

The history of the Anglo-Saxon language is the whole session. Third Terms.

Second Term

The history of the Anglo-Saxon language, especially of the Anglo-Saxon language, Second and Third Terms.

The career of the Anglo-Saxon language (Furness's edition) is the student of the Anglo-Saxon language. The student who stands high in the study of the Anglo-Saxon language.

Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary; Emerson's English Literature; Chaucer (Prologue); House of Fame; Treasury of Sonnets.

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 and Friday, 1 to 2. Value 3.*

TEXT-BOOKS.

Genung's Outlines of Rhetoric; Strang's Exercises in English; Abernethy's Academic Orthoepist; Synonyms; Anderson's Study of English Words; Johnson's English Words; Trench's Study of Words; Weekly Exercises and Compositions; Painter's Introduction to American Literature; Scudder's American Prose and American Poets; parallel reading in the simpler English and American Poets and Prose-Writers.

INTERMEDIATE.—*Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 10 to 11. Value 4.*

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); Palgrave's Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics; Smith's Old English Grammar.

SENIOR.—*Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 11 to 12. Value 6.*

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 Orsinius. Cook-Sievers Old English Grammar; Skeat's Principles of Etymology, I and II; Whitney's Language and the Growth of Language.

All three classes are required for the certificate of Proficiency.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY.

PROFESSOR WHITE.

A. GENERAL COURSE IN ANCIENT AND MODERN HISTORY.—*Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 12 to 1. Value 3.*

- First Term:* (a) Ancient Egypt and Babylonia.
 (b) Early Hebrew History. The Mosaic Law.
 (c) History of Greece to the death of Alexander.
- Second Term:* (a) History of Rome to the death of Marcus Aurelius.
 (b) Development of the Papacy; The Reformation.
 (c) The Democratic and Oligarchic systems of the Greek and Roman City Commonwealths.

PRESIDENT WILSON.

- Third Term:* (a) Political and Social Development of England to the reign of James II.
 (b) Origin and early Development of the English Parliament.

PRESIDENT WILSON.

B. BIBLE HISTORY.—*Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 1 to 2. Value 3.*

- First Term:* (a) History of the Hebrew Monarchy.
 (b) History of Hebrew Prophecy.
 (c) Special Studies in Isaiah and Daniel.
- Second Term:* (a) The Prophets of the period of Restoration.
 (b) Ethics of the Old Testament.
 (c) Historical Study of the Life of Christ.

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- Third Term:* (a) Historical Study of the Life of Christ.
 (b) Outline of Apostolic History.
 (c) Life of the Apostle Paul.
 (d) The Christian Church in the Roman Empire.

C. ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HISTORY.—*Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 9 to 10. Value 4.*

- First Term:* (a) Political and Social History of England from the time of James II.
 (b) Outline History of the English Parliament from the time of James II. PRESIDENT WILSON.
 (c) Cabinet Systems in Great Britain and in Continental Nations. PRESIDENT WILSON.

- Second Term:* (a) The American Colonial System, the Revolution and the Establishment of the Federal Union.
 (b) The Federal Union from 1789 to 1861.
 (c) History of Political Parties in the United States. PRESIDENT WILSON.

- Third Term:* (a) The Institution of Slavery.
 (b) The War between the States and Reconstruction.
 (c) Legislation and Cabinet Systems of the United States. PRESIDENT WILSON.
 (d) The Territorial Expansion of the United States. PRESIDENT WILSON.

D. ENGLISH AND AMERICAN LITERATURE.—*Tuesday, and Thursday, 10 to 11; Saturday, 10 to 12. Value 4.*

- First Term:* (a) The era of the Revival of Learning.
 (b) The English Drama before Shakspeare.
 (c) Special Studies in the plays of Shakspeare.

- Second Term:* (a) The Art of Shakspeare.
 (b) English Literature of the period of the Restoration.
 (c) The English Essayists.
 (d) The English Poets of the Eighteenth Century.

- Third Term:* (a) Alfred Tennyson and his contemporaries.
 (b) The development of American literature.
 (c) Studies in Emerson and Hawthorne.
 (d) The Cambridge Group of Poets.

All of these courses will not be given during any one year. A post-graduate course in Bible History is already organized and in operation. Other post-graduate courses may be organized. Admission to these courses will be granted to students who have pursued the necessary preliminary studies. For the certificate of Proficiency three of the courses A, B, C, D, are required.

DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY.

PROFESSOR QUARLES.

A. JUNIOR.—*Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 12 to 1. Value 3.**First Term*: I. Course in Psychology.*Second Term*: II. Course in Theistics and Apologetics.*Third Term*: III. Course in Ethics.B. SENIOR.—*Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 12 to 1; and Tuesday and Thursday, 1 to 2. Value 6.**First Term*: I. Course in Epistemology, including Logic.*Second Term*: II. Course in Ontology, or Metaphysics.*Third Term*: III. Course in History of Philosophy.

A and B are required for the certificate of Proficiency in Philosophy.

C. RHETORIC.—*Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 10 to 11. Value 3.**First Term*: I. Course in General Rhetoric.*Second Term*: II. Course in Argumentation.*Third Term*: III. Course in Poetics.

Lectures with syllabi and text-books are used. Examinations are oral and written.

The Young scholarship is awarded in this Department.

Philosophy should be pursued late in the student's course.

ECONOMICS.

A. JUNIOR.—*Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 10 to 11. Value 3.**First Term*: I. Course in Principles.*Second Term*: II. Land, Rent, Single Tax, Natural Agents.*Third Term*: III. Money, Banking.B. SENIOR.—*Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 3 to 4. Value 5.**First Term*: I. Labor, Capital.*Second Term*: II. Finance, Taxation.*Third Term*: III. Theories, History.

Course A I is necessary to all others. The remaining courses can be taken independently of each other. The Senior courses will consist chiefly of library work by the student. Courses A II and A III can be pursued as Senior work.

A certificate of Proficiency in Economics is given upon the completion of all of these courses.

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DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS.

"*Cincinnati Foundation.*"

PROFESSOR NELSON.

There are three classes in this department.

I JUNIOR.—*Daily except Monday, 9 to 10. Value 4.*

Algebra is completed in the First Term beginning with quadratic equations.

TEXT-BOOK.

Wells's College Algebra.

In the Second Term Geometry is completed beginning with the fourth book.

TEXT-BOOK.

Wells's Plane and Solid Geometry. Revised Edition.

The Third Term is devoted to the study of Plane Trigonometry and Determinants.

TEXT-BOOKS.

Wells's Trigonometry; Peck's Determinants.

II INTERMEDIATE.—*Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, 1 to 2. Value 5.*

Spherical Trigonometry and Analytic Geometry are studied during the First and Second Terms.

TEXT-BOOKS.

Wells's Trigonometry and Nichol's Analytic Geometry.

The Third Term is devoted to the study of an elementary course in the Calculus.

