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# Twenty-Second Annual Catalogue of John B. Stetson University DeLand, Florida

John B. Stetson University

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N B. STETSON UNIVERSITY BULLETIN. Vol. VI., No. 4, Morch. 1907.

# CATALOGUE

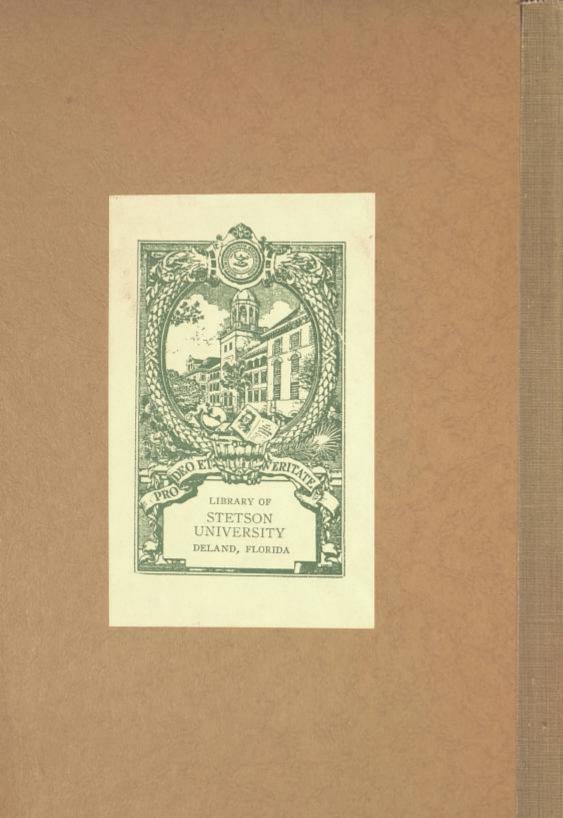
OF

# JOHN B. STETSON UNIVERSITY

# DELAND, FLORIDA



# 1906-1907



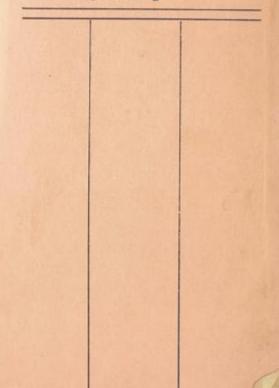


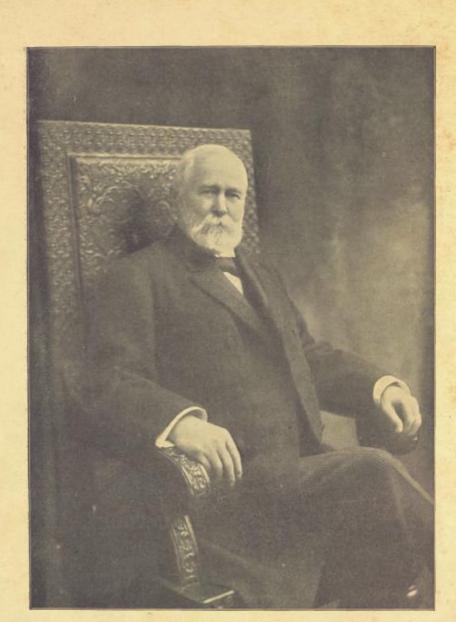
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JOHN B. STETSON, Founder of John B. Stetson University.

# Twenty-Second Annual Catalogue

OF

John B. Stetson University

### DELAND, FLORIDA.

Affiliated with the University of Chicago

# Four Colleges, Five Technical Schools

College of Liberal Arts College of Law College of Technology College of Business Preparatory Academy School of Mechanic Arts School of Music School of Fine Arts

Normal School and Teachers' College

### 1906-1907

DELAND, FLA.: E. O. PAINTER PRINTING COMPANY. 1907.

# Calendar 1907-1908.

School year, 33 weeks, from Wednesday, September 25th, to Tuesday, May 26th. Fall Term begins Wednesday, September 25th.

Delinquent Examinations, Saturday, September 28th and October 19th.

Final Term Examinations, Monday and Tuesday, December 16th and 17th.

Holiday Vacation from Wednesday, December 18th, to Wednesday, January 1st, inclusive,

Winter Term opens Thursday January 2d.

Delinquent Examinations, Saturday, January 25th.

Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees, Thursday, February 20th.

Presentation Day, Friday, February 21st.

Final Term Examinations, Monday and Tuesday, March 23d and 24th.

Spring Term opens Wednesday, March 25th.

Delinquent Examinations, Saturday, April 18th.

Senior Examinations, Thursday and Friday, May 14th and 15th.

Final Examinations for Spring Term, Thursday and Friday, May 21st and 22d. Baccalaureate Sunday, May 24th.

Commencement, Tuesday, May 26th.

CALENDAR 1907=1908.			
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\*CAROLYN PALMER, A.M., \* Librarian.

\* Deceased.

\*MADAME E. HORTENSE SENEGAS, Instructor in French.

> ALMA J. FARRISS, Mus.B., Instructor in Pianoforte.

LITCHFIELD COLTON, B.S., Instructor in Iron Working and Mechanical Drawing.

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GEORGE COOPER STALEY, A.B., Instructor in Physics.

ANNA MAE VOORHIS, A.B., Instructor in French.

> OLIVE B. ROSA, Instructor in Violin.

DR. ESTHER SANDERS CHERRY, Instructor in Voice.

OLIVE MAE HUNSAKER, Instructor in Shorthand and Stenographers' Office Practice.

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\* Deceased.

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Assistant in Latin.

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> MRS. D. O. ROGERS, Assistant in Typewriting.

The right to modify the work and requirements of the University, as set forth in this catalog, as occasion demands it at any time, is reserved.

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MRS. VIDA Z. BAERECKE, M.D., Women's Physician.

> CLIFFORD B. ROSA, Bursar,

EDWIN G. BALDWIN, A.M., Director of Athletics.

> R. E. GLASS, University Recorder

CARL TURNQUIST, Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds.

> NELLIE MARTIN, Assistant in Library.

HAZEL H. SHEDDAN, Assistant in Library. MARY FRANCES MARVICK, Monitor in Music Department.

ROYAL P. HAMLIN, A.B., In Charge of University Book Store.

> MAY DREW EMERY, Secretary to the President.

EDWARD L. MICKLE, Assistant in General Office.

> J. T. HAMILTON, Steward.

D. O. RODGERS, In Charge of Conrad Hall.

> JEFF COOK, Engineer.

#### Faculty Committees.

CURRICULUM: Farriss, Baldwin, H. C. Hill, Pierce.

REGISTRATION AND CREDITS: Smith, Carson, Farriss,

CATALOGUE: Carson, Baerecke, Miss Law, Mr. Frost.

DISCIPLINE: Farrah, Mickle, Suhrie, Miss Martien.

VESPERS: Frost, Morse, Carson, Webb Hill, Mrs. Farriss.

ATHLETICS: Baldwin, Colton, Rosa, Pierce, Staley.

AFFILIATION: Suhrie, Massey, Farriss, Miss Merryman.

CORRESPONDENCE: Miss Emery, Mickle, Frost, Suhrie, Miss Hunsaker, Miss Erhart.

> LIBRARY: Baerecke, Frost, Smith, Baldwin, Miss Martien.

> > LECTURE COURSE: Baldwin, Suhrie, Morse.

COLLEGE PAPER: Frost, Farriss, Smith.

CALENDAR: Rosa, Miss Erhart, Miss Law.

#### LOCATION.

The University is located at DeLand, Volusia county, Florida. It is about one hundred miles south of Jacksonville, and twenty miles from the east coast. It may be reached by the Atlantic Coast Line Railway, the East Coast Railway, or the St. Johns river. The site was chosen because it is on high pine land in a rolling country, 'not close to any water, running or standing, in a section remarkable for its healthfulness, amid orange groves, peach orchards, native pine woods, and well kept lands.

#### CLIMATE.

The climate of Florida is glorious. It is a land of blue skies, balmy air and sunshine in January, when the frost king holds sway in the North. It is a land where summer recreations run through the winter, where roses and other flowers bloom in December, January and February, and one may hear the singing of mocking-birds, and welcome the south wind blowing up warm from the gulf or ocean laden with salt air or the odor of the pine woods. There are no stagnant swamps breeding disease near DeLand. The climate is almost a specific for throat and lung troubles, catarrh, rheumatism, nervousness and insomnia. Students who are unable to attend school in the North during the winter find it possible to pursue their studies here regularly and constantly improve in health. The high standing of the University, which is guaranteed by its affiliation with the University of Chicago, enables a student to do his work without loss of time. Many northern families have estab-lished homes here because of the climate and the University.

#### DE LAND.

There are no saloons in DeLand or in Volusia county. The town has a well organized government; a stirring, progressive public spirit, good railway, express, telegraph and postal service, a waterworks, fire protection, beautiful homes with spacious yards and gardens, ice factory, electric light plant, excellent markets, shops, stores, liveries, dairies, strong public schools, a bank, seven white churches, lodges, brick business blocks, beautiful houses, paved streets, cement and brick sidewalks, well shaded shell roads for miles around, parks, good boarding-houses and hotels, notably the "College Arms," famous for its luxurious appointments.

