TWELFTH

ANNUAL CATALOGUE

OF THE

OFFICERS AND STUDENTS

OF

VASSAR COLLEGE,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

1876-77.

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1877.
SUMMARY.

STUDENTS OF THE COLLEGE.

Resident Graduate, .......................... 1
Undergraduates in Regular Course: Undergraduates in Special Courses:
Seniors, .................................... 46
Juniors, ...................................... 40
Sophomores, ................................... 46
Freshmen, ..................................... 51–182
Whole number, ................................ 596

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.*

Partial Collegians, .................................. 85
Other Candidates for the Freshman Class, ................ 12
Other Students in the Department, ...................... 23
Whole number, .................................... 120

From the State of New York, ......................... 110
Other Middle States, ................................ 67
New England, ..................................... 68
Western States, ................................... 87
Southern States, ................................... 7
District of Columbia, ................................ 7
Canada, ........................................... 1
Switzerland, ....................................... 1
Total, ............................................. 388

* See p. 33.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS.

All applicants for admission to the College must be at least sixteen years of age, and must present satisfactory testimonials of character. None are received for a shorter period than the current collegiate year.

Candidates for the Freshman Class are examined in the following studies:

English Grammar, Hart's Rhetoric.
Ancient and Modern Geography, Guyot's Physical Geography.
Arithmetic, Olney's University Algebra, through "Quadratics," Chauveau's Geometry, first three books.
Latin Grammar, Cæsar, four books, Virgil's Aeneid, two books; six Elegues; and Georgics, two books.* Proseody, Cicero, six orations.
German, elective† Otto's Grammar, Adel's Reader, 200 pages (six ballads memorized), Schiller's Wilhelm Tell, Lessing's Minna von Barnhelm.

Instead of French or German, two semesters of Greek,† as laid down under "Collegiate Studies" (p. 39), embracing the Grammar and two books of Xenophon, are accepted. In this case the student continues the Greek course without interruption to its end.

Where no text-books are designated, those used in any reputable academy or high school will suffice; and full equivalents will be accepted for any of the authors named.

Candidates for the Freshman Class coming from schools which have previously sent students to the College fully prepared for admission, will, under certain limitations, be received to probationary membership on the principal's certificate. A particular statement of the conditions may be found on page 38.

Candidates for admission to any higher grade will, in addition to the requisites for the Freshman Class, be examined on all the prescribed studies up to that grade, and on as many elective studies as would have been required of the candidate had she entered Freshman.

Students are for the present received, in a special department (see p. 39), for instruction in all the above-named preparatory studies, except English Grammar, Arithmetic, Modern Geography, and United States History. In these four branches applicants of all grades pass a preliminary examination.

* In lieu of two books of the Georgics, four additional books of the Aeneid (making six in all) will be accepted. The Continental method of Latin pronunciation is used in the College.
† One language is required in addition to the English and Latin. This may be either Greek, German, or French.
COURSE OF STUDY.

To the middle of the Sophomore year the studies are all prescribed, excepting the choice allowed between the Greek, German, and French languages, only one of which is required. In each following semester every student elects three full studies,* or what is equivalent thereto, subject to the approval of the Faculty. Students are not required or permitted, under ordinary circumstances, to undertake at any one time more than an equivalent for three full college studies, together with one art study.

FRESHMAN YEAR.

FIRST SEMESTER.

GERMAN, elective.—Schiller's Wallenstein, Parts II and III. English into German.

SECOND SEMESTER.

GERMAN, elective.—Goethe's Hermann und Dorothea. Goethe's and Schiller's Ballads.

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

FIRST SEMESTER.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.—Shaw's New History, with Lectures.
MATHEMATICS.—Olney's Trigonometry, with Lectures on Surveying and Navigation. Lectures on Greek and Roman History. English Composition.

SECOND SEMESTER.

LATIN.—Plutarch and Juvenal. Madvig's Grammar.
FRENCH.—Howard's Aids to Composition. Pylodot's Littérature Classique.
CLASSICAL READINGS.
MATHEMATICS.—Olney's General Geometry and Calculus.
NATURAL HISTORY.—Orton's Comparative Zoology, with lectures.
CHEMISTRY.—Descriptive and Theoretical. Lectures, with references.

JUNIOR YEAR.

FIRST SEMESTER.

GERMAN.—Grammar, Syntax. Xenophon.
RHETORIC.—Whately's.
NATURAL HISTORY.—Dana's Mineralogy and Geology.
ASTRONOMY.—Godfrey's. begun.
ENGLISH COMPOSITION. Elocution.
SECOND SEMESTER.