TEXT-BOOK.

Taylor's Calculus.

III SENIOR.—*Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 10 to 11. Value 5.*

This class takes a more extended course in the Calculus, and studies Quaternions.

TEXT-BOOKS.

Professor Byerly's two volumes on the Calculus and Hardy's Quaternions. Occasional lectures by the Professor and original exercises in all the classes.

The whole course is required for the certificate of Proficiency.

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

"Thomas A. Scott Foundation."

PROFESSOR HUMPHREYS.

INSTRUCTOR ANSCHUTZ.

In this Department there are four classes :

JUNIOR.—*Two Sections.*

I. JUNIOR A.—*Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 9 to 10. Value 3.*

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

TEXT-BOOK.

F. N. Wilson's Theoretical and Practical Graphics.

II. JUNIOR B.—*Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 9 to 10. Value 3.*

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. Value 6.*

Stonecutting ; Railway Location and Geodetic Surveying, Steam and Gas Engines ; Architectural Styles ; Mechanics of Materials.

TEXT-BOOKS.

Warren's Stonecutting ; Carhart's Field Book for Civil Engineers ; Goodeve's Steam Engine ; Merriman's Mechanics of Materials ; Leeds's Three Orders of Architecture ; Wilson's Graphics.

IV. SENIOR.—

Strength and carpentry and bridge and spans, continuous hydraulics ; the water, measuring wheels.

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IV. SENIOR.—*Daily, 12 to 1. Value 6.*

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.

Merriman and Jacoby's *Roofs and Bridges* ; Merriman's *Hydraulics* ; Baker's *Masonry Construction* ; Wilson's *Graphics*.

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 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 A.—Junior Mathematics must have been completed or be taken the same year.

II. Junior B.—Junior Mathematics must have been completed, and Physics A must have been completed or be taken the same year.

III. Intermediate.—Intermediate Mathematics must have been completed.

IV. Senior.—Senior Mathematics must have been completed.

All of the above courses are required for the certificate of Proficiency.

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 CAMPBELL.

To enter this Department students must be familiar with the subjects taught in the Junior Class in Mathematics.

The following courses are offered :

A. Elementary Mechanics of solids and fluids ; Heat. *Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 12 to 1. Value 3.*

B. Sound ; Electricity and Magnetism ; Light. *Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 12 to 1. Value 3.*

C. Advanced Mechanics and Mathematical Physics. *Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 10 to 11. Value 4.*

This course is open to those who have completed A and B and have a working knowledge of the differential and integral calculus.

A1. This is a laboratory course on the subjects taught in A. It requires two hours a day for two days in the week for the entire session. These hours will be fixed by the Professor. *Value 2.*

B1. A laboratory course embracing the subjects taught in B. It requires two hours a day for two days in the week during the entire session. The hours will be fixed by the Professor. *Value 2.*

D. Advanced laboratory work, the character of which will depend upon the needs and wishes of the individual student. This course is not counted for the A. B. or the M. A. degree. *Value 4.*

In order that students may know how to apply the principles taught in the several branches of the subject a large number of examples are worked in all the classes.

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

In Electric instruments for motive forces and motors, the appliances set lighting the Un

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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.

For the certificate of Proficiency courses A, B, A1, B1, and C are required.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY.

"Bayly Foundation."

PROFESSOR HOWE.

LABORATORY ASSISTANT WEBB.

I. JUNIOR CHEMISTRY.—*Daily, 11 to 12. Value 6.*

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

TEXT-BOOK.

Venable and Howe: General Chemistry according to the Periodic System.

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.

A. *Quantitative Analysis and Preparation work. Twelve hours laboratory weekly. Value 6.*

In this course the first half-year is devoted to the principles and practice of quantitative analysis, gravimetric and

volumetric. The second half-year is given to 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.

TEXT-BOOKS.

Talbot: An Introductory Course of Quantitative Chemical Analysis.

Blochmann: Anleitung zur Darstellung chemischer anorganischer Präparate.

B. *Organic Chemistry*.—Tuesday and Thursday, 10 to 11, through the First Term. Value 1.

Instruction by lecture and recitation.

TEXT-BOOK.

Remsen: Organic Chemistry.

C. *Applications of Chemistry to the Arts*. Tuesday and Thursday, 10 to 11, through the Second and Third Terms. Value 1.

A course of lectures on technical and industrial chemistry.

TEXT-BOOK.

Wagner: Chemical Technology.

Courses A, B, and C may be taken independently by students who have completed Junior Chemistry. All are requisite for the certificate of Proficiency.

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. 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 for laboratory, which apparatus and apparatus.

A laboratory for chemicals, gas, and apparatus, which damage to apparatus amount to over dollars in Senior

DEPARTMENT

In this Department

I. GEOLOGY. MINERALOGY.

The class in modifying the earth and constitution; which it has passed

Lectures and of distinguishing the microscope.

The specimen Cabinets are systematic

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II. MINERALOGY.

This course covers and physical properties distinguishing specimens mineral collection.

Special attention to mineralogy.

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 five classes :

I. GEOLOGY. *Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 9 to 10. Value 3.*

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 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.

TEXT-BOOK.

Le Conte's Elements of Geology.

II. MINERALOGY.—*Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 9 to 10. Value 4.*

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.

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

A certificate of Proficiency is given upon satisfactory completion of Courses I and II.

III. HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.—*Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 11 to 12. Value 3.*

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).

IV. ZOÖLOGY AND BOTANY.—*Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 1 to 2. Value 3.*

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 (briefer course) ; Gray's Manual of Botany.

V. PRACTICAL BIOLOGY. *Value 3.*

This class works in the laboratory at least six 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.

A certificate of Proficiency is given upon satisfactory completion of Courses III, IV and V.

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

DEPARTMENT

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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 courses 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 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 skating and rowing. The boathouse is less than a mile from the University.

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

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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.

Each person playing on any University team in a match game, competing in intercollegiate track athletics, or rowing in the annual regatta, must be a regularly matriculated student, an active member of the Athletic Association, and come under the amateur rule.

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING.

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

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

SIDNEY 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 in any of its branches ; 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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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.

The degree of Bachelor of Science (B. S.) is conferred on graduates of this School. The requirements for the degree are: 1. A graduating thesis prepared under the direction of the Professor of Civil Engineering. 2. A minimum of 66 from studies selected from the groups given on page 32 of the catalogue. This must include a minimum of 9 in Mathematics, 15 in Civil Engineering, 8 in Physics, 6 in Chemistry, 3 in Mineralogy and Geology, and 9 from Group I.

The following scheme of studies satisfies all these requirements and is given for the guidance of students:

<i>First Year:</i> Junior Mathematics, Descriptive Geometry, Junior English, Junior French (or Junior German)	13.
<i>Second Year:</i> Intermediate Mathematics, Surveying and Astronomy, Physics A, Senior French or (Senior German)	17.
<i>Third Year:</i> Senior Mathematics, Intermediate Civil En- gineering, Junior Chemistry, Physics B.	20.
<i>Fourth Year:</i> Senior Civil Engineering, Physics C, Mineralogy, Geology.	17.
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ERICAL and MINING

SCHOOL OF LAW.