#### HISTORICAL SKETCH.

In 1876 Hon. H. A. DeLand, of New York State, came to Florida sight seeing. There was then one house on the present site of DeLand. Mr DeLand bought a large holding, and in the fall other settlers nearby called the place by his name. In May, 1877, Mr. DeLand started a public school. In 1883 he started a high school. In 1884 he built a frame academy in the pine woods on the edge of the town. It was named by the Trustees, DeLand Hall, in his honor. The Baptist church of which Mr. DeLand was a member gave the enterprise its cordial support. In 1887 a charter was obtained from the State by Hon. A. G. Hamlin, incorporating DeLand University. Mr. DeLand, the founder of DeLand Academy and University, seeing the need of larger resources interested Mr. John B. Stetson, a newcomer, in the educational movement, Mr. Stetson responded promptly and liberally. Against his protest the name was changed in 1889, on Mr. DeLand's motion, to John B. Stetson University. Mr. Stetson accepted the work of founding the new University, and was ever afterwards a generous patron. During the past nineteen years the growth has been rapid and substantial, and he has given \$400,000 to the University. Three days before he died he consented to give another \$100,000.

#### General Statement.

#### THE ORGANIZATION.

#### The organization includes four colleges and five schools.

A College of Liberal Arts whose standards of admission and scholarship are so high that the University of Chicago entered into organic affiliation with it in recognition of its standard. Full credit is given in either institution for work done in the other.

The College of Law, whose graduates receive degrees and are admitted to practice law in the courts of Florida without examination, in accordance with a special law of the Florida Legislature to that effect, in recognition of its excellent work.

The College of Technology, modeled ofter that at Columbia, New York City, on its theoretical side, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on its practical side. The equipment of shops and apparatus for this college is especially fine.

A Business College, whose excellence admitted it into the Eastern League, composed of a select number of the high grade business colleges of the Eastern States.

A Preparatory Academy that offers a four-year college preparatory course, and whose graduates are expected to enter, and do enter, the best universities of the land—Harvard, Chicago, Yale, Michigan, Cornell, Pennsylvania.

A Normal School and Teachers' College designed especially to prepare teachers for Florida schools. It has in connection with it a well organized Model School, including a Kindergarten, Primary School and select Grammar School.

A School of Mechanic Arts, intended to qualify young men for the vast industrial developments unfolding in Florida.

A Music School, organized on the high plane of the great conservatories where the highest standards are set, and where excellence and quality only are honored.

A School of Fine Arts.

#### UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS AND COURSES.

#### I. The College of Liberal Arts.

1. The Department of English Language and Literature.

2. The Department of Latin Language and Literature.

3. The Department of Greek Language and Literature.

4. The Department of German Language and Literature.

5. The Department of French Language and Literature.

6. The Department of Spanish Language and Literature.

7. The Department of Philosophy and Education.

8. The Department of History and Political Science.

9. The Department of Sociology and Economics.

10. The Department of Mathematics and Astronomy.

11. The Department of Physics and Mechanics.

12. The Department of Chemistry.

13. The Department of Biological Science.

14. The Department of Geological Science.

15. The Department of Public Speaking.

16. The Department of Physical Culture and Athletics.

II. The College of Law.

III. The College of Technology.

The Department of Civil Engineering.

The Department of Mechanical Engineering.

The Department of Electrical Engineering.

The Department of Chemical Engineering.

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IV. The Business College.

The Bookkeeping Course. The Banking Course. The Shorthand Course.

V. The Preparatory Academy.

The Classical Course. The Latin-Scientific Course. The Literary Course. The Elocution Course. The Physical Culture Course.

#### General Statement.

VI. The Normal School and Teacher's College.

The Teacher's Review Course. The Kindergarten Course. The Two Years' Normal Course. The Four Years' Normal Course. The Teacher's College Course.

#### VII. The School of Mechanic Arts.

The Wood Working Course. The Iron Working Course. The Manual Training Course. The Domestic Science Course.

#### VIII. The School of Music.

The Vocal Music Course. The Instrumental Music Course. The Theory of Music Course.

IX. The School of Fine Arts.

The Beginner's Course. The Advanced Course.

#### THE TEACHING STAFF.

There are forty-nine professors, instructors and assistants. The heads of departments are specialists in their subjects. They hold degrees from the University of Chicago, Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Michigan, Bucknell, Bowdoin, Wesleyan, Dennison, Kalamazoo, Wake Forest, Utrecht-Holland, Toronto, Louisville, and other institutions. They are men and women of sterling, Christian character, and take an active interest in student, religious, social, literary, musical, dramatic and other organizations.

#### THE PROPERTY.

The University owns one thousand and twenty-three acres of land. It occupies a campus of twenty-eight acres. It is housed in fifteen buildings, erected in this chronological order: DeLand Hall, a Servants' Cottage, Stetson Hall, the President's House, the Gymnasium, the Laundry, the cen-

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tral portion of Elizabeth Hall, the Academy wing of Chaudoin Hall, the College wing of Chaudoin, the Auditorium or south wing of Elizabeth Hall, the north wing of Elizabeth Hall, East House, Science Hall, the Central Heating and Lighting plant and Conrad Hall.

These buildings have cost nearly \$300,000. The University possesses in addition nearly a quarter of a million dollars in endowment which is well invested, an endowed library of fourteen thousand volumes that is rapidly growing, a separate law library, a beautiful chapel with costly furnishings, including stained glass windows, seven oil paintings and a \$10,000 pipe organ, a comprehensive and well arranged museum, ten laboratories for chemistry, physics, biology, bacteriology and general science, a large assortment of costly appliances, well equipped iron and wood working shops, a spacious campus, indoor gymnastic apparatus, an enclosed athletic field, running track, tennis courts, baseball diamond and football field, and has nearby facilities for golf, swimming, rowing and other sports.

The University is equipped with electric lights, electric bells, steam heat, cement walks, shell roads, broad avenues, shrubbery and trees.

#### THE CAMPUS.

The campus of twenty-eight acres is situated on high land in the northern part of DeLand, a half-mile from the centre of the town. The fifteen buildings are grouped on this Campus. It is intersected by Woodland Boulevard and Minnesota avenue, and is bounded by a number of streets. The Boulevard is very wide, with a fine line of live oaks down the centre of it, on one side a shell road, on the other a pinestraw road and both sides bounded by cement walks.

Live oaks line the University streets; in one corner of the Campus there is a grove of water oaks, in another a grove of pine trees, and scattered over the Campus are numerous trees and pieces of shrubbery, including orange, grapefruit, peach, umbrella, camphor, China-berry, wild cherry, live oak and pine trees; date palms, palmettoes, Spanish bayonets, bamboo, holly, jessamine, poinciana, poinsettia, oleanders, lilies, Mexican vines, trumpet vines, ivy in profusion, amaryllis, a rose garden and lawns of Bermuda and St. Augustine grass.

The buildings of the University are modern, well built and admirably adapted to their purposes. They are conveniently arranged on a spacious campus with plenty of room between them, ensuring good light, and are equipped with modern conveniences and even luxuries. Steam heat, electric lights, electric bells, cement walks, beautiful parlors are a suggestion of the fine appointments of the University.

#### ELIZABETH HALL.

Elizabeth Hall, the chief building of the University, consisting of three large structures, is a gift from Mr. John B. Stetson, and bears the name of Mrs. Stetson. It is believed that Elizabeth Hall is the most notable building devoted to educational purposes in the entire South. It is two hundred and fifty feet long by eighty feet broad, and is worth about \$150,000. The building was designed by Mr. Pearson, a Philadelphia architect, and is a massive, imposing structure three stories high, built of brick and trimmed throughout with terra-cotta and stone. The building may best be described as a whole in the order of the construction of the three parts.

#### The Central Building.

The architectural style is that of the Spanish Renaissance. An imposing tower rises above the handsome central entrance. Terra-cotta ornamentation is used freely and effectively throughout. The interior wood work is artistically finished. There is a wealth of choice carving, molding and paneling. The halls and stairways are especially attractive, and on every hand are evidences of excellent designing and skillful building. The walls are adorned with carefully selected reproductions of the old masters, purchased abroad, and beautifully framed.

The central building contains the main offices and many of the lecture-rooms of the University, over thirty in number, fitted in the most comfortable and convenient manner.

#### The South Wing.

Architecturally this building is unsurpassed. The first and second stories, eighty by seventy-five feet together, form the splendid Auditorium, which, together with the galleries, will comfortably seat nine hundred people. It has stained glass windows, seven oil paintings and handsome furnishings. The acoustic properties are of the very best. The ornamentation is chaste and harmonious, culminating in the richly carved screen of the great pipe organ. This organ, built by Cole & Woodberry, of Boston, is a powerful instrument exquisitely voiced. The platform is also furnished with a Steinway concert grand piano, made by special order. Both of these instruments are gifts of Mr. Stetson. The entire third floor of this wing is given to the Business College.