LATIN.—Horace.
GERMAN.—Juvencus.
ASTRONOMY.—Godfrey's. completed.
PHYSICS.—Force and Motion, Hydrostatics and Hydraulics, Pneumatics, Electricity.
PHYSIOLOGY.—Lectures, with references.
MEDIEVAL HISTORY.—Lectures.
ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

SENIOR YEAR.

FIRST SEMESTER.

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.—Hamilton, with lectures and references.
LATIN.—Cicero, de Officiis. Prose Composition.
GERMAN.—Herodotus and Thucydides.
ASTRONOMY.—Chauvencet: Theory and Calculation of Eclipses.
PHYSICS.—Undulations; Sound, Heat, Light.
Lectures on the History and Theory of Art.
ENGLISH COMPOSITION. Elocution.
SECOND SEMESTER.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.—Wayland, with lectures.
GERMAN.—Plato and Sophocles.
GERMAN.—Goethe's Faust. History of German Literature.
FRENCH.—Higher Course of Reading and Criticism. Writing of Essays.
CHEMISTRY.—Analytical and Applied.
ENGLISH LITERATURE.—Advanced Course.
MATHEMATICS.—General Geometry and Calculus. Advanced Course.
GEODESY.—Advanced Course.
ASTRONOMY.—Chauvencet: Least Squares. Practical Observing.
MODERN HISTORY.—Lectures.
ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

In this semester English Literature, Mathematics, Astronomy, and Geology are half-studies.
LANGUAGES.

The languages embraced in the College course are Latin, Greek, German, and French.
All are required to take Latin, and to elect one of the remaining three as a second language.

For those who wish to include a third language in their course, and whose wish is approved by the Faculty, the following condensed courses in German and French are provided, each extending through two semesters in the Junior and Senior years.

In German—Otto's Grammar; Adler's Reader, 20 pages; Schiller's Nacht als Oidk; Goethe's Herman und Dorothea; Paul Heyse's Das Heldenleben.
In French—Otto's Grammar; George Sand's La petite hélène; Racine's Phèdre.

If the third language selected be Greek, the regular course in that language is taken, the study of the second language ending in that case with the Freshman year.

ART STUDIES.

The arts taught in the College are vocal and instrumental music, drawing, painting, and modeling in clay or wax.

Students are usually able to take one art study in addition to their regular college work,* and are advised to do so when they can, as a valuable element of culture. In the Junior and Senior years, marked proficiency in music or the arts of design will, at the discretion of the Faculty, be accepted as an equivalent for some one semester study in the collegiate course; but in such cases the general scholarship standing of the student must be good. When music is allowed as a collegiate study, the student is required to devote part of her time to the study of harmony.

SPECIAL COURSES.

Students who are sufficiently mature and advanced will be received for elective or irregular courses, provided in each case that the course proposed is deemed by the Faculty preferable, for the objects had in view, to the regular course. If the average advancement of a student pursuing such a course is equal to that of the Freshman class, she will be classed with collegiate students.

DIPLOMAS.

Students who complete the regular course receive the First or Bachelor's Degree in Arts.

* As modeling requires longer and more frequent lessons than drawing or painting, it will necessitate for the time being a suspension of one of the three regular collegiate studies.

DEPARTMENTS OF INSTRUCTION.

A candidate for the Second Degree in Arts must pass examination in studies which have been approved by the Faculty as equivalent to a post-graduate course of two full years, and must present a satisfactory dissertation on some literary or scientific subject.

Resident graduates, special course students, and proficient pupils in either of the arts departments, on leaving the College, may, by applying to the President, obtain testimonials corresponding with the facts.

DEPARTMENTS OF INSTRUCTION.

The prospectus of studies already given exhibits the work of the College as a whole, and the relation which the various branches hold to each other in its curriculum. A more particular statement of the course and methods of instruction pursued in the several departments may be of use, as showing the grade and character of the education which the College affords.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

To each of these one half of the Senior year is devoted.

In Mental Philosophy, for the sake of definiteness, the Scottish school is selected for special study, Sir William Hamilton being the principal guide. Bowen's and Murray's "Outlines of Hamilton's Philosophy" are in the hands of the students, as manuals; while Hamilton's complete works, together with duplicates of Reid, Stewart, and Brown, are placed on the library shelves in sufficient number to allow of convenient consultation by the entire class. Additional information respecting related schools, both ancient and modern, respecting the history of philosophical opinions, and the important questions which have divided the thinking world, is supplied in lectures. In Moral Philosophy, Wayland is employed as a text-book, mainly for the purity and soundness of his practical ethics. His theory affords a subject for criticism in the class-room, and a point of departure for the professor's views.

The students are encouraged to exercise their own powers freely in the discussion of every question, and to cultivate the habit of forming independent opinions. At the same time, it is the instructor's aim so to guide these discussions as to leave in
every mind established convictions of the reality of spiritual existence, the certainty of human knowledge within clearly defined limits, and man's responsibility to moral law as an ultimate and indubitable fact of his nature.