FACULTY.

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

H. ST. GEORGE TUCKER, M. A., B. L.,
Professor of Equity and Corporation Law, and of Constitutional and International Law.

WM. REYNOLDS VANCE, M. A., PH. D., B. L.,
Adjunct Professor of Commercial Law.

LECTURERS.

WILLIAM L. WILSON, LL. D.,
Lecturer on the History of Representative Government.

ROBERT M. HUGHES, M. A.,
(Of the Norfolk, Va., Bar)
Lecturer on Admiralty Law and Procedure.

WILLIAM C. PRESTON, A. B., B. L.,
(Of the Richmond, Va., Bar)
Lecturer on Conveyancing.

PAUL M. PENICK, B. L.,
(Of the Lexington, Va., Bar)
Lecturer on Accounts of Fiduciaries and Reports of Commissioners in Chancery.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

SUBJECTS TAUGHT.—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 Innkeepers and Carriers) ; in the Law of Wills and Administration ; in the Law of Torts and Crimes, and in Criminal Procedure ; in Pleading and

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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.

DISTRIBUTION OF SUBJECTS.—The subjects above named are distributed among three Professors (who devote their entire time to the work of the Law School) as follows :

I. PROFESSOR GRAVES.—Real Property ; Wills and Administration ; Torts and Crimes ; Pleading and Practice at Law, and Criminal Procedure ; Evidence and Conflict of Laws.

II. PROFESSOR TUCKER.—Equity ; Corporation Law and Domestic Relations ; Constitutional and International Law* ; Equity Pleading and Practice, and Practice in the Federal Courts.

III. PROFESSOR VANCE.—Contracts and Bailments (including Innkeepers and Carriers) ; Agency, Partnership, and Insurance ; Personal Property (including Sales), and Negotiable Paper.

INSTRUCTION BY LECTURERS.—In addition to the above, instruction will be given by the Lecturers as follows :

I. PRESIDENT WILSON.—History of Representative Government. This course will trace the development from the primeval elements of Aryan polity in Europe of :

1. The City Commonwealths of Greece ; Athenian Democracy.
2. The City Commonwealth of Rome ; its oligarchical Senate and imperial rule.
3. The Parliamentary System of England ; with added lectures on
4. The Growth of the House of Commons since the Revolution of 1688.

*By recent action of the Faculty of the University, the course on Constitutional and International Law, as taught by Professor Tucker in the Law School, has been made a part of the instruction in the School of Economics, Political Science, and History ; and when successfully completed is allowed to count three points in the requirements for the Academic Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

5. The Federal System in the United States.
6. Parliamentary Government on the Continent of Europe.

(Six lectures.)

II. MR. HUGHES.—History of admiralty law; admiralty rights arising out of contract, including salvage; admiralty rights arising out of torts; admiralty pleading. (Ten lectures.)

III. MR. PRESTON.—Deeds of conveyance; deeds of trust and mortgages; deeds of assignment; deeds for the benefit of married women; release deeds; acknowledgment and recordation; examination of titles, and search for encumbrances. (Six lectures.)

IV. MR. PENICK.—In the Moot Court, practical work will be required of the students in stating the accounts of personal representatives, guardians, receivers, etc.; and also in taking an account of liens, and other matters relating to the making up of reports by commissioners in chancery. (Six lectures.)

FIRST AND SECOND YEAR'S COURSE.

HOURS OF INSTRUCTION.—The course of instruction thus outlined is intended to cover two sessions of nine months each; and is divided into the Junior or First Year's Course, and the Senior or Second Year's Course. In each class, Junior and Senior, there are two and one half hours of lectures each day, making fifteen hours a week; so that the instruction in both classes amounts to five hours a day, or thirty hours a week. It is intended to give the student full work in each class, and to make the instruction practical as well as theoretical, so that graduates of the School, after two years devoted to the study of the law, will go to the Bar well prepared to enter upon the duties of their profession.

DIVISION OF SESSION INTO TERMS.—The studies of each of the two years 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, January 4; the

Third, April 2. of the terms; and Whenever a subject is finished until it is finished. Class are more than This is believed of subjects concerning or thrice a week

SUBJECTS following subjects First Year's Course and are named in figures (1), (2) and

FIRST YEAR (including Innkeepers and Administrators of Corporations, Deeds (including Sales) International Law

SECOND YEAR Equity; (2) Procedure, Admiralty (3) Evidence and Practice, Admiralty Commissioners in Chancery

The appended classes and terms of recitation.

Third, April 2. Certain subjects are completed during each of the terms ; and examinations thereon follow immediately. Whenever a subject is begun, daily recitations are held upon it until it is finished ; and in neither the Junior nor the Senior Class are more than two subjects studied at the same time. This is believed to be preferable to the study of a number of subjects concurrently, with recitations on each only twice or thrice a week.

SUBJECTS TAUGHT FIRST AND SECOND YEAR.—The following subjects constitute respectively the Junior, or First Year's Course, and the Senior, or Second Year's Course, and are named in the order in which they are studied ; the figures (1), (2) and (3) indicating the Term :

FIRST YEAR'S COURSE.—(1) Contracts, Bailments (including Innkeepers and Carriers), Real Property, Wills and Administration ; (2) Agency, Partnership, Insurance, Corporations, Domestic Relations ; (3) Personal Property (including Sales), Negotiable Paper, Constitutional Law, International Law, History of Representative Government.

SECOND YEAR'S COURSE.—(1) Torts and Crimes, Equity ; (2) Pleading and Practice at Law and Criminal Procedure, Admiralty Law and Procedure, Conveyancing ; (3) Evidence and the Conflict of Laws, Equity Pleading and Practice, Accounts of Fiduciaries and Reports of Commissioners in Chancery, Practice in the Federal Courts.

The appended table will show the scheme of lectures by classes and terms, giving the subjects, instructors, and hours of recitation.

SCHEME OF LECTURES.

CLASS.	FIRST TERM. September 8 to December 23.	SECOND TERM. January 4 to April 1.	THIRD TERM. April 2 to January 10.
JUNIOR.	9 to 10. Professor Graves. Real Property, Wills and Administration.	9 to 10. Professor Vance. Agency, Partnership, and Insurance.	11.30 to 12.30. Professor Vance. Personal Property and Sales. Negotiable Paper.
JUNIOR.	10 to 11.30. Professor Vance. Contracts, Bailments and Carriers.	10 to 11.30. Professor Tucker. Corporations and Domestic Relations.	12.30 to 2. Professor Tucker International and Constitutional Law. President Wilson. Lectures.
SENIOR.	11.30 to 1. Professor Tucker. Equity.	11.30 to 1. Professor Graves. Pleading and Practice at Law and Criminal Procedure.	9 to 10. Professor Tucker. Equity Pleading. Federal Procedure.
SENIOR.	1 to 2. Professor Graves. Torts and Crimes.	1 to 2. Professor Graves. Moot Court. Mr. Hughes and Mr. Preston. Lectures.	10 to 11.30. Professor Graves. Evidence and Conflict of Laws.