#### The North Wing.

The whole first floor of the north wing, fifty by seventyfive feet, is given for the present to the Sampson Library. The Library has outgrown its temporary home. The second floor is used by the Normal School, and contains four well lighted class-rooms, and a large assembly-room which is used for a study hall and for assembly purposes. The third floor contains the Monroe Heath Museum, an excellent biological laboratory with a strong north light, fitted up with tables and apparatus for individual experimental work, and a professor's lecture-room.

#### SCIENCE HALL.

This building is thoroughly modern. It was erected in 1902. It is two hundred feet long by eighty feet broad, and three stories high. It is made of brick, finished in grey stucco in the style of the Spanish Renaissance. It is furnished throughout with water, gas, electric lights, electric bells, steam heat and every convenience. It is set in a grove

of palm trees on a lawn of Bermuda grass and approached by cement walks. Its fine architectural effects give the building a beautiful appearance.

The ground floor is given to the shop work of the School of Technology, Manual Training and Domestic Science. The first floor is used for laboratories and lecturerooms. The third floor is occupied by the Law School and the School of Fine Arts.

The building, with its equipment, cost \$60,000. It is strongly built, well lighted and admirably equipped.

#### CHAUDOIN HALL.

This hall is the residence of the young women. It consists of two large structures placed at right angles; one, forty-five by one hundred and forty-two feet, built in 1892, the other, one hundred and sixty by forty-five feet, built in 1894. The whole was designed by Mr. Pearson, of Philadelphia. It bears the name of Rev. Dr. W. N. Chaudoin, President of the Florida Baptist Convention from 1880 to 1904, and a most earnest and active friend of the University from the beginning. The \$62,000 expended on it were contributed by Mr. C. T. Sampson and Mr. Stetson, with the generous assistance of many citizens of DeLand and other friends of the institution.

#### The Main Building.

Chaudoin Hall is in the colonial style, plain and simple externally and artistic in every detail. The first and second stories are built of brick; the third is in the steep, shingled roof, and is lighted by dormer windows. The interior is planned, finished and furnished with an elegance not often seen in a school-building. The first floor contains beautiful halls and parlors and Dean's rooms. The two floors above are students' rooms.

#### The College Wing.

This wing contains a spacious dining-room, eighty-seven by thirty-eight feet, capable of seating three hundred persons, and a modern kitchen and store-room. The rooms on the second and third floors of this wing, as of the main build-

ing, are for students, and together they number sixty-eight large double rooms. Each room has two clothes-presses, and bath-rooms are conveniently placed on every floor. Except the stairways, which are of antique oak, the interior wood work of Chaudoin Hall is of cypress, affording a pleasing contrast to the prevailing pine. It is believed that the artistic and tasteful appointments of this building will help to create the atmosphere of a cheerful and refined home for the young women occupying it.

#### STETSON HALL.

Stetson Hall, a three-story building, was erected by the citizens of DeLand, assisted by Mr. DeLand, Mr. Sampson and Mr. Stetson, for the latter of whom it was named, he being the largest giver. The building contains forty-five rooms for teachers and students. The rooms are well furnished, large, pleasant and well lighted, with clothes-press attached to each. This building is occupied by the young men under the supervision of a head of the house.

#### DE LAND HALL.

This commodious two-story building was the first one erected for the institution, and, together with four acres of land, was presented by Hon. H. A. DeLand, whose name it bears. Formerly it contained all the recitation-rooms, besides the chapel and library. A large, well lighted room has been fitted up for the use of the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A.

The remainder of the building is now occupied by the Music Department for office, teaching-rooms and practicerooms, together with a large room for the Kindergarten.

#### EAST HOUSE.

This building is provided with electric lights, bath and toilet-rooms, and good, substantial furniture throughout, and is used by the University as a dormitory for college men.

#### CONRAD HALL.

The original Conrad Hall was destroyed by fire. The small amount of money available was used to purchase the North House and a part of East House. These were combined to accomodate a small number of worthy students. Admission to Conrad Hall will be regulated solely in the interest of poor boys, preference being given to natives of Florida, who have few resources, who have a purpose in life and who satisfy the President that they deserve the help. Board will be furnished at the low rate of \$3.50 per week. This includes room, light, heat, table board and bath. It does not include laundry. The rooms are intended for two students, and will be furnished with bed, mattress, pillow, two chairs and a table. Students must furnish their own linen and bedding and anything else desired.

#### GYMNASIUM AND ATHLETIC GROUNDS.

The Symnasium, built by Mr. Stetson and furnished by Mr. Sampson, is a neat, substantial structure, giving an unobstructed floor one hundred by forty feet. It is liberally equipped with well selected apparatus in great variety.

Clay and shell tennis courts have been constructed for the use of students and teachers. The University owns an inclosed Athletic Field suitable for baseball and other sports. Within this field is a one-quarter-mile bicycle track paved with DeLeon shell, together with a clay baseball diamond. There are also in and about DeLand many miles of hard, smooth, shell pavement, which is unsurpassed for bicycle riding.

#### THE SAMPSON LIBRARY.

Through the liberality of the late Mr. C. T. Sampson, of Washington, D. C., the University now has an excellent, well selected, working Library of fourteen thousand volumes. Mr. Sampson gave about \$1,000 a year for six years for the support and growth of this Library. He also, among other legacies to the University, left \$20,000, the interest of which is to be used for the Library. A suitable building is needed.

By purchasing only books of direct value to the students in their work, a library has been secured as valuable as

many collections of ten times the number of volumes. Among the general cyclopedias are the Britannica, Chamber's, Johnson's (latest edition), Columbian and Annual. The leading English dictionaries, including the great "Oxford Dictionary," are here found, together with the most valuable and recent dictionaries of literature, religion, history, biography, art, music, etc. In the circulating department are found the standard works on all the more important subjects. During the past year all of the departments have received important accessions. Several valuable general reference works have been added.

A prominent feature of the Library is the collection of bound periodical literature, which includes virtually complete sets of the leading American and some English magazines and reviews. Among these that are complete, or nearly so, may be mentioned the Atlantic, North American, National, Littell's Living Age, Quarterly, Edinburg, Fortnightly, Ninteenth Century, Forum, Contemporary, Arena, Harper's, Century, Scribner's Magazine, Cosmopolitan, Popular Science Monthly, Scientific American, Nature, Andover Review, Baptist Review, Bibliotheca Sacra, Magazine of American History, Yale Review and the New Englander. By means of the "Cumulative Index" these volumes become available to investigators of almost any subject. The University also subscribes for nearly one hundred American and English periodicals, which are systematically arranged and accessible to students and visitors.

The University is a United States Government Depository for the State of Florida, and has already received about two thousand volumes from the United States government, many of them very valuable scientific and historical records.

The Dewey system of classification is used and a card catalogue is accessible to students. It will thus be seen that the Library has the most approved facilities for rendering its resources available to the user.

Desiring to extend the usefulness of the Library throughout the State, especially among the public school teachers, the University offers to give information as to the amount of material, upon any given subject, contained in the Library. This material may then be obtained by a personal visit or by correspondence with the Librarian.

#### MINERALOGICAL LABORATORY.

The Mineralogical Laboratory contains several students' tables and a large desk for the chemical part of the work. Tables as well as desk are provided with all the apparatus and material needed for thorough practice in elementary Mineralogy.

#### BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

This laboratory, with eight large windows on the north and two double windows on the east, is particularly well adapted to its purpose. The tables in front of the northern windows are provided with all the necessary appliances for practical work in Botany, Zoology and Microscopy. All college students prepare their own specimens and receive training in embedding, cutting, staining, mounting and examining the botanical and zoological material. Two microtomes and several compound and dissecting microscopes are placed at their disposal.

Several glass jars contain some of the lower forms of animal life for biological study, and are supplemented by a selection from the well-known Leuckart's wall maps. Upon another table are found the skeletons of representative vertebrates; and a human skeleton and the large dissecting models of brain, heart, eye, ear and throat give excellent help in the study of Human Physiology.

The Laboratory is open to physicians and patients who want examinations made in case of disease of kidney, lung, stomach, liver and blood, or who wish sections made of removed pathological growths. (Terms and blanks for reports are sent on application.)

#### BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The Bacteriological Laboratory consists of two adjacent rooms. One contains the incubators, the sterilizers and a preparation table; the other, where the students have tables for the microscopical part of their work, is at the same time the lecture-room. A complete outfit allows the College seniors to become acquainted with the essential means of bacteriological research, such as preparation of culturemedia, aerobic and anaerobic cultures, fermentation processes and methods of differentiation by culture or stain.

Those who wish to follow a special line of work with a view to future study of medicine, agriculture, etc., can be accommodated.

#### THE MONROE HEATH MUSEUM.

Mrs. Monroe Heath, of Chicago, has given as a memorial to her late husband, a comprehensive, well arranged museum of natural history, prepared by the well-known "Ward Natural Science Establishment," of Rochester, N. Y.