ANCIENT LANGUAGES.

The studies in the classical languages aim primarily at the formal discipline of the mind, but at the same time afford a fruitful material element of education in the rich contents of the Greek and Roman literature. In them the student finds the best illustration of the universal laws of language, and the most perfect specimens of literary composition. Through them she is introduced to the treasures of ancient thought and feeling, obtains a knowledge of the characteristics of ancient life and culture, and discovers the sources of some of the most important elements in modern civilization. At the same time, she is laying the best foundation for a scholarly knowledge of the English and other modern languages.

In the earlier stages of the course, the grammatical element of instruction prevails; later, as the student becomes prepared to receive them, the aesthetic and historical are introduced. Written translations, and practice in writing Latin and Greek prose, are exercises throughout the course.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

French and German are the only modern languages, besides the English, that have a place in the curriculum. Either of these may be taken instead of Greek, at the option of the student. More prominence is given them than in ordinary American colleges; but they are subjected to the same restrictions as other branches as to time, order, and method of teaching. The primary object, of course, is to ground the student thoroughly in the French and German idioms; and, since these are to be taught as living languages, ear and tongue are exercised by constant colloquial practice. In the later part of the course, the literatures are studied as a means of higher culture.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

This department aims to teach, theoretically, the laws of thought, expression, and utterance, by a thorough course in Logic, Rhetoric, and Elocution; to train the student practically to a good style of writing, reading, and speaking the English language, by assiduous exercise in the writing of themes and in select readings and recitations; and, lastly, to introduce her to English literature. The instructions and exercises extend through the College course.

Before entering Freshman, the student must be well grounded in English Grammar and the elements of Rhetoric. In the Freshman year she is exercised in composition, with the special object of calling forth her natural style of thought and expression. Every form of imitative writing is discouraged.

The first half of the Sophomore year is devoted to the history of English literature. Twelve writers are selected who have most potently influenced English thought and the English language, and these are made the subject of a thorough and exhaustive study. From the professor's lectures, the discussions of the class-room, and copious references to the College library, the student gathers material for a critical essay on the writer in question, his works and their influence. She thus acquires a habit of studying pen in hand, gains historical information, and cultivates at once judgment, taste, and facility of literary composition. Particular attention is also paid to the origin and development of the language.

In the Junior year the student's attention is turned to methods of thought. Whately's Rhetoric is made the subject of careful analysis; and the book is criticised in the light of its own criticisms. In the last half of the year the theory of the syllogism is studied, and its laws are applied to a copious selection of arguments from eminent writers.

Exercises in English composition are continuous through the course. The criticisms are minute, personal, and free, being made in private interviews between the teacher and the student individually. Instruction in elocution is given twice a week during one half of each year. The Seniors are called on to read original productions in the presence of the Faculty and their fellow-students.

HISTORY.

The course, extending over three semesters, proposes to make the students acquainted with the chief facts of universal history, and to give them besides, in a series of generalizing lectures, a synoptical view of the development of human civilization and culture in literature, science, philosophy, and art, as well as in the course of political events.
MATHMATICS.

The course extends through three and a half semesters, in addition to what is required for admission to the Freshman Class—the whole including instruction in Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry and the Calculus. Except Analytical Geometry and the Calculus, the entire course is required of all. Theoretical surveying and navigation are taught by lectures; and occasional instruction is given in practical surveying. The class sections are small, that the drill may be thorough; and the students are taught to be self-reliant and independent in their work. There are written examinations as often as once a month.

ASTRONOMY.

The Astronomical course begins with the Junior year, although a few familiar lectures on astronomical subjects are given to the Sophomore class. Since the instruction is conducted, as far as possible, on a mathematical basis, students who elect this study must have passed a satisfactory examination in the mathematical course.

In the first year of the Astronomical course, students are taught from text-books and by lectures the simple problems of Spherical Astronomy, the most ready methods of finding the latitude, longitude, and time for the Observatory, and to compute solar eclipses. They are also instructed in the use of instruments. Small telescopes and a transit instrument are put into their hands, which they are encouraged to use freely in their intervals of leisure. They can, if they choose, engage in the routine work of the Observatory, and are allowed some practice with the Meridian Circle. Written examinations are given at intervals of six weeks.

Students who elect Astronomy for a second year use as a textbook Chauvenet's Spherical Astronomy, taking up the subject of Solar Eclipses and the Method of Least Squares. Their final examination includes the prediction of a solar eclipse, by the most rigorous method, for the latitude and longitude of the Observatory. These students are allowed some practice with the large Equatorial Telescope.

PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

The course of instruction in this department extends through four semesters, two being devoted to Chemistry and two to Physics. The students meet daily for lectures and recitations. The lectures are ably illustrated by experiments, and accompanied by references to standard works found in the College library. In the recitation the students discuss the subject in the light of the lecture, the experiments, and the references. The authors referred to are: in Physics, Gayet, Deschanel, Silliman, Olmstead (Snell's edition), Lardner, Pynchon, Tyndall, and others; in Chemistry, Miller, Fowkes, Watts, Cooke, Barker, Braude and Taylor, Hofmann, Wurtz, and others.

The course in Physics commences with the second half of the Junior year, and is continued through the first half of the Senior. The application of mathematics is required in this course. Principles deduced from experiments are given mathematical expression, and applied to the solution of problems; and, on the other hand, the results of mathematical processes are submitted to the test of experiment. The Senior course embraces a thorough general discussion of vibrations, followed by the study of sound, heat, and light.

Chemistry is begun in the latter half of the Sophomore year, and continued in the latter half of the Senior. The Sophomores study descriptive and theoretical Chemistry, the aim being to familiarize them with the properties and action of elements and their compounds, and with the principles and laws of the science. The Seniors pursue a course of analytical and applied Chemistry. There is a laboratory devoted to qualitative analysis. Its tables are supplied with sets of the necessary reagents and apparatus—a set for each student; and here, under the guidance of the professor, she has an opportunity to cultivate habits of careful manipulation, accurate observation, and correct inference, and to acquaint herself practically with a scientific method of reaching truth. A simultaneous course of lectures is given, on
a. Carbon Compounds.
b. Certain Manufactures.
c. Destructive Distillation—Coal Tar and Aniline Colors.
e. Light—Spectroscopy and Photography.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Three and a half semesters are devoted to the instruction of this department. Botany is taught in the Freshman year. Zoology in the Sophomore, Mineralogy and Geology in the Junior and
the Senior. What is aimed at throughout the course is to rouse the
spirit of inquiry, to cultivate a habit of observation, to fix atten-
tion upon resemblances and differences, to illustrate the processes
of legitimate induction, and thus to teach the student to teach
herself. It is continually inculcated that natural history does not
consist in collecting specimens, learning names, or cramming with
facts; that scientific knowledge comes from a study of things;
and that the mind must acquire the habit of learning from nature.
The student is at the same time cautioned to discriminate between
facts and the speculations founded on them; between what she
knows and what she may believe.

The structure of various parts of plants is first taken up, next
their functions, and last the analysis of flowers for classification.
The method in Zoology is similar: first the structural, then the
systematic—proceeding from the lowest orders up to man. The
ample zoological collections of the College are in constant use,
and every effort is made to fix the principles by sensible impres-
sions on the eye, the ear, and the touch. In the class-room, typical
forms and representative specimens only are used. In minera-
lology, lithology, and geology, instruction is given by means of
Dana’s text-books, with lectures and occasional excursions, and
with the aid of a very complete cabinet of minerals, rocks, and
fossils. The students have the use of an extensive series of work-
ing specimens, and are taught to construct geological maps and
sections. In the Senior year some of the important questions
rising out of geology and kindred sciences are discussed in papers
read alternately by the professor and members of the class.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

To regular instruction in Human Physiology (including an out-
line of Anatomy), one half of the Junior year is assigned. The
class meets daily for lectures and recitations. The Library con-
tains a good collection of the most recent works in this depart-
ment, and a small but carefully selected cabinet furnishes means
of illustration. Specimens for demonstration are obtained from
the neighboring markets. A more elementary course is given to
the Freshman class, having for its special object the training of
the students to observe the laws of health while pursuing their
College course; and practical hygienic lectures are delivered by
the professor once a fortnight to the whole body of the students.
The aim is, by the continuous influence of these instructions, to
prepare the students generally to be exponents of the laws of
healthful living, and to lay a substantial foundation, so far as it
goes, for the special study of these sciences, should any be called
to pursue them professionally.

EXTRA-COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENTS.

In providing for instruction in music and the arts of design,
two things have had to be reconciled,—a proper subordination to
the claims of the academical course, and a high order of instruc-
tion in the arts themselves. The first is secured by allowing no
regular student to take more than one art study at a time, and by
strictly limiting the time spent in lessons and practice; the sec-
ond, by adopting the highest standard of taste in the instruc-
tions given and placing them under the direction of accomplished
masters.