TEXT-BOOKS
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I. DEPARTMENT

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SENIOR CLASS.

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Clark's Criminal
Commentaries, Bo
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For Reference.
Non-Contract Law
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TEXT-BOOKS AND BOOKS OF REFERENCE.—The following are the text-books in the order in which they are used. The books of reference need not be purchased, as students have access to them in the Law Library.

I. DEPARTMENT OF COMMON AND STATUTE LAW.

PROFESSOR GRAVES.

JUNIOR CLASS.

TEXT-BOOKS.

Blackstone's Commentaries, Book II; Graves's Summary of Real Property; Tiedeman's Cases on Real Property.

For Reference.—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. 2 Minor's Institutes (Fourth Edition).

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, Books III and IV; Stephen on Pleading (Andrews' edition), with Printed Notes; Greenleaf on Evidence (Fifteenth edition), Volume I, with Printed Notes; Printed Notes on Conflict of Laws.

For Reference: Cooley on Torts; Bigelow on Torts; Bishop on Non-Contract Law; Jaggard on Torts; Bishop's Criminal Law; Wharton's Criminal Law; Gould on Pleading; 4 Minor's Institutes; Bliss on Code Pleading; Wharton on Evidence; Stephen's Digest of the Law of Evidence; Thayer's Cases on Evidence; Story and Wharton on the Conflict of Laws.

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

PROFESSOR TUCKER.

JUNIOR CLASS.

TEXT-BOOKS.

Clark on Corporations; Printed Notes on Corporations by J Randolph Tucker; Shepard's Cases on Corporations; Tiffany on Domestic Relations, with the Professor's Printed Notes; Cooley's Principles of Constitutional Law; Printed Lectures on Constitutional Law by

10 to 11:30.

Professor Graves.
Evidence and Conflict of Laws.

1 to 2.

Professor Graves.
Moot Court.
Mr. Hughes and Mr. Preston.
Lectures.

1 to 2.

Professor Graves.
Torts and Crimes.

SENIOR.

J. Randolph Tucker,* Woolsey's International Law (Sixth Edition); Snow's Cases on International Law; Printed Notes on International Law by J. Randolph Tucker.

For Reference.—Thompson's Commentaries on the Law of Corporations; Cook on Stock and Stockholders; Bishop on Marriage and Divorce; Stubbs's Constitutional History of England; Taylor's Origin and Growth of the English Constitution; The Federalist; Elliott's Debates; Madison Papers; Bryce's American Commonwealth; Wheaton's Elements of International Law; Hall's International Law; Wharton's International Law Digest.

SENIOR CLASS.

TEXT-BOOKS.

Bispham's Equity (Fifth Edition); Fetter's Cases on Equity; Burks's Property Rights of Married Women; Printed Notes on Equity by J. Randolph Tucker; Shipman's Equity Pleading; Printed Notes on Equity Pleading by J. Randolph Tucker; Practice in Federal Courts (text-book to be announced hereafter).

For Reference.—Pomeroy's Equity Jurisprudence; White and Tudor's Leading Cases in Equity; Daniell's Chancery Pleading and Practice; Foster's Federal Practice (Second Edition).

III. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL LAW.

PROFESSOR VANCE.

TEXT-BOOKS.

Clark on Contracts, with Printed Notes; Hutchinson on Carriers (Second Edition); Huffcut on Agency; Huffcut's Cases on Agency; Mechem on Partnership; Mechem's Cases on Partnership; Richards on Insurance; Graves's Summary of Title to Personal Property; Case Book on Sales (to be announced); Norton on Bills and Notes; Johnson's Cases on Bills and Notes.

For Reference.—Huffcut's edition of Anson on Contracts; Harri- man on Contracts; Hale on Bailments and Carriers. Thompson on Carriers of Passengers; Schouler on Bailments and Carriers; Whar- ton's Commentaries on Agency and Agents; Bates on Partnership; May on Insurance; Benjamin on Sales. Schouler on Personal Prop- erty; Daniel on Negotiable Instruments.

*It is hoped that the work on Constitutional Law by the late John Randolph Tucker, now in course of revision for the press, will be published in time for use in the class next session.

TEXT-BOOKS.

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METHOD OF INSTRUCTION.

TEXT-BOOKS, ILLUSTRATIVE CASES, AND LECTURES.—

The basis of the instruction is the careful study of approved treatises as text-books, together with volumes of selected cases. The use of the cases in connection with the text-books serves to illustrate the abstract principles of the law, and to impress them upon the memory by concrete examples. Daily oral examination is had upon the subjects assigned, in order to discover the difficulties of the student, and to test the degree and accuracy of his knowledge. But the recitation is accompanied with full explanation and discussion of the more important or abstruse topics; and formal lectures are delivered whenever the nature of the subject is such as to render desirable this assistance to the student.

WRITTEN OPINIONS.—In order to teach the student to apply his knowledge, and to think for himself, written opinions are frequently required upon cases, involving the principles of the law which are, or have been, under consideration. This exercise is also important for the reason that the search for authorities familiarizes the student with treatises and reports, and teaches him how to make use of indexes and digests.

MOOT COURTS.—In connection with the study of the law of procedure, much importance is attached to the work of the Moot Courts, which are two in number; the one in connection with lectures on Pleading and Practice at Law, the other in connection with the lectures on Pleading and Practice in Equity. The Law Moot Court is organized early in January of each year, and continues to the end of the session. The Equity Moot Court is organized in April, and continues to the end of the session. In these courts, the discussion of questions of substantive law is, as far as possible, avoided; and the attention of the student is directed to the preparation of forms for the conduct of actions at law and suits in equity from the original process to the final judgment or decree; to the issuance of attachments and executions; and to the rules governing appellate proceedings.

The sessions of the Moot Court are held once a week or oftener (usually in the afternoon); and no effort is spared to invest these "feigned issues" with as much interest and value as possible.

LAW DEBATING SOCIETY.—The Bradford Law Debating Society is conducted by the students themselves, the object being (as expressed in the preamble of its constitution) "the oral discussion of legal questions, in order thereby to acquire a knowledge of the principles of the law, and the faculty of stating them with clearness and precision." The questions for debate are furnished by the professors, and are intended to involve the discussion of important legal topics. The debates are continued throughout the session, and have been found extremely valuable. They are always attended by at least one of the professors; and it is expected that at the conclusion of the discussion he shall give his opinion upon the merits of the question.

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 class-room, 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.

TUCKER MEMORIAL HALL.