The Museum is classified into three general divisions: Mineralogy, Geology and Marine Biology.

In the divison of Mineralogy, one wall case contains all the material necessary for beginners in the subject. Here are models showing the position of the axes in the six primitive systems of crystallography, other models representing the derived forms of crystals according to Dana's notation, and a series of well chosen specimens which indicate the characteristic properties of minerals, such as color, lustre and form, fracture and structure, hardness, diaphaneity and fusibility. Four floor cases are filled with specimens of the common minerals, arranged according to their principal chemical constituents, and all provided with labels stating name, crystalline form, chemical structure and place where collected.

The division of Geology consists of a large relief map of Central France with its peculiar igneous formations, two wall cases containing material illustrating the various forms of rock, and six wall cases filled with well arranged collections of objects from the plant and animal kingdoms found in the geological strata in all parts of the world; the large case contains casts, free and on slabs, of fossil vertebrates. A cast of the Glyptodon and restoration of an Ichthyosaurus are placed at the entrance of the room. Sixteen framed "Unger Landscapes" representing the aspect of nature in different epochs assist in impressing upon the student's mind, more vividly than words can do, the geological conditions characteristic of those epochs.

The third division, that of Marine Biology, presents in two floor cases and one large case along the wall a well chosen collection of shells, sponges, corals, starfishes, etc. The busts of six of the greatest naturalists very appropriately adorn the museum.

#### COLLECTION OF FLORIDA BIRDS.

In addition to the Heath Museum the University possesses a beautiful collection of more than eighty Florida birds, a gift of Mr. John B. Stetson. Othes specimens of the fauna of Florida will be added from time to time.

#### THE CHEMICAL LABORATORIES.

There are seven large rooms devoted to Chemistry. They are all well lighted and heated. Three are laboratories.

The office, twenty by twelve, for consultation purposes.

 A private laboratory for the use of the professor. It is equipped with private desk, private hood and facilities for special investigation.

3. The general laboratory, forty-eight by twenty-eight. Table space is afforded for thirty-two students working at the same time, each student having his own equipment of glass and metallic apparatus. There are four hoods, a stock of chemicals, appliances and facilities for individual use, and materials.

4. The organic laboratory, thirty-two by twenty. This large room adjoins the store-room. It is well lighted and heated.

5. A special laboratory, twenty by twenty-one. This room is used as an overflow laboratory. It is also used as a departmental reading and weighing-room. The scales are an Analytical balance, with a sensibility of one-thirtieth of a milligram. It rests on a pier that goes clear of the building deep into the earth.

6. A lecture-room, thirty by thirty-five, in rising tiers of chair seats. The room is furnished with a desk for experiments, two hoods, and is adjacent to both the store-room and general laboratory.

7. The store-room, twenty by eleven. This room contains a large assortment of chemicals and apparatus.

#### Apparatus.

The chemical equipment includes an Analytic balance, a distillation plant, a spectroscope, apparatus for electrolysis of water, Boyles' Law apparatus, a valuable supply of platinum, glass, porcelain and metal ware, and all necessary chemicals.

#### THE PHYSICAL LABORATORIES.

There are seven large rooms devoted to Physics alone. Four are laboratories. All have light, heat, water, gas and electricity.

I. The Dean's office, twenty by twelve, for the registration of students and private consultation.

2. An academic laboratory, forty-eight by twenty-eight. There is a table space for twenty-four individuals, each working with individual facilities. The room is lighted on three sides. There is ample space about all the tables. The room contains the fixed and standing pieces of apparatus.

3. A collegiate laboratory, thirty-two by twenty. This room is for advanced work. It is well lighted, with no dark corners or shadows. This laboratory is provided with alternating and direct current electricity, storage battery up to ten volts, a rotary transformer, used in conjunction with the lighting system, yielding a current from two to one hundred and fifteen volts direct, and one and one-half to seventy-five volts alternating.

4. A dark room, twenty by twenty-one, for developing processes and experiments with light. There are ample apparatus and facilities.

5. A private laboratory, twenty by twenty-three, intended for private work.

6. The lecture-room, thirty by thirty-five, with rising tiers of chair seats. It adjoins both the laboratories and the apparatus rooms. It is supplied with a thoroughly equipped lecture table and apparatus. This room also has direct and alternating current electricity.

7. The apparatus-room, twenty by eleven. This room contains over three hundred pieces of apparatus, modern and costly, a special gift to the University, to which additions are being constantly made. To show the valuable character of these instruments the following partial list is given:

Stereopticon, with one thousand two hundred slides; Interferometer, Microscopes, Micrometers, Micrometer Microscope, Spectrometer, Spectroscope, Goniometer, D'Arsonval Galvanometer, Electric Tuning Fork, Static Electric Machines, Weston Voltometers, Coefficient of Expansion Apparatus, Hypsometers, Certified German Thermometers, Calorimeters, Air Thermometers, Roentgen Ray Apparatus,

Whetstone Bridges, Conductivity Bridge, Kohlrausch Electrolytic Resistance Apparatus, Induction Coil, Dynamos, Boyle's Law Apparatus, Kundt's Wave Length Measuring Apparatus, Astronomical Telescope, Astronomical Clock, Kater's Pendulum, Cathetometer, Analytical Balance, sensibility one-thirtieth milligram, and Electric Synchronous Pendulum.

#### THE WOOD AND IRON WORKING SHOPS.

I. The manual training room, thirty-one by twentynine, is equipped with sixteen adjustable benches and sixteen complete sets of tools for elementary wood work.

2. Carpenter and wood working shop. This room, forty-eight by thirty-two, is equipped so that each student may have for his own use a bench with vise, also a complete set of tools, including planes, saws, chisels, gaugers, squares, hammers, etc.

3. Lathe and wood turning room. This room, thirtyfive by twenty-nine, has electrically-driven lathes of various kinds, circular saws, band saws, with separate motors.

4. The machine shop. This shop, fifty-five by nineteen, contains a good assortment of electrically-driven engine lathes, iron saws, speed lathes, drill presses, a shaper, electrically-operated hack saw, milling machine, wet tool grinder and a fine equipment of choice working tools.

 Steam fitting room, fifty-nine by twenty-nine. This room contains a large assortment of plumbers' supplies, benches and tools.

6. Mechanical drawing room, thirty by twenty-nine. This room has a fine skylight, sixteen high, adjustable drawing stands; a filing cabinet for drawings, racks for drawing boards, as well as all the apparatus for blue printing.

7. Free hand drawing room, thirty-nine by thirtyseven. This room also has a skylight, costly models and designs.

8. The foundry room, forty by twelve. This room lies back of the boiler room. It is proposed to make the student familiar with the process of making iron and brass castings, the forging and welding of wrought iron and steel, and the making and tempering of tools. 9. Engine and dynamo room, forty by fourteen. This room is equipped with an excellent engine and strong dynamos which supply the power for the shops and laboratories. Students are familiarized with the principles and the operation of these machines.

10. The boiler room, forty by thirty. The boiler and power house is a separate building from Science Hall. The boiler room contains four boilers with a total capacity of nearly two hundred horse power, constructed with a complete system of mechanical draft.

11. The lavatory, thirty-one by nineteen. Adjacent to the shops is a thoroughly modern lavatory with lockers, closets, wash rooms, etc.

#### SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Board of Trustees has fixed upon the sum of \$3,000 as necessary to the establishment of a full scholarship in the University. The gift of this sum provides for the entire support (exclusive of clothing and books), of one student during the school year, in perpetuity. Three such scholarships have so far been established—the A. D. McBride Scholarship, by Mr. A. D. McBride; the S. Elizabeth Stetson Scholarship, by Mrs. John B. Stetson; the Marie Woodruff Walker Scholarship, by Mrs. Henrietta Dayton Walker. It is earnestly hoped that this generous example will be followed by other friends of the University.

By a vote of the Board of Trustees, the sum of \$1,000, given to the University, provides free tuition for one student in perpetuity. There is one such scholarship, the Mary E. Gunnison scholarship, founded by Mrs. Otis N. Reischardt. Many of these lesser scholarships ought to be established in the near future.

Two annual scholarships providing free tuition in the College of Technology to two students taking the Chemical Engineering course are offered by Mr. E. O. Painter.

#### ENDOWMENT.

In addition to \$300,000 invested in land, buildings and equipment the University has productive endowment funds amounting to \$225,000.

The University wishes to make grateful acknowledg-

ment to all those who have helped in the past. The largest givers include Hon. John B. Stetson, Hon. Henry M. Flagler, Hon. H. A. DeLand, Hon. C. T. Sampson, Mrs. John B. Stetson, Mrs. Monroe Heath, Mrs. Marie W. Walker, the Florida State Board of Missions, the American Baptist Education Society, the University Faculty, Theodore C. Search, A. D. McBride, John F. Forbes, J. B. Conrad, Ziba King, N. A. Williams, Frank E. Bond, J. B. Clough, E. S. Converse, Mrs. W. D. Hires, W. F. Fray, John B. Stetson, Jr., Henry Stetson, C. C. Bowen, William Hampson, J. H. Cummings, Frank Reed, Mrs. H. B. Hewett, H. D. Trask and H. K. Bolton. In addition to these scores of others have contributed individually and through church associations smaller sums, aggregating large totals. Others have given their time, skill and labor.