I. DRAWING AND PAINTING.

The instructions embrace all the varieties of drawing, painting
in oil or water colors, and modeling in clay or wax. They aim to
educate the mind of the pupil to the principles of art, while
training her eye and hand to its practice. From the outset she
is taught that nature must be her guide, and as early as possible
is accustomed to make studies and sketches from actual forms;
beginning with casts from simple ornaments, proceeding through
a series of increasingly difficult objects, and ending with casts
from busts and entire human or other animal figures. Out-door
lessons are given in landscape drawing. The pictures in the Col-
lege gallery and the various cabinets of natural history, afford
an abundance of choice studies for color and touch. The rules of
perspective are taught, and a course of lectures is given every
year by the professor before the department, which are free also
to the Senior and Junior classes. The course embraces:

1. The theory of the arts of Painting, Sculpture, and Architec-
ture, and their application to the ornamentation of rooms, furni-
ture, dress, etc.

2. The history of these arts, illustrated by the works and lives
of the great artists.

II. VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

The instructions in this department aim at the highest style of
classical culture. The rule is to admit no models of doubtful
merit to its rooms. For the piano-forte, the works of Bach, Handel, Scarlatti, Haydn, Clementi, Mozart, Cramer, Beethoven, Moscheles, Weber, Schubert, Mendelssohn, Schumann, and Liszt form the foundation; for the organ, those of Rink, Hesse, Ritter, and Bach; for singing, the methods, vocalises, solfeggi, etc., of Garcia, Vaucou, Concone, Bardogni, and Marchesi, together with arias from the best Italian and French operas, and songs by Schubert, Mendelssohn, Schumann, R. Franz, and other good German composers.

Only two lessons a week are allowed the student, with a practice period of forty minutes daily. There seems to be a prevailing impression that little can be accomplished for high musical cultivation under such unusual restrictions; but experience proves the contrary. A sound method, rigid economy of effort, and the disciplinary influence of the College course, have combined to produce the most satisfactory results, and gone far to solve the problem whether a high aesthetic culture can be successfully united with thorough intellectual discipline in the education of women.

Lectures on the aesthetics and history of Music and the different forms of musical composition, illustrated by characteristic specimens of ancient and modern schools, are delivered by the professor, assisted from time to time by experienced artists in concerts of classical chamber-music. These serve as models of style to the musical student.

LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM.

THE LIBRARY OF THE COLLEGE contains more than ten thousand volumes, selected with special reference to the needs of the various departments. Provision is made for its growth by annual appropriations expended under the direction of the Faculty and a committee from the Board of Trustees. It is opened freely for the use of the students during nine hours of each day.

The Reading-Room receives, in addition to daily and weekly papers, nearly forty of the leading scientific and literary periodicals, American, English, German, and French.

CABINETS AND APPARATUS.

The department of Physics and Chemistry is furnished with well-appointed lecture-rooms and laboratories, and a complete apparatus for the purposes of instruction. New instruments are added, as may be necessary, to keep up with the progress of science.

The ANATOMICAL CABINET contains articulated and non-articulated skeletons, a complete dissectible manikin, magnified dissectible models of the eye, ear, larynx, etc.; dissections and other specimens, comprising all that is needed to elucidate the topics studied.

The Museum of Natural History is believed to be unsurpassed in its adaptation to educational uses. It comprises the following cabinets:

1. The Cabinet of Minerals, Rocks, and Fossils, remarkable for completeness and symmetry, numbering more than ten thousand specimens, besides models, restorations, relief-maps, sections, landscapes, etc. The minerals are over four thousand in number, all carefully selected for their educational value, each class having its proportionate representation, and no more. Both the crystallized and amorphous conditions of the mineral are represented. Every specimen is separately mounted, with the name and locality distinctly inscribed. There are also series of models in wood and in glass for illustrating crystallography, a series exhibiting the physical characteristics of minerals, and a duplicate series of specimens for manual use. The lithological collection embraces all the important rocks from granite to pest, about seven hundred in number; the palaeontological contains nearly five thousand fossils from the standard localities of Europe and America. The specimens in both are mounted and labeled as in the Mineral Cabinet, and in the latter the same care is taken to secure a complete and well-proportioned representation of the different geological formations.

2. The Cabinet of Zoology illustrates all the sub-kings, comprising about five hundred mammals, birds, and reptiles from South America; representative vertebrates from our own country; a collection of insects; a choice collection of shells and of corals, and other radiates; a fine osteological series, and some of Aequal's classic anatomical models for illustrating structural and comparative zoology. The Cabinet is especially rich in ornithology, as it includes the Grijalva collection of North American birds, well known as one of the most valuable in the United States. It contains about one thousand specimens, all mounted, representing over seven hundred species, among which are several type specimens and many of historical interest: the originals of Audubon's drawings. The representation of South American birds, though not so complete, is rich, embracing probably the largest series of humming-birds in any College museum.


4. A Cabinet of Archaeology and Ethnology has been commenced, in-
including for the most part South American antiquities, collected by Professor Orion. Contributions to this and the other cabinets are solicited from the Alumni and other friends of the College.