The movement set on foot in June, 1897, by the Alumni of the University to raise a fund for the erection of a Law Building to be called the Tucker Memorial Hall, in honor of the late John Randolph Tucker, has met with generous response, and the success of the enterprise may now be considered as assured. Mr. Tucker's connection with the Law School of Washington and Lee University, as professor and lecturer, extended over a period of more than twenty-six years; and at his death he held the position of Dean, and the Professorship of Equity and Commercial Law, and of Constitutional and International Law.

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The Memorial Hall will be a handsome building, containing Lecture Rooms, Library Room, Offices, and all the modern conveniences. It is expected that this new home of the Law School will be ready for occupation during the session of 1898-99.

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 25; and for one week about June 5. 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 those students who pass satisfactorily the examinations upon the entire course. Heretofore some of the graduates have always been double-course men; i. e., those who have completed the whole law course in one session. As has been stated above, the course is now so enlarged that to take the whole course in one session requires attendance on lectures thirty hours a week; and this together with the written opinions and moot court work renders, it is believed, graduation in one year extremely difficult, if not well-nigh impossible. The course is so arranged, however, that a student can attend, without conflict of hours, all the classes each day; and attendance upon the Law School for two sessions has not yet been made a prerequisite to the degree of Bachelor of Law. But students who can attend the Law School one year only are advised not to apply for graduation (though this is not forbidden), but either to attend all the lectures (not attempting all the examinations), or to take a partial course, omitting those subjects which are not required

by the Virginia Court of Appeals for license to practise law, or such subjects as the student may, for any reason, deem of minor importance.*

LAW CLASS HONORS.

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

2. The Crenshaw Law Scholarship, established by William T. Crenshaw, Esq., of Atlanta, Ga., is awarded to the student attaining the highest proficiency in the Junior Class in Law. It entitles the recipient to free tuition in the Senior Law Class, and to exemption from all fees, except the matriculation fee of \$5.00.

3. The Edward Thompson Company Law Encyclopædia Prize, established by The Edward Thompson Company, Law Publishers, Northport, Long Island, New York, is conferred annually upon that graduate who attains the highest proficiency in the Senior Law Class. The student entitled to this prize has the choice of these publications of The Edward Thompson Company, viz: a set of the Encyclopædia of Pleading and Practice (about twenty-five volumes), a set of the First Edition of the Encyclopædia of Law (in thirty-one volumes), or a set of the Second Edition of the Encyclopædia of Law (in thirty-two volumes).

4. 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

*The following are the subjects on which applicants for a license to practise law in Virginia are liable to be examined by the Court of Appeals. (See 93 Va. p. V): Real and Personal Property; Domestic Relations; Contracts; Agency; Partnership; Negotiable Instruments; Insurance; Corporations; Wills and Personal Representatives; Torts; Equity Jurisprudence; Pleading and Practice at Law and in Equity; Evidence; Crimes and Criminal Procedure; and the Code of Virginia.

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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 charge is made for the Diploma when taken. Students who take a single course in law are permitted to attend classes in the Academic Departments of the University without charge.

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, lodging, attendance, fuel and lights, but exclusive of pocket money, books and clothing, may be reduced to about \$250 for the session of nine months. For those who take the double course, \$25 must be added to the above estimate. The cost of all the text-books needed in both courses (which are purchased by students at much less than the usual retail rates) is about \$85.

The Law School opens at the same time with the Academic Departments of the University, the next session beginning Thursday, September 8, 1898.

For additional information on any point, address

CHARLES A. GRAVES, Dean,
Lexington, Virginia.

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GENERAL INFORMATION.

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.

Absence from regular University work always impairs its success and lessens its results. Leave of absence from class or from the University is therefore sparingly given, and only upon application to the President, supported by substantial reasons; and for absences beyond the immediate neighborhood written consent from parent or guardian in the case of minors is required. Permission will not be given to accompany athletic teams away from Lexington.

GENERAL MEETING OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Every Wednesday morning at 8:40 o'clock, a general meeting of the full University Body, including Faculty, Officers and Students, is held in the Main Chapel. Attendance is compulsory. At this meeting notices and announcements are made, and an address is delivered by the President, or by some one invited by him. These addresses may relate

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to some University matter, or to a topic of general interest, or to some current event.

Among the subjects spoken on during the present session have been: The British Cabinet System; The United States Cabinet System; Methods of Law-making in Parliament and in Congress; The History of the Smithsonian Institution and the Scientific Work of the Government; Development of our Postal Service and of the Universal Postal Union; Growth of the Speaker's Power in the House of Representatives; The Referendum in Switzerland; The Disaster to the Maine; The Dreyfus Case and the Anti-Semitic Outburst in France; The Zola trial, and the differences in judicial procedure in our own country and France, especially in cases between the government and the individual.

ADVISERS.

The students of the University are assigned in convenient numbers, and, on principles of natural fitness of selection, to the several members of the Faculty for special oversight; to the adviser thus appointed the student shall apply in cases of proposed change of study; the adviser shall report such case with his suggestions to the President for final action. The adviser also takes such general oversight of the students assigned to him as he deems conducive to their welfare and right conduct.

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; these 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. Opportunities 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 *Custis Lee Scholarship*, established in recognition of the gift of six thousand dollars by Gen. G. W. Custis Lee, conferred by the Faculty upon a worthy and deserving undergraduate. The incumbent receives \$220 and fees.

8. 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 Department of Law, that he shall be a member of the Faculty. Such students shall be admitted to the Departments of Law and

COMMENCEMENT.

1. The *Class in the School of Law* shall be divided into two classes, their number as determined by the Faculty on a legal topic, or

2. The *Class in the School of Arts* shall be divided into two classes, their number as determined by the Faculty on academic degrees, or

3. The *Class in the School of Arts* shall be divided into two classes, their number as determined by the Faculty on exercises of Oratory and Debate, or

4. The *Class in the School of Arts* shall be divided into two classes, their number as determined by the Faculty on exercises of the Society of the Faculty to be held during the session, or

5. The *Class in the School of Arts* shall be divided into two classes, their number as determined by the Faculty on sufficient intrinsic merit, or

6. The *Class in the School of Arts* shall be divided into two classes, their number as determined by the Faculty on part of the exercises, or

7. The *Class in the School of Arts* shall be divided into two classes, their number as determined by the Faculty for this medal, or

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9. The *Class in the School of Arts* shall be divided into two classes, their number as determined by the Faculty, or

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13. The *Class in the School of Arts* shall be divided into two classes, their number as determined by the Faculty, or

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 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.

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 :

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 specimens of a and ornamental

The John Ornamental Society illustrating the Ruffner, of Lexington, logical specimens have been incorporated

3. The Cabinet of fossil animals and each geological

4. The *Botanical* Herbarium of Dr. Noerdlinger of wood, with a trees, and numerous

Donation of the International Series of Survey.