#### GIFTS.

During the fiscal year from February, 1906, to February, 1907, the University received the following gifts:

#### Mr. Carnegie's \$40,000 Gift.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, of New York City, has consented to give \$40,000 to build a Library building for Stetson University. His two letters to President Hulley read as follows:

"DEAR SIR: Responding to your communication on behalf of the John B. Stetson University, Mr. Carnegie desires me to say that he will be glad to pay for the erection of a Library building at cost of \$40,000, provided the amount of \$40,000 new endowment is raised in cash or realizable securities for the maintenance of the Library.

Respectfully yours,"

#### The second letter reads:

"DEAR SIR: Mr. Carnegie has received yours of date, and congratulates you on your success in raising the endowment for the library. When you have the endowment, as stipulated in previous letter, Mr. Carnegie will make arrangements about payments on the building as work progresses.

#### Mrs. Stetson's \$40,000 Gift.

In order to meet the conditions of Mr. Carnegie's gift, Mrs. John B. Stetson consented to give \$40,000 in endowment. In this Mrs. Stetson is giving one more evidence of her abiding faith in the future of the University and of her intelligent appreciation of the needs of a growing institution. She evidences also her love for this kind of work among young people. She believes in giving the Florida boys and girls a chance for an education on a high plane. She has expressed this again and again to the President of the University. She will not flinch from the serious work ahead in the development of the John B. Stetson University.

#### The Mary L. Crozer Fund.

The University acknowledges the receipt during the year of the following gifts for the Mary L. Crozer Loan fund: Mary L. Crozer, of Chester, Pennsylvania, \$500.00; The Marrilla Hayberger Legacy of \$17.05; receipts from an inter-departmental debate of \$24.50.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. D. H. Terry, of Connecticut, placed about 25 volumes in the Library; Mrs. Merrill, of Cleveland, Ohio, gave \$50.00 for Chaudoin Hall; Editor S. W. Johnston, of De-Land, gave \$8.00 for a Law book; the Senior Law Class of '06 gave \$175.00 for Law Books as a Class Memorial; J. B. Stetson Estate gave \$460.00 for pianos; Miss Huntley, of Batavia, New York, \$500.00 toward endowment.

The University makes grateful acknowledgment of all these gifts, and calls attention to the fact that all gifts, no matter how small, will be appreciated. It invites the public to remember this and to contribute to the work in various ways.

#### LEGACIES.

A number of people have remembered the University in making their wills. There is no better way to invest one's beneficence than in providing for the education of worthy young men and women. The work at Stetson is solid and

enduring. There are worthy young people who need scholarships and loans. As the institution grows it will need new departments, facilities and endowment. The general funds especially should be increased. To anyone desiring to perpetuate his name, or participate in the work of education, this form is recommended:

I give and bequeath to the John B. Stetson University, at DeLand, Fla., the sum of ..... for the general purpose of said University, according to the act of the Florida Legislature incorporating the same.

#### CERTIFICATE SCHOOLS.

In keeping with the school laws of Florida which raised the standards of High School instruction within the State, the John B. Stetson University has entered into affiliation with sixteen of the best Florida High Schools.

Those on the list are DeLand, Tampa, St. Augustine, Jacksonville, Gainesville, Kissimmee, Bartow, Daytona, Palatka, Ocala, Orlando, Lakeland, Leesburg, Pensacola, Miami and Plant City.

These schools are accredited at the University as certificate schools. Two annual free tuition scholarships are granted to their graduates. Their students also are admitted to Stetson without examination for all subjects named on their certificates, except that partial credit only will be given for Science if done without laboratory facilities.

### FACULTY.

LINCOLN HULLEY, A.M., Ph.D., President, and Professor of Philosophy and Pedagogy.

> CHARLES S. FARRISS, A.B., D.D., Vice-President, and Professor of Greek.

J. ARCHIE SMITH, M.S., Sc.D., Dean, and Professor of Mathematics.

G. PRENTICE CARSON, A.M., Dean, and Professor of History and Economics.

> JOHN F. BAERECKE, Ph.D., M.D., Professor of Biology and Physiology.

EDWIN G. BALDWIN, A.M., Professor of Latin.

WILLIAM WATKINS FROST, A.M., Professor of English.

EDWIN GRIFFIN PIERCE, Ph.B., Assistant Professor in Chemistry.

A. L. L. SUHRIE, M.E., Ph.B., Instructor in Public Speaking.

ELIZA JOHNSTON MARTIN, Sc.M., Instructor in German.

GEORGE COOPER STALEY, A.B., Instructor in Physics.

ANNA MAE VOORHIS, A.B., Instructor in French. ESTHER HAMPTON, Teacher of Spanish.

> \*CAROLYN PALMER, Librarian.

\* Deceased.

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# AFFILIATION WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

In the Spring of 1898 the Stetson College of Liberal Arts entered into affiliation with the University of Chicago. In accordance with the terms of that arrangement, the following rights accrue to John B. Stetson University:

I. CREDITS. Full credit is given in either institution for work done in the other. This enables students from the University of Chicago to attend Stetson in the Winter Term, and receive their grades at the end in Chicago. It also enables the Stetson student to transfer his collegiate record to the books of the University of Chicago and finish there.

2. DEGREES. Students who have taken their entire course at Stetson up to the last term, may finish the last term at Chicago, and receive conjointly their degree from both Stetson and Chicago. Also all those who go to Chicago for the Summer following graduation from Stetson, may receive their degrees at the end of Summer.

3. SCHOLARSHIPS. In virtue of this affiliation, the University of Chicago offers annually to the graduates of Stetson three free tuition scholarships in the graduate schools, each worth \$120. These scholarships are a recognition of the fine quality of work done at Stetson University. The University of Chicago further gives to all instructors at John B. Stetson University the right of research and to take courses at Chicago without charge.

4. INTERCHANGES. Under the affiliation the two Universities arrange for an interchange of professors, enabling Stetson professors to teach in the University of Chicago, and Chicago professors to teach at Stetson. Chicago also agrees to furnish at cost the use of books and apparatus to Stetson University and also to elect the President of Stetson to membership in the University Council at Chicago.

#### COURSES OFFERED.

I. THE CLASSICAL COURSE. Extending through four years, at the end of which time those who have successfully completed this work are admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

2. THE LATIN-SCIENTIFIC COURSE. Extending through four years, including some required work in Latin, but no Greek, and leading to the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy.

3. THE SCIENTIFIC COURSE. Extending through four years, and substituting for Greek and Latin a more extended course of study in Science and the Modern Languages. Those who satisfactorily complete this course are admitted to the degree of Batchelor of Science.

All subjects in all Courses of the College of Liberal Arts are elective after the Freshman year.

Students will be admitted to any of the four regular College classes of the University—Freshman, Sophomore, Junior and Senior. As will be seen by the requirements for admission and by the course of study, it is intended to give a college education equal in thoroughness and breadth to that given in our best institutions. The courses outlined later include only what we are actually offering for the year 1906-1907. Three electives are required each term, thirtyseven and a half credits being required for graduation.

### REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION TO THE FRESHMAN CLASS.

Preparation for admission to the Freshman class is expected to cover a period of four years in a secondary school of high grade. Admission credits are reckoned in units, a unit corresponding to one year of recitation work, five hours per week. Sixteen units are required for unconditional admission to the work of the Freshman year, as follows:

CLASSICAL.	LATIN-SCIENTIFIC.	SCIENTIFIC.
Latin, 4. Greek, 3. Mathematics, 3 English, 3. History, 1. Biology, 1. Physics, 1.	Latin, 4. Mathematics. 3. English, 3. German or French, 2. History, 1. Physics, 1. Biology, 1. General Science, 1.	Latin, 2 or 3. Chemistry, 1 or 0. Mathematics, 3. English, 3. German or French, 2 History, 1. Physics, 1. General Science, 1. Biology, 1. Civics, 1.

# WORK REQUIRED TO COMPLETE ABOVE ADMISSION UNITS.

Four units of preparatory Latin include Comstock's First Latin book, or its equivalent; Four Books of Caesar, or their equivalent; Six Orations of Cicero; Six Books of Virgil's Æneid, including metrical reading; Latin Prose, Rigg's In Latinum; Latin Grammar, Bennett.

Three units of preparatory Greek include White's First Greek Book, Goodwin's Greek Grammar, Jones' Exercises in Greek Prose, or its equivalent; three books of Xenophon's Anabasis and three books of Homer's Iliad, with scansion and mythology; ability to translate at sight average passages from Homer and Xenophon.

Three units of preparatory Mathematics include Algebra through Quadractics, together with plane and solid Geometry.

Two units of preparatory German include one year's work in Grammar, and easy, short stories, together with a second year of more advanced texts and syntax.

Two units of preparatory French include one year's work based on Languellier and Monsanto's French Grammar, together with a second year of more advanced work in Grammar and Reading.