The Astronomical Observatory contains a Meridian Circle with Collimating Telescopes, a Clock and Chronograph, and an Equatorial Telescope. The object-glass of the Meridian instrument is of three and three quarters inches diameter; that of the Equatorial, of twelve and one third inches. The latter is from the manufactory of Alvan Clark.

The Art Gallery comprises a collection of oil and water-color paintings by contemporary artists; a collection of plaster casts, from the house of Antonio Vanni, of the choicest specimens of ancient and modern sculpture; a collection of over two thousand subjects, chiefly autotypes of large size from the establishment of Adolph Braun, and lithographs, of the most celebrated works of painting, sculpture, and architecture; and many hundred smaller works, engravings, original drawings, etc., etc.

THE COLLEGE HOME.

The College is situated two miles east of Poughkeepsie. Street-cars run regularly to and from the city. The Western Union Telegraph Company has an office in the College.

The College buildings are warmed by steam, lighted with gas, and supplied with an abundance of pure water. A passenger elevator, bathing-rooms, and other conveniences, are provided.

The young ladies' apartments are in groups; the usual arrangement being that three sleeping-rooms open into one study-parlor. The rooms are ready furnished, and are kept in order by the College servants.

SOCIAL AND DOMESTIC REGULATIONS.

All students, on their admission, become members of the College family, and are subject to its regulations.

The domestic and social life of the College is under the responsible direction of the Lady Principal, aided by the resident teachers. Parents are invited to make to her such confidential communications as may aid her in understanding the characteristics of their daughters, that she may the better promote their welfare.

Visitors must present letters of introduction from parents or guardians, and make known the object of their visit to the officer who receives them in the College parlor. Visitors are not admitted to the young ladies' private apartments. Calls must not interfere with College duties.

Unnecessary absence during term time can not be allowed. It not only interferes with the progress of the students concerned, but injures their classes and the College generally. In granting leave of absence, therefore, the College requires evidence of illness or other unavoidable necessity.

HEALTH AND PHYSICAL TRAINING.

It is a maxim in the administration of the College, that the health of the student shall be made a prime object of attention.

Great care is taken in regard to the sanitary regulations of the College, as respects hours for rising and retiring, the warming and ventilation of rooms, choice and preparation of food, rules of personal regimen, etc.

A portion of each day is set apart for some invigorating exercise, and every young lady is required to observe it as a College duty.

The College grounds, embracing two hundred acres, afford scope for all forms of healthful recreation. Some miles of gravel walks are already laid out, a garden-plot is under cultivation by the Floral Society, and a lake on the premises is available for boating in the summer and skating in the winter. A well-furnished gymnasium and bowling-alley supply the means of in-door exercise; and gymnastics are taught by an experienced instructor.

A regular physician resides in the College. When students are ill, they are placed under her professional care. If other physicians are employed, their visits must be made with the knowledge of the Lady Principal; and the Resident Physician, as the health-officer of the College, must be kept informed in regard to the condition and treatment of the patient.

In the Infirmary, complete arrangements are made for the comfort of the sick, and a competent nurse is in constant attendance. It is isolated from the rest of the College, and, with the southern exposure and cheerful appointments of its dormitories and parlor, makes a home-like place of rest for those who need temporary respite from College duties.
RELIGIOUS EXERCISES.

While the College is not conducted in the interest of any religious denomination, it is the desire of its managers to make it a decidedly Christian school.

There are daily prayers in the College chapel, and a religious service every Sunday; and Bible classes meet on Sunday for the study of the Scriptures. These exercises the students are required to attend, unless excused by the proper authority. Social religious meetings are held on Sunday and week-day evenings for such as choose to attend them.

Twenty minutes of privacy are secured to each student twice a day.

STUDENTS' SOCIETIES.

The Philaletheian Society is a voluntary organization for literary improvement. The members of the general Society are distributed into Chapters of equal size. Each Chapter adopts its own literary name, elects its own officers, and manages its internal affairs on its own plan,—constituting, for all literary purposes, an independent society. The Chapters meet regularly once a week for literary exercises; and they occasionally give public entertainments in the hall of the Society or in the College chapel.

The Society of Religious Inquiry seeks to foster an intelligent missionary spirit among its members and their fellow-students, by keeping them informed with regard to the progress of Christianity in the world, enlisting their sympathies and prayers, and extending aid to objects of common interest. Its regular meetings are monthly.

A Society of Natural History, a Floral Society, a Fine Arts Club, a Shakespeare and other reading Clubs, Glebe and Madrigal Clubs, etc., etc., are also organized among the students for objects sufficiently indicated by their titles.

EXPENSES.

The uniform price of Board and Tuition for all students, whether regular or special, collegiate or preparatory, is $400 for the College year; of which $300 is payable in advance, and the balance on the first day of March following.