LIBRARY

The Reading Room contains over 1000 re-arranged on being prepared to students during regulations.

The Literary Society, organized SOCIETY, organized week for debate upon the estimated, both themselves.

land and of foreign countries, many of them rare, and specimens of almost every variety of rock used for building and ornamental purposes.

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.

Donation to the Museum in 1897: A set of the Educational Series of Rocks, from the United States Geological Survey.

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, 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 22nd 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."

During the present session the halls of both the Societies have been handsomely refurnished out of funds generously contributed by the Alumni.

E. B. PANCAKE, . .
H. W. ANDERSON, . .

F. W. KING, . . .
E. R. PRESTON, . .
J. H. DULIN, . . .

HENRY WATKINS A

EDMUND RANDOLP

WAS

J. P. ALLAN, . . .
G. C. POWELL, . . .

T. J. FARRAR, . .
M. G. PERROW, . .
A. W. WEBB, . . .

GEORGE CUTHBERT

ALBERT WALTER W

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GRAHAM-LEE S

Orators

D. M. HAMMAT, V
C. F. MYERS, . . .

CHARLES FRANKLI

ANNIVERSARIES, 1898.

GRAHAM-LEE SOCIETY.

Orators.

E. B. PANCAKE, West Virginia.
 H. W. ANDERSON, Virginia.

Debaters.

F. W. KING, Virginia.
 E. R. PRESTON, Virginia.
 J. H. DULIN, Virginia.

ORATOR'S MEDAL.

HENRY WATKINS ANDERSON, Virginia.

DEBATER'S MEDAL.

EDMUND RANDOLPH PRESTON, Virginia.

WASHINGTON LITERARY SOCIETY.

Orators.

J. P. ALLAN, Virginia.
 G. C. POWELL, District of Columbia.

Debaters.

T. J. FARRAR, Virginia.
 M. G. PERROW, Virginia.
 A. W. WEBB, Maryland.

ORATOR'S MEDAL.

GEORGE CUTHBERT POWELL, District of Columbia.

DEBATER'S MEDAL.

ALBERT WALTER WEBB, Maryland.

COMMENCEMENT, 1897.

GRAHAM-LEE SOCIETY.

Orators.

D. M. HAMMAT, West Virginia.
 C. F. MYERS, Virginia.

WASHINGTON LITERARY SOCIETY.

Orators.

W. K. McCLUNG, Virginia.
 H. S. LARRICK, Virginia.

ORATOR'S MEDAL.

CHARLES FRANKLIN MYERS, 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, 1897.

Baccalaureate Sermon.

REV. C. R. HEMPHILL, D. D., Kentucky.

Address before the Y. M. C. A.

REV. THORNTON WHALING, D. D., Virginia.

Address before the Law Class.

HON. SETH SHEPARD, LL. D. Washington, D. C.

Address before the Alumni Association.

J. F. BULLITT, ESQ., Virginia.

Law Class Oration.

R. O. COCHRAN, B. L., Georgia

Valedictory Address.

A. W. WEBB, A. B., Maryland.

Address before the Literary Societies.

WALTER S. LOGAN, ESQ., New York.

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 66.

I. The Faculty, on payment for the Christian, be unable to pay recommended by suitable person student who has towards decline of debts due to the

II. The school as such, and such ministers to this effect by fee of \$5.

III. In order study, such as education, and sible, the Faculty ates in regular the privileges of Board and visions.

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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 the 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 course here recommended is

adopted, the expenses of them for them.

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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, 1890-97. Degrees Fahr.	Mean Maximum Temperature, 1890-97.—Deg. F.	Mean Minimum Temperature, 1890-97.—Deg. F.	Mean Precipita- tion, 21 years. Inches.	Average Number of Fair Days, 1890-97.—Days.
January . . .	32.6	43.7	21.6	3.40	21.6
February . . .	37.2	47.6	26.8	3.28	17.9
March	42.8	54.1	31.6	3.36	19.1
April	54.2	67.4	41.0	3.24	21.5
May	62.6	75.0	50.1	3.69	18.6
June	71.6	84.1	59.0	3.36	17.9
July	73.2	85.2	61.3	3.63	22.0
August	72.2	84.4	60.1	3.59	22.9
September . . .	67.5	80.6	54.5	4.07	23.0
October	54.3	67.5	41.2	2.56	25.7
November . . .	44.7	56.9	32.5	2.85	22.4
December . . .	36.6	47.8	25.5	2.91	24.0
Mean	54.1	66.1	42.1	TOTAL 39.94	256.6

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 :

REV. R. H. FLEMING, D. D., Virginia, President.
 JOHN W. DAVIS, West Virginia, } Vice-Presidents.
 PAUL M. PENICK, Virginia, }
 H. D. CAMPBELL, Secretary.
 WM. M. MCELWEE, JR., Treasurer.

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LEXIN
 A. W. MARSH
 GEORGE R. H

LOUIS
 GEORGE A. RO
 W. S. FORRES

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.

CAMDEN, ARK.

C. W. SMITH, President.
CHESTER McRAE, Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

HON. SETH SHEPARD, President.
JOHN A. LACY, Secretary.

CYNTHIANA, KY.

JACK DESHA, President.
HERVEY McDOWELL, JR. Secy.

LEXINGTON, KY.

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

LOUISVILLE, KY.

GEORGE A. ROBINSON, President.
W. S. FORRESTER, Secretary.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

E. B. KRUTTSCHNITT, President.
T. I. BARTLETT, Secretary.

SHREVEPORT, LA.

HON. J. R. LAND, President.
C. W. GREGG, Secretary.

BALTIMORE, MD.

DR. T. A. ASHBY, President.
DR. G. J. PRESTON, Secretary.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

M. G. HARMAN, President.
J. A. STEELE, Secretary.

NEW YORK CITY.

DR. H. MARION SIMS, President.
J. S. CLARK, Secretary.

OREGON.

GEO. F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
T. G. HAILEY, Secretary.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

B. F. ALSTON, President.
W. C. BISSELL, Secretary.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

A. W. GAINES, President.
FRANK A. NELSON, Secretary.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

DR. J. M. KENNEDY, President.
DANIEL E. BROWN, Secretary.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

GEORGE B. PETERS, President.
JOHN S. LEWIS, Secretary.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

ROBERT EWING, President.
VERNER M. JONES, Secretary.

TEXAS.

C. C. GARRETT, President.
J. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

M. E. KLEBERG, President.
W. T. ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

BATH AND
ALLEGHANY COUNTIES, VA.

REV. E. W. McCORKLE, Pres't.
R. P. HAWKINS, Secretary.

BEDFORD CITY, VA.

H. C. LOWRY, President.
JAMES R. GUY, Secretary.

BUCHANAN, VA.

———, President.
J. R. GODWIN, Secretary.

BUENA VISTA, VA.

JAMES H. PAXTON, President.
CHAS. E. McCORKLE, Secretary.