One unit of preparatory Natural Science includes one term's work in Zoology, and two terms' work in Botany.

Two units of preparatory Natural Science include in addition to the above, one term's work in each of the following: Physiology, Physical Geography, Geology.

One unit of preparatory Physics includes one year of work in the elements of Physics.

One unit of preparatory Chemistry includes one year of work in the elements of Chemistry.

One unit of preparatory General History includes such a study of Ancient, Mediaeval and Modern History as is presented in Myers' General History.

One unit of preparatory Political Science includes one term of such work in Economics as is presented in Laughlin's Political Economy, together with two terms of work in Civil Government, Bryce's American Commonwealth (abridged edition) being used as the text. Three units of preparatory English include English Grammar and Analysis, Elements of Rhetoric, English and American Literature. The test in English will hereafter be given in accordance with the following uniform intercollegiate requirements:

I. READING. The candidate will be required to write a brief essay upon a topic selected by the examiner, assuming such familiarity with the following works as would, on the average, be gained from one careful reading. The books to be read by those entering next year as follows:

Addison's Sir Roger de Coverly Papers, Coleridge's Ancient Mariner, Eliot's Silas Marner, Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, Scott's Ivanhoe, Shakespere's Merchant of Venice and Macbeth, Tennyson's Gareth and Lynette, Lancelot and Elaine, and The Passing of Arthur; Lowell's Vision of Sir Launfal, Carlyle's Essay on Burns, Irving's Life of Goldsmith.

2. STUDY AND PRACTICE. This part of the examination will be upon subject-matter, form and logical structure, and presupposes the candidate's ability to express himself in good English, correct in point of spelling, punctuation, grammar and division into paragraphs. The books prescribed for study and practice are:

Shakespere's Julius Caesar; Milton's L'Allegro, Il Penseroso, Comus and Lycidas; Burke's Speech on Conciliation with America; Macaulay's Essays on Addison and Johnson.

A fair equivalent in each subject for the work covered by each of the above units will be accepted.

#### OTHER ADMISSIONS AND CREDITS.

For admission from other colleges and schools the candidate must present a certificate or pass an examination. If permitted to begin work here it is only tentatively until his admission is regular. Substitutions will always be accepted here for work done elsewhere, on the basis of equivalent amounts. Promotion to higher class standing will be allowed if over half of the work of the preceding year is finished, but it will be a conditional promotion.

All students in the College of Liberal Arts who intend to enter the Law College of John B. Stetson University will be allowed to substitute the Junior year of the Law Course for the Senior year of the College, thus making it possible to complete both the College and Law Courses and receive the respective degrees in five years.

Credits for all work done in the College of Liberal Arts and required for a degree in Engineering, are accepted in the School of Technology. This will enable students who properly arrange their work to obtain degrees in both College and School of Technology in six years.

# Curricula.

# THE CLASSICAL COURSE.

# Leading to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

# FRESHMAN REQUIRED.

Fall Term.	Livy Lysias or Greek, B.	Trigonometry. English, 1. Elocution, 1.
Winter Term.	Tacitus and Terence, Herodotus or Greek, B.	Algebra and Analytical Geometry, English, 2, Elocution, 2,
Spring Term,	Horace. Plato or Greek, B.	Analytical Geometry. English, 3. Elocution, 3.

# SOPHOMORE ELECTIVES.

Fall Term-	Plautus. Demosthenes or Greek, A. German, I. French, I. Spanish, I.	Calculus and Analytics. English, 4. Elocution, 4. Chemistry, 1. Mediaeval History. Colonial History.
Winter Term.	Horace, Epistles. Homer or Greek, A. German, 2. French, 2. Spanish, 2.	Calculus and Analytics. English, 5. Elocution, 5. Chemistry, 2. Modern History. Constitutional History.

# SOPHOMORE ELECTIVES .- Continued.

Spring Term,	Martial. Euripides or Greek, A. German, 3. French, 3. Spanish, 3.	Calculus and Analytics. English, 6. Elocution, 6. Chemistry, 3. Modern History. Civics.
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# JUNIOR ELECTIVES.

Fall Term.	Cicero's Letters, New Test, Greek, German, 4, French, 4, Spanish, 4, Differential Calculus, English History, Colonial History,	Zoology. Chemistry, 4. Physiography. Physics. Surveying. English, 7. Elocution, 7. History of Philosophy.
Winter Term.	Juvenal. Aeschylus. German, 5. French, 5. Spanish, 5. Integral Calculus. Economics. Constitutional History.	Psychology, Ethics, Botany, Chemistry, 5. Mineralogy, Physics, Astronomy, English, 8. Elocution, 8.
Spring Term.	Cicero, Plato, Phaedo, German, 6. French, 6. Spanish, 6. Differential Equations, Economics, Civics.	Biology. Chemistry, 6. Geology. Physics. English, 9. Elocution, 9.

Fall Term.	Pliny. Pindar. German. 10. French, 7. Theory of Equations. History.	Metaphysics. Physiology. Chemistry, 7. Physics. English, 10. Elocution.
Winter Term.	Tacitus, Aristotle, German, 11. French, 8. Theory of Equations, History.	Logic. Histology. Chemistry, 8. Physics. English, 11. Elocution.
Spring Term.	Catullus. Aristophanes. German, 12. French, 9. Advanced Analytics. History.	Pedagogy. Bacteriology. Chemistry, 9. Physics. English, 12. Elocution.

# SENIOR ELECTIVES.

# THE LATIN-SCIENTIFIC COURSE.

Leading to the Degree of Bachelor of Philosophy.

# FRESHMAN REQUIRED.

Fall Term.	Livy. Trigonometry. Chemistry, I.	English, 1. Elocution, 1.
Winter Term.	Terence and Tacitus. Algebra and Analytic Geometry.	Chemistry, 2. English, 2. Elocution, 2.
Spring Term.	Horace. Analytic Geometry. Chemistry, 3.	English, 3. Elocution, 3.

# SOPHOMORE ELECTIVES.

Fall Term.	Plautus. German, I. French, I. Spanish, I. Calculus and Analytics. Physics.	Zoology. Chemistry, 4. Physiography. English, 4. Elocution, 4. Mediaeval History. Colonial History. History of Philosophy.
Winter Term.	Horace, Epistles. German, French. Spanish. Calculus and Analytics. Physics. Astronomy. Psychology.	Ethics. Botany. Chemistry, 5. Mineralogy. English, 5. Elocution, 5. Modern History. Constitutional History.

# SOPHOMORE ELECTIVES .- Continued.

Spring Term.	Martial. German, 3. French, 3. Spanish, 3. Calculus and Analytics. Physics.	Biology. Chemistry, 6, Geology. English, 6, Elocution, 6, Modern History. Civics,
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# JUNIOR ELECTIVES.

Fall Term.	Cicero's Letters. German, 4. French, 4. Spanish, 4. Differential Calculus. Physics. English History.	Metaphysics, Physiology, Chemistry, 7, Physiography, English, 7, Elocution, 7, Colonial History.
Winter Term.	Juvenal. German, 5. French, 5. Spanish, 5. Integral Calculus. Physics. Economics. Logic.	Mineralogy. Chemistry, 8. Histology. Astronomy. English, 8. Elocution, 8. Constitutional History.
Spring Term.	Cicero. German, 6. French, 6. Spanish, 6. Differential Equations. Physics. Economics.	Pedagogy. Geology. Chemistry, 9. Bacteriology. English, 9. Elocution, 9. Civics.

### SENIOR ELECTIVES.

Fall Term.	Pliny. German, 10. French, 7. Theory of Equations. Physics.	Physiology. Chemistry, 10. History. English, 10. Elocution.
Winter Term.	Tacitus. German, 11. French, 8. Theory of Equations. Physics.	Histology. Chemistry, 11. History. English, 11. Elocution.
Spring Term.	Catullus. German, 12, French, 9. Advanced Analytics. Physics.	Bacteriology. Chemistry, 12. History. English, 12. Elocution.

# THE SCIENTIFIC COURSE.

Leading to the Degree of Bachelor of Science,

# FRESHMAN REQUIRED.

Fall Term.	Chemistry, I. Trigonometry. Phsiography.	English, 1. Elocution, 1.
Winter Term.	Chemistry, 2. Algebra and Analytic Geometry.	Mineralogy. English, 2, Elocution, 2,
Spring Term.	Chemistry, 3. Analytic Geometry. Geology.	English, 3. Elocution, 3.

# SOPHOMORE ELECTIVES.

Fall Term.	German. French. Spanish. Latin. Calculus and Analytics. Physics. History of Philosophy.	Chemistry, 4. Zoology. English, 4. Elocution, 4. Mediaeval History. Colonial History.
Winter Term.	German. French. Spanish. Latin. Calculus and Analytics. Physics.	Psychology. Ethics. Chemistry, 5. Botany. English, 5. Elocution, 5. Modern History. Constitutional History.