No extra charge is made, except for private lessons in the extra-collegiate studies, namely, Music and the arts of Design; for which the additional charges are as follows, payable three quarters in advance:

- Piano forte, two lessons a week and one practice period daily, $100 per annum.
- Organ, two lessons a week and one practice period daily, 100 "
- Solo Singing, two lessons a week and one practice period daily, 100 "
- Thorough Bass and Composition, two lessons a week, 80 "
- Drawing, Painting, or Modeling, 80 "

Students in music who are allowed another daily practice period can have the use of a piano forte for $2 per month.

A nominal charge is made for medical attendance. When the student consults the physician at her office, the charge is 25 cents; when the physician visits the student's room, the charge is 50 cents; prescriptions, 25 cents each. When it is necessary to remove a patient to the Infirmary, the extra charge for regular medical attendance, medicine, and service of nurse, and for meals served there, is $1.50 a day. Every meal taken to a student's room, for whatever cause, is charged extra.

Text-books, stationery, drawing-instruments, and other like articles, can be obtained at the College Depository at current prices.

Each student is allowed the washing of one dozen plain pieces weekly, together with bed-linen, two towels, and two napkins. Extra washing is paid for weekly at ordinary rates.

Students returning after the summer vacation are not at liberty to occupy the rooms which they have previously drawn, until they have made satisfactory arrangements with the Treasurer for the advance payment then due.

DEDUCTIONS.

Of the $300 paid in advance on the yearly bill of the student, $100 is for tuition through the year; and $200 is on account, for board. If the student is compelled, by sickness or other necessity, to leave the College before the end of the year for which she entered, she will be charged for Board only for the time she has spent at the College, at the rate of $8 per week, and any balance that may be due will be remitted. As the engagement of instructors and other provisions for the education of students are made by the College in advance for the entire year, no deduction is made for tuition.

No deduction is made for absences during the year.
A student's connection with the College continues until the close of the year, or until she formally relinquishes her room. When a student is absent from College on leave, her room is kept for her, and board will be charged, until a regular dismissal is granted on application to the President.

Students received at any time after the first five weeks are charged only for the portion of the year remaining at the date of their admission. But no deduction is made, from either the regular or the extra charges, for the first five or the last five weeks of the year.

PECUNIARY AID.

Among the provisions of Mr. Vassar's will was that of a fund to be called the Auxiliary Fund, the object of which is to assist, by the partial payment of the expenses of board and tuition, students of character and ability, who, without such help, would be unable to continue and complete their College course. Two hundred dollars is the largest appropriation allowed by the terms of the foundation to be made to any student for a given year.

The benefits of this fund are awarded not as a charity but as a recognition of merit. The terms of the bequest prescribe that the participant shall be a student in the regular course, and that, on due examination, she shall have been approved by the Faculty as a student of superior mind and high scholarship. The Faculty's certificate can be given only on grounds of personal knowledge, and therefore only to those who have been long enough in the College to establish their standing.

The appropriations are made year by year, in amounts measured by the number of cases requiring aid and their respective necessity. The amount is limited for the first year to one hundred dollars. Persons desiring to be considered candidates for the benefit of this fund should make known their wish to the President, accompanied by testimonials when they are not known to him, at the beginning of the Collegiate year.

The College has at present no other invested funds at its disposal for gratuitous instruction; * but there is reason to hope that means may be found to meet cases of necessity as they arise, so that good scholars of high character shall rarely or never be obliged to abandon their studies for want of means to pay the College charges. Students, however, are encouraged to accept assistance, not altogether as a gift, but (in whole or in part) as a loan, to be returned for the benefit of others whenever, by their future earnings or otherwise, they may be enabled conveniently to repay it.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

The regular examinations for the admission of students commence on Wednesday, September 19, 1877 (and on Wednesday, September 18, 1878), and continue three days. On each day the College will be open for the reception of candidates at 9 A.M. precisely. The examinations will continue until 5 P.M., with an intermission of one hour and a half for dinner. Candidates are requested to be present on the first day.

Regular entrance examinations will also be held on the Tuesday and Wednesday previous to the beginning of each Second Semester. In the collegiate year 1877–78, they occur on February 5 and 6.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters respecting any of the departments of instruction, the admission or dismissal of students, their studies, etc., should be addressed to the President; confidential communications pertaining to their personal welfare, to the Lady Principal.

Letters pertaining to the finances of the College, including all claims and accounts, should be addressed to the Treasurer; other business letters, to the Superintendent.

COLLEGE YEAR.

The College year contains forty weeks, beginning about the middle of September and closing near the end of June. The long vacation immediately follows, embracing the months of July and August, and a part of September. A short recess occurs at the usual winter holidays, and another in the spring.