FRONT ROYAL, VA.

REV. ALEXANDER LAIRD, Pres't.
———, Secretary.

HARRISONBURG, VA.

———, President.
W. H. KEISTER, Secretary.

HIGHLAND COUNTY, VA.

SAMUEL W. STERETT, President.
J. C. LIGHTNER, Secretary.

LOUDON COUNTY, VA.

W. J. ELGIN, President.
W. A. METZGER, Secretary.

LYNCHBURG, VA.

———, President.
H. F. BOCOCK, Secretary.

NORFOLK
AND PORTSMOUTH, VA.

L. D. GRONER, President.
W. A. ROSS, Secretary.

RICHMOND, VA.

G. WATSON JAMES, D. L., Pres't.
JOHN R. ANDERSON, JR., Sec'y.

ROANOKE, VA.

LUCIAN H. COCKE, President.
O. S. HAWKINS, Secretary.

STAUNTON, VA.

JUDGE LYMAN CHALKLEY, Pres't.
R. D. HAINSLIP, Secretary.

WAYNESBORO, VA.

REV. A. R. COCKE, President.
JAMES A. FISHBURNE, Secretary.

WINCHESTER, VA.

CAPT. J. C. VAN FOSSEN, Pres't.
J. S. COE, Secretary.

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Secretary.

NBURG, VA.
President.
Secretary.

COUNTY, VA.
RETT, President.
Secretary.

COUNTY, VA.
President.
Secretary.

BURG, VA.
President.
Secretary.

FOLK
MOUTH, VA.
President.
Secretary.

OND, VA.
ES, D. L., Pres't.
SON, JR., Sec'y.

KE, VA.
E, President.
Secretary.

TON, VA.
HALKLEY, Pres't.
Secretary.

BORO, VA.
E, President.
RNE, Secretary.

STER, VA.
FOSEN, Pres't.
ary.

CHARLESTON, W. VA.
_____, President.
W. A. MCCORKLE, Secretary.

HARRISON AND
MARION COUNTIES, W. VA.
T. M. JACKSON, President.
J. W. DAVIS, Secretary.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA.
THOMAS H. HARVEY, President.
DR. JAMES BOYCE TAYLOR, Sec'y.

LEWISBURG, W. VA.
_____, President.
THOMAS H. DENNIS, Secretary.

MONROE COUNTY, W. VA.
JUDGE A. N. CAMPBELL, Pres't.
H. T. HOUSTON, Secretary.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA.
GEORGE H. MOFFETT, President.
C. D. FORRER, Secretary.

DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY

DURING THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1898, HAVE BEEN
RECEIVED FROM :

Gen. G. W. C. Lee, 523 Volumes.
Hon. William L. Wilson.
John Grant, Edinburgh, Scotland.
W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse.
J. D. Sterrett.
A. H. Wood.
Edward Whympier.
John L. Lytle.
Judge Wm. McLaughlin.
Alfred Manchester.
Dr. D. C. Gilman.
Robert C. Winthrop, Boston.
Nevil N. Evans, Montreal, Canada.
Major Jed. Hotchkiss.
Johns Hopkins University.
Pennsylvania Soc. Sons of Revolution.
New York Chamber of Commerce.
New Haven Historical Society.
Peabody Institute.
United States : Department of State.
United States : Department of Treasury.
United States : Department of Agriculture.
United States : Department of Interior.
United States : Department of Navy.
United States : Department of War.
United States : Post-office Department.
United States : Fish Commission.
United States : Smithsonian Institution.
United States : Geological Survey.
United States : Labor Commissioner.

In addition to the above donations the Honorable Isidor Straus, of New York, has given a fund for the purchase of books for the Library in Economic and Political Science. A friend who withholds his name from the public has sent \$1,000, to be expended for the benefit of the University at the discretion of the President, a large part of which amount has been used in fitting up and equipping a working Library in History.

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APPENDIX.

SPECIMEN ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

I. ENGLISH.

The following question-paper was set for matriculates for the session 1897-98.

1. Grammar.

(a) Analyze the following sentences and parse the italicized words :

"Long years had elapsed *since* I gazed on the scene,
Which my fancy still robed in *its* freshness of green—
The *spot* where a schoolboy, all *thoughtless* I strayed,
By the side of the stream, in the gloom of the shade."

(b) "Hamlet is *continually* drawing bills on the future, *secured* by his promise of himself to himself which he never *can* redeem."

(c) Classify sentences according to their form and to their meaning, and give all the examples of each kind in the first twenty lines of any one of the prose pieces assigned for study and for Reading, 1897.

(d) Distinguish in meaning :

- (1) You *will* (*shall*) know the result soon.
- (2) He states that he *will* (*shall*) not attend.

(e) Correct the following and give reasons for corrections made :

- (1) The medical profession are already increasing in its membership.
- (2) It is well known that she is just as clever and more entertaining than him.
- (3) It is no use in us reasoning any longer with him.

2. Rhetoric and Composition.

(a) Write a short composition (one or two pages of foolscap) on a subject assigned by the Examiner. Punctuate and paragraph the foregoing.

(b) Correct the following and give reasons for the corrections made :

"I never saw such a quantity of sheep before."

I will still continue to sell for cash and no second price, thereby enabling me to offer my customers unusual good value.

3. *Reading Course and Course for Study and Practice.*

- (1) Tell the story of Shylock in the Merchant of Venice. (2) Give the substance of the First Canto of Marmion. (3) Give Macaulay's estimate of Dr. Johnson's character.

II. GEOGRAPHY AND UNITED STATES HISTORY.

1. Name and locate the capes, bays and harbors on the Atlantic coast of the United States.
2. Describe the location of Cuba; the rivers and harbors of the Gulf coast of the United States.
3. Tell about the water-sheds of the United States; also, lakes and gulfs.
4. What European races of people planted the original thirteen colonies?
5. Tell the story of the settlement of the colony of Virginia from 1607 to 1624.
6. Tell all that you know concerning Nathaniel Bacon and Roger Williams.
7. What were the causes of the American Revolution?
8. The chief events of President Washington's Administrations.
9. Principal events in the lives of John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay and Daniel Webster.
10. Tell all that you know about the public and private life of Robert E. Lee, Jefferson Davis and Abraham Lincoln.

III. MATHEMATICS.

The following question-paper was set for matriculates for session 1897-98:

1. Simplify the expression :

$$\left(\frac{a+b}{a-b} + \frac{a^2+b^2}{a^2-b^2} \right) \div \left(\frac{a-b}{a+b} - \frac{a^3-b^3}{a^3+b^3} \right)$$

2. Given

$$\frac{x-y}{2} - \frac{y+z}{3} = a-b$$

$$\frac{y+z}{3} + \frac{z-x}{4} = b+c$$

$$\frac{z-x}{4} - \frac{x-y}{2} = c-a$$

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4. Any point in the bisector of an angle is equally distant from the sides of the angle.