### SOPHOMORE ELECTIVES .-- Continued.

Spring Term.	German, French. Spanish, Latin, Calculus and Analytics. Physics.	Chemistry, 6. Biology. English, 6 Elocution, 6. Modern History. Civics.	
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### JUNIOR ELECTIVES.

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Fall Term.	German. French. Spanish. Latin. Differential Calculus. Physics. English History.	Metaphysics. Physiology. Chemistry, 7. English, 7. Elocution, 7. Colonial History.
Winter Term.	German. French. Spanish. Latin. Integral Calculus. Physics. Economics.	Logic, Histology. Chemistry, 8. Astronomy. English, 8. Elocution, 8. Constitutional History.
Spring Term.	German, French, Spanish, Latin, Differential Equations, Physics, Economics,	Pedagogy. Bacteriology. Chemistry, 9. English, 9. Elocution, 9. Civics.

Fall Term.	Physics. History. Mathematics. Languages. Elocution.	Metaphysics. Physiology. Zoology. Chemistry. English, 10.
Winter Term,	Physics. History. Mathematics. Languages. Astronomy. Logic.	Histology. Botany. Chemistry. English, 11. Elocution.
Spring Term.	Physics. History. Mathematics. Languages. Elocution.	Pedagogy. Bacteriology. Biology. Chemistry. English, 12.

### SENIOR ELECTIVES.

# Instruction Offered in the College by Departments, 1907-1908.

#### PHILOSOPHY.

### LINCOLN HULLEY, Ph.D., President.

I. THE HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY. The problems of philosophy, philosophy among the Greeks, early cosmogonies, pre-Socratic philosophy, the influence of Plato and Aristotle, the stoics, cynics, cyrenaics, epicureans and other schools, mediaeval and modern philosophy. Fall Term.

2. MODERN PHILOSOPHY. The systems of Kant, Fichte, Hegel, Schelling, Schopenhauer and Hartman in Germany, and of their contemporaries in England. Especial attention will be given to Kant's Critique of Pure Reason, to Hegel's Idealism, to Schopenhauer's pessimism and to modern theistic philosophy. Fall Term, alternating yearly with Course I.

3. PSYCHOLOGY. Introspective and physiological. The object of this course is to put the student in possession of the general facts of sensation, memory, reason, imagination, feeling and will, and to do so in a systematic way. Constant attention, however, is given to the physiological facts that condition and accompany psychical phenomena, and to the methods of mental analysis and laboratory experiment by means of which the facts of the soul's life have been studied. Winter Term, alternating yearly with Course 5.

4. ADVANCED PSYCHOLOGY. Special problems and special investigations are pursued in this course. Psychophysics, pathological psychology, comparative and animal psychology, and questions relating to sensation, perception and volition are among the subjects taken up. Spring Term, alternating yearly with Course 6.

5. ETHICS. The problem of ethics, the history of ethics, the psychical bases of ethics, fundamental ethical concepts, the essential fallacies of some systems of ethics, modern ethical ideas as affected by modern science, by the concept of law, by the principles of Christ and by social progress. Winter Term, alternating yearly with Course 3.

6. APPLIED ETHICS. This course must be preceded by the course in the theory of ethics and aims to discover what theories are actually involved in our social organization, and how ethical theories may be applied to the solution of such questions as those of capital and labor, marriage and divorce, Indians and Negroes and what practical solutions are offered by charity organizations in the great cities. Spring Term, alternating yearly with Course 4.

7. EDUCATION. The history and philosophy of education, educational systems, epoch making ideas, the rise of universities, and popular systems of education, the psychologic foundations of education. Spring Term.

8. PEDAGOGY. This is a course in practical pedagogy, in the study of child psychology, methods of learning and teaching, problems of school management and supervision, the co-ordination of psychological interests in making a curriculum and other vital elements of teaching. Spring Term, alternating yearly with Course 7.

9. METAPHYSICS. An introduction to the subjectmatter and methods of philosophy, involving the concepts of time, space, being, causality, etc., and the influence of these ideas in the history of thought and religion. Fall Term.

IO. THEISM. This is an examination of the arguments on which the belief in God rests. The origin of the idea, the psychological warrant for it, the proofs from history, conscience, and from the ideas of causality, infinity and the absolute and the arguments from force, order, intelligence and Christianity are all examined. Fall Term.

11. LOGIC. This is a course in formal logic based on the presentation of Jevon. Special attention is given to the student's grasp of the facts of logic, the forms and processes, the functions of reason, the norms of thought or categories, and to that practical logic applied and expressed in the sciences. Winter Term.

12. LOGICAL THEORIES. This is a study of the history and theory of logic. Special attention is given to the Aristotelian logic, the Kantian logic, the Hegelian logic and to other theories deserving of study. Winter Term.

Courses 1, 3, 4, 7, 9, and 11 are given one year, and Courses 2, 5, 6, 8, 10 and 12 are given the following year.

#### HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

### G. PRENTICE CARSON, A.M.

I. MEDIAEVAL EUROPE. Early Europe, the Migrations, the Fall of Rome, the Empire of Karl, Dismemberment of Karl's Empire, Feudal Europe, the growth of the Papacy, the principles of Feudalism, Monastic life and ideals, the struggle between the Papacy and the Empire, the growth of cities and mediaeval civilization. Fall Term.

2. THE REFORMATION TO THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. The Renaissance influences, wars of religion, the peace of Augsburg, the counter reformation, Spanish supremacy and decay, the Revolt of the Netherlands, the thirty years' war, French Supremacy and the rise of Russia and Prussia. Winter Term.

3. THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND MODERN TIMES. French Absolutism, Financial Collapse, the States General, the Revolution in Paris, Revolution in the provinces, the wars of Napoleon, the Congress of Vienna, the Revolutions of 1830, 1848 and 1852, the Unification of Germany and Italy, the Balkan States, the expansion of Russia. Spring Term.

4. EARLY ENGLAND. Saxon England, the Norman Conquest, the Great Charter, Germanic ideas, the beginnings of parliament, the revival of learning and the reformation, the Tudor despotism, the Age of Elizabeth. Half course, Fall Term.

5. MODERN ENGLAND. Puritan England, the Stuart period, Cromwell and the Civil War, the restoration, the revolution of 1688 and the Bill of Rights, the Age of Anne, the Georgian period, the Victorian Era, the colonial expansion and naval supremacy of England. Half course, Fall Term.

6. AMERICAN COLONIAL HISTORY. Exploration, discovery, settlement, colonization. The Aborigines, European conditions and ideas and the physical features of the new country. New England, Southern and Middle colonial types. Political, social and religious elements. The growth of charters. Fall Term.

7. THE UNITED STATES. Formation. The colonies, confederation, the critical period, making the Constitution,

organization of the government. The idea of federal supremacy, the idea of the State's rights. Constitutional interpretation, Jeffersonian Democracy, territorial and industrial expansion.

8. THE UNITED STATES. *Middle Period*. Democratic ideals, the Jacksonian era, financial and party issues, Territorial and slavery questions.

9. THE UNITED STATES. *Civil War*. Northern and Southern differences, compromises, constitutional interpretation, the beginning of war, the campaigns of the war.

10. THE UNITED STATES. *Reconstruction*. Theories of reconstruction, methods of reconstruction, normal conditions, the new Union, material prosperity, Territorial growth, new problems.

Courses 7, 8, 9 and 10 are at present given as a single general course in the constitutional history of the United States. Winter Term.

11. AMERICAN CIVICS, 1. The Federal Government. The law making arm, its origin, history, powers and methods of work. The executive arm, its functions, responsibilities and efficiency. The judicial arm, structure and working of the courts and the history of constitutional decisions. Spring Term.

12. AMERICAN CIVICS, 2. The States. Their origin, constitutions and relation to the federal authority. State legislation, finance, politics and relation to local government. Municipal government, party machinery, public opinion. Spring Term.

#### ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY.

#### G. PRENTICE CARSON, A.M.

I. PROBLEMS OF PRODUCTION. Labor and capital, leading industries, modern business methods, trusts, overproduction, labor markets, wages, strikes, trades unions' co-operative schemes, socialism. Minor. Winter Term.

2. PROBLEMS OF FINANCE. Money and Banking. Kinds of money, the theory of money, credit, the theory of banking, the history of money and banking. Bank reserves, loans, clearing houses, crises, the function of Wall street, stocks, bonds, foreign exchange. Minor. Winter Term.

3. PROBLEMS OF DISTRIBUTION. Agents and carriers, history of transportation, means of transportation, railways, State control, the public interest, corners, middle-men, competition, rents and profits. Minor. Spring Term.

4. PROBLEMS OF CONSUMPTION. Supply and demand, consumers and producers, the right of subsistence, the regulation of prices, public rights in strikes, new economic wants, the consumption of wealth, over-production, destruction of wealth. Minor. Spring Term.

### THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

### WILLIAM WATKINS FROST, A.M.

I. PARAGRAPH-WRITING. Class exercises and class criticism of prepared work in this subject. Special emphasis is laid on the correct use of English, on the analysis of a subject, sentence building and originality. Fall Term.