Thanksgiving, Washington's Birthday, the Birthday of the Founder, and the Annual Concert of Prayer for Colleges, are observed as holidays in the College. But leave of absence extending beyond the single day will not be granted, except for such necessary reasons as would be required at any other time during the College session.

* The incumbent of the Fox Memorial Scholarship is nominated by its founder.
PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

As far as the accommodations of the College allow, after its regular classes are provided for, students will for the present be received for preparatory instruction, preference being given to those farthest advanced.

None, however, will be received who are not over fifteen years of age, or who do not pass an entirely satisfactory examination in Arithmetic, English Grammar, Modern Geography, and United States History, no classes being formed in those indispensable branches.

This preliminary examination having been passed, applicants are examined on such other studies of the preparatory course as they may have pursued. Programmes are then arranged for them severally, with a view to completing their preparation for the Freshman class in the shortest possible time, without going over any ground which they have already satisfactorily accomplished.

The following are the additional studies required for the Freshman class, with the text-books here employed:

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE.**—Hart's Rhetoric, with exercises in Etymology, Synonyms, Analysis of Sentences, and Composition.

**MATHEMATICS.**—Olney's University Algebra, through Quadratic Equations. Chauvenet's Geometry, three books.

**NATURAL HISTORY.**—Guyot's Physical Geography.


**GREEK (elective).**—Curtius's Student's Grammar. Xenophon's Anabasis, two books.


— Only one language is required in addition to English and Latin. This may be Greek, French, or German, as the student elects, with the approval of the President.
EXOTERIC SOCIETY.

This is a voluntary association of preparatory students for literary improvement. It meets once a week.

STUDENTS IN THE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

Students enter this department with such a diversity of previous training as makes it impossible to arrange them in general classes. Their names below are distributed into three groups. The first embraces those candidates for the next Freshman class who are already pursuing some College studies, while making up one or more preparatory branches; the second, the other candidates for the same class; the third, all the remaining students of the department.

I. PARTIAL COLLEGIANS.

Adams, Annie Cornelia, Milwaukee, Wis.
Banks, Ella Julia, New Haven, Ct.
Brininger, Harriet Caroline, Lapceo, Mich.
Butterfield, Sarah Kate Falconer, New York.

CONKENN, Jennie Mason,
DUDISH, Helen Smith, Erskine, Helen Rosaline,
GARDNER, Harriet Eliza, Gay, Mary Watson,
GILMORE, Capitola,
HARTMAN, Emma Catharine, Hawley, Catherine Sophia,
HENDRICK, Alice Caroline, Erhard, Edith Nash,
HICKS, Jessie Williams, IDMON, Lola Lammot,
LENKER, Wintner,
LEAVITT, Mary Louisa,
MOORE, Caroline Smith, MARVIN, Elizabeth Helder,
MOTTE, Maril Eldora,
ODEN, Harriet,
POST, Carrie Belle,
PRATT, Mabel Elizabeth,
Rawson, Frances Helen,
REINHOLD, Lillie Adelaide,
SARGENT, Caroline,
SHEAY, Elizabeth Garrow,
SHOFIELD, Emily Augusta,
SNELL, Harriet Margaret,
STONE, Alice Amanda,
TAPPAN, Lucy,
THURSTON, Ada,
Wheeler, Marilla Clark,
Williams, Jessie Carlisle.

II. OTHER CANDIDATES FOR THE NEXT FRESHMAN CLASS.

ALDRICH, Helen Elizabeth,
BARTLETT, Helen Alvina,
BAJASIN, Mary Raymond,
CLARK, Emma Lucretia,
HANBROOK, Helen Smith,
HODGES, Emma Carroll,
HORKINS, Mary Loutia,
JOHNSON, Ida,
LATHROP, Elizabeth Hornham,
McDONALD, Martha Shepherd,
PERKINS, Carrie Dupree,
WENTWORTH, Emma BLANCHE.

Bauqall.
Racine, Wis.
Racine, Wis.
Fort Ann.
West Winsted, Ct.
Allegany City, Pa.
Danesville.
New York.
Boston, Mass.
Chicago, Ill.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Orange, N. J.
Alpena, Mich.
Waterloo, la.
Red Bank, N. J.
Erie, Pa.
Poughkeepsie, Vt.
Penn Yan.
Buffalo.
Bryan, O.
Cincinnati, O.
New Brunswick, N. J.
Plymouth, N. H.
Dexter, Me.
Rheinway, N. J.
Rochester.
Oberlin, O.
Gloucester, Mass.
Brooklyn.
Portville.
Dunkirk.

San Francisco, Cal.
New York.
Crossville, W. J.
Owego.
Mattoon, Ill.
Springfield, Mass.
Boston, Mass.
Memphis, Tenn.
Albany.
New York.
Augusta, Me.
Cambridge, Mass.