5. The angle between two secants intersecting without the circle is measured by one-half the difference of the intercepted arcs.

6. If four quantities are in proportion they will be in proportion by composition and division.

IV. LATIN.

The following question-paper was set for Latin matriculates in 1897-98.

PREFATORY NOTE:—For the year 1897-98 Blocks V, VI and VII were treated as extras. Block VIII (Prose Composition) was detached from the rest of the paper and not assigned until Block I had been handed in.

1. Translate Cæsar, *de Bello Gallico*, Book IV, Chapter IX, from *Hæc omnia Cæsar to propius accessisset*.

2. Questions on this passage:

(1) Give the actual words used by Cæsar from *sese non* to *cognosceret*, omitting *dixit* (O. O. into O. R.).

(2) Give the actual words from *ne hostes* to *accessisset*.

(3) Principal parts of *pertinere*, *arbitratur*, *abessent*, *reverterentur*, *cognosceret*, *mittit*, *laccesserent*.

(4) Inflect the following (in all genders): *die*, *eorum*, *omni*, *equitatu*, *ipsi*.

(5) Inflect the entire tense of *arbitratur*, *convenirent*, *antecesserant*, *accessisset*.

(6) In the active voice how do you form the imperfect subjunctive from the present infinitive? State the two ways of forming the future active? State three ways of forming the perfect active of the third conjugation.

(7) Syllabify and accent from *ne hostes* to *accessisset*.

(8) Syntax. Give the reason for the mood and tense of *pertinere*, *abessent*, *reverterentur*, *processurum*, *nuntiarent*.

(9) Give the reason for the case of *mora*, *milibus*, *aquationis*, *die*, *equitatu*, *prælio*.

(10) Write (in O. R.) conditional sentences of the three typical forms, using the proper moods and tenses of *si ipsi lacerentur sustinerent*.

3. Translate Cicero in Cataline III, Chapter II, Section 5: From *itaque hesterno die* to *cum gladiis miseram*.

4. (1) Explain the case-construction of *die, omnia, opera, praesidio*.
 (2) Explain the mood and tense of *placeret, advesperasceret, interesset*.
 (3) Explain in the last sentence the forms *fortis, compluris*; the use of the two *et's*; define *eodem*.
5. Sight Reading: Caesar, *de Bello Gallico*, Book VII, Chapter LXXXIX.
6. General Questions in Geography and History:
 (1) What effect did Caesar's campaigns in Gaul have on his subsequent career?
 (2) What was the subsequent effect on Cicero of his punishment of Catiline's conspiracy?
 (3) What modern peoples are descended in part from the ancient Gauls, and what country do they inhabit?
 (4) Give a very brief description of three Roman divinities.
7. Vergil. (1) Translate Book II, Verses 268-279.
 (2) Make a metrical table of the three first lines—marking long and short syllables, the caesurae, and elisions.
 (3) Explain case, construction and form of *divom, pedes, mihi, exuvias, Achilli*.
8. Prose Composition: A.
 (1) Give passive of *filius patri obædit*, of *Cæsar Labienum certiozem fecit*.
 (2) I have come to bury (*sepelire*) Cæsar not to praise him. Write "to bury Cæsar" in four ways.
 (3) Yonder man, although he is blind, is not the man to be deceived (*decipere*).
 (4) He ordered (*imperare*) his son not to return home.
 (5) Cæsar waited (*expectare*) until the river should run down (*defluere*).
- B. (Continuous Prose based on I, and not to be assigned until that Block is handed in.)
 Cæsar kept thinking that the enemy's cavalry would return if he should make any delay. He had to advance, *however*, four miles that day to get water. On the next day, when they had assembled *at this place* (one word), they requested (*orare*) him to hold an investigation about their claims. *This* he refused-to-do (*recusare*), and ordered (*imperare*) them to go away (*abire*) and-not (one word) to attack his troops (*copiae*).

NOTES.—Join the sentences together by the italicized words in proper order and construction. Do not write "he refused to do and ordered," but subordinate one verb to the other.

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The above questions may be called the "memory-test." For these the candidate for matriculation has nothing but the printed question-paper before him.

For 1898-99 a "power test" will be set in addition; for this test the candidate will be furnished a dictionary and grammar and will be asked to translate by their aid a Latin passage of the same grade of difficulty as the text-book of Class I A for the First Term. Syntax-questions will also be asked on the passage set, and for the solution of these he may use his grammar. The power-test will rank as high as the corresponding parts of the memory test. Candidates are cautioned that the power test is not easier than the memory-test, but is intended to serve as a check on mere "cram."

V. GREEK.

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

(1) ἔθειον: inflect this tense. ἐκπεπληγμένοι: inflect the plural perfect 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 compound verb that begins exactly as the last one did. Give the infinitive of both verbs. Inflect ἐρμηγύς, and the feminine of οὔτο; in singular and plural

(2) Of ὄραν 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 γιγνώσκω, 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 προσελθεῖν, ἐκέλευον, ἀπαγγείλωσι, θωρακίζω, and φυλάττω.

(3) In Section 32 (second half), you find ἐντυγχάνοιεν. In Section 36, εἶη and ἀπαγγείλωσι. In Section 37, μάλοι. Explain (or account for) each of these four moods. For each of the last three give such changes of mood and tense as you know to be admissible, the sense of each clause remaining what it is now. In Section 35, give the English and Greek *oralio recta* after ἔφη.

2. *Anabasis*, Book IV, Chapter 2, Sections 1, 2, and through διεσφενδονῶντο in Section 3. Translate this passage.

(1) Give a synopsis of ἐμφαρόντας, i. e., keep the same tense and voice you now have, but show what the *first form* of this tense

is in the different moods. Give a synopsis of the aorist middle and aorist passive of *συντίθενται*. Inflect *διδάσκει* in the present and imperfect indicative active. Give future and aorist infinitive active of *σημαίνειν*, and its aorist infinitive *passive*. Inflect *νόκτα, πλῆθος*, and *ὑδωρ*.

(2) Give the positive and comparative adverbs of *τάχιστα* and *μάλιστα*.

(3) Of the adjectives, *φανερὸν, πολὺ*, and *μείζους* give the positive, comparative, and superlative, each in the three genders of the nominative singular, i. e., nine forms to be given for each of the three words.

(4) What principle of syntax explains the case of *πλήθος* in Section 2? Being in this case, the ending proves it to be what declension and gender?

(5) In Section 1, if we had the genitive instead of *τῆν νόκτα*, we could still translate "during the night"; but what is the difference of meaning in the two constructions?

3. Turn to *Anabasis*, Book IV, Chapter 1, Section 24. Begin with the words *αὐτὸς δ' ἔφη*, and give English and Greek *oratio recta* of all *oratio obliqua* you find from there through Section 25.

4. 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 (*βαρῆς*) 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."

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