2. THEMES. Description and narration. The study of masterpieces, class criticism and weekly themes in description or narration. Winter Term.

3. THEMES. Exposition and argument. The study of models, class criticism and weekly themes. Spring Term.

4. ENGLISH LITERATURE. A general course in English literature as a preparation for study in special fields. Fall Term.

5. AMERICAN LITERATURE. A general course in American literature. Winter Term.

6. SHAKSPEARE. Rapid outside reading and class discussion of fifteen or more selected comedies, tragedies and historical plays to rouse interest in Shakspeare. Spring Term.

7. CHAUCER. Chiefly the Canterbury tales. A study of early English, of the historical setting of the tales, of the general plan of the whole, and of Chaucer's skill in handling his plots and delineating his characters. Fall Term.

8. SHAKSPEARE. A critical study. Representative plays are used to study Shakspeare's dramatic art, his skill in unfolding a plot, in developing a character, in unifying various sub-plots and in grounding his work in reality. Winter Term.

9. EIGHTEENTH CENTURY LITERATURE. Dryden and the writers of the Restoration. Swift, Pope, Addison and

the writers of the Age of Anne. Johnson, Goldsmith, Gray, Collins and the writers precedent to the French Revolution, Spring Term.

10. THE ROMANTIC MOVEMENT. Chiefly Wordsworth and Coleridge. Collateral reading and study of Southey, Byron, Shelley, Keats. Fall Term.

II. THE TECHNIQUE OF THE NOVEL. Special study of Jane Austen, Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, George Eliot, Meredith and Hawthorne. Winter Term.

12. THE VICTORIAN POETS. Special study will be given to Browning and Tennyson. Spring Term.

Courses 7, 8 and 9 will be given in 1907-08. Courses 10, 11 and 12 were given in 1906-07.

#### THE LATIN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

### EDWIN G. BALDWIN, A.M.

The following courses are required of all students in the Freshman year of the Classical and Latin-Scientific courses:

I. Livy, Books XXI and XXII (selections); Grammar and Composition based on the text; Sight Reading. Fall Term.

2. Terence, one comedy; Tacitus, Agricola or Germania; origin and development of Roman Comedy; Antiquities of the Roman Stage; translation of easy narrative passages into Latin. Winter Term.

3. Horace, Odes and Epodes; Outline History of Roman Literature; Latin Composition continued. Spring Term.

The following courses are elective for students of the Sophomore, Junior and Senior years, and are arranged in a triennial rotation.

To be given in 1907-08:

4. Pliny, Letters; Quintilian. The selections will be made the basis of studies in Roman private life, education, and literary criticism. Fall Term.

5. Tacitus, Annals I-VI. Special study of the life of Tiberius, based on Tacitus, Suetonious and Paterculus. Winter Term.

6. Catullus, Tibullus and Propertius (selections). A rapid reading course. Roman Elegy. Spring Term.

To be given in 1908-09:

7. Cicero's Letters. The selections will illustrate the political history of the period, which will be studied in detail. Fall Term.

8. Juvenal, Satires. Development of Roman Satire; reading of the ancient "Lives" of Juvenal. Winter Term.

9. Cicero, De Officiis, Book III. Collateral reading of assigned passages; special lectures on Roman Philosophy. Spring Term.

To be given in 1909-10.

10. Plautus, Selected Comedies. Early Prosody and Syntax; study of the origin and development of Roman Comedy. Reports and papers, by class, on the Roman stage and presentation of plays. Fall Term.

11. Horace, Epistles. Study of the poetical epistle in Roman literature; readings from the fragments of Lucullus, as found in Merrill's Fragments, with short extracts from Ovid's Tristia and Ex Ponto, and references to later epistolography. Winter Term.

12. Martial, Epigrams. Development of the Epigram, its place and scope in literature; with additional readings from Seneca's Epigrams (Teubner's text) and Ansonius' Epigrammata (Teubner). Lectures, with special reports. Spring Term.

Incidentally the students receive instruction in Roman history, customs and civilization. Students who desire advanced work in Latin Composition may arrange to have weekly exercises in connection with any of the elective courses.

### THE GREEK LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

### CHARLES S. FARRISS, A.B., D.D.

Attention is given in this department to rendering into idiomatic English the different texts studied, the proper mastery and inductive classification of their syntax, a proper appreciation of the style and content of each author, the idiomatic peculiarities of each, the place of the Greek people, civilization, art and literature in history. Much attention is also given to sight reading. Courses 4 to 14 come in three cycles—4, 5, 6 in 1908-09; 7, 8, 9 in 1906-07; 10, 11, 12 in 1907-08.

I. LYSIAS. Selected orations; practice in the writing of Greek; familiar lectures on Greek history. The style of Lysias is contrasted with that of the orators of the best period of Athenian oratory as also with that of the great orators of history. He is also carried into a close consideration of the legal procedure of the time, the court practice compared, in a limited way, to that of other nations at different times.

2. HERODOTUS. The sixth and seventh books of Herodotus are used. Attention is directed to giving Herodotus his proper place as a historian. His method is compared with that of Thucydides and with that of the modern treatment of historical subject-matter. The stirring events of the Persian invasion of Greece are studied closely, and the attempt is made to lead the student himself into an appreciation of what the failure of the Persians to finally subjugate Greece meant for Europe.

3. PLATO'S APOLOGY AND CRITO. The work in this course concerns itself in the first place with the place of Socrates in Greek philosophy, the eminent service rendered by him to philosophy, ethics and knowledge, in his dialectic defeat of the sophists of the fifth century. The Platonic doctrine of "ideas" is also brought out, the literary style of Plato is considered in detail, and the differences between the philosophical, historical and oratorical styles are distinguished.

In all of the above courses there is much sight reading, besides rendering of English into Greek regularly, and a constant criticism of Greek syntax.

4. DEMOSTHENES. Selected orations. A course in the De Corona will be offered this year. The greatest oration of the greatest orator is carefully read, and familiar historical lectures supplement it so as to acquaint the student definitely with the pre-eminent service rendered Athens by the masterly oratory of Demosthenes.

5. HOMER. Odyssey, twelve books. This course is given almost wholly to translate the Odyssey. In order to accomplish so much in a short time, much sight reading is necessary.

6. EURIPIDES. It is the purpose of this course to read two plays, and give to Euripides his place among the

Athenian dramatists and the dramatists of all time. Constant attention will be paid to the origin of the drama, what the drama meant to the Greek people as a whole and to the Athenians in particular. The method of dramatic presentation will be considered in detail, and Euripides will be contrasted with his great rivals, Æschylus and Sophocles.

7. NEW TESTAMENT GREEK. A large portion of the New Testament will be read. It will be criticised from the standpoint of Attic Greek of the best period, its Hebraisms distinguished; as also the comparative Greek purity of the different writers.

8. ÆSCHYLUS AND SOPHOCLES. One play from each of these great tragedians will be read. Their relative position in the history of the drama will be considered. Differences in Greek theology recurrent in the plays will be noted, as also the differences in their dramatic and literary styles. Lectures will be given on the origin and history of the Athenian drama, and on the Greek theatre.

9. PLATO. Phaedo. The study of Plato will be resumed where it was left off in the study of the Apology and the Crito. The Socratic and Platonic argument for the immortality of the soul will be read and criticised, and an attempt made to relate it to other attempts of the kind. The transcendentalism of Plato will be considered at some length, and differences between him and other philosophers, especially his pupil, Aristotle, will be noted.

10. PINDAR. In this class the student is introduced to the lyric period, and the beautiful odes of Pindar are made the basis for this study. Pindar being inseparable from the Greek athletics, the attempt is made, in connection with the study of his Pythian and Olympic odes especially, to make intelligible the relationship of the athletic contests to the Greek life, social, political and religious. The poetic style of Pindar is criticised and his place among the Greek poets and the poets of all ages is sought.

II. ARISTOTLE. Constitution of Athens. The text based on the manuscript discovered in 1894 will be used, and a more or less technical study of what constituted the real political constitution of the Athenian State will be pursued. Criticism will be made of erroneous conclusions in reference to this matter, as existing prior to the discovery of the above named manuscript. 12. ARISTOPHANES. Two plays will be read. The rise of Greek comedy, its separation into the early, the middle and later comedy will be considered. The power exercised over the Athenian people by the frequent presentation of comedy, with its social, political and religious content will be pointed out. Its place in literature will be considered and criticised from both the ancient and modern standpoint.

13. PLATO, Timaeus. This difficult Greek will be made the text for a sermon, in which the Greek physicists will be studied, and arrangements may be made to carry the study into other terms.

14. COURSE OF RAPID READING IN THE GREEK HIS-TORIANS. This will consist of extensive reading in Herodotus and Thucydides. It will be the purpose of the instructor to cover as much ground as possible within the term, and special arrangements may be made for separate meetings of the class for sight reading and reading by different students appointed from time to time.

#### Elementary Greek in College.

Frequently the student desires to change his course to the classical. Opportunity is offered such students to do this by taking two years of elementary Greek. He covers within the two years the course embraced within the three years of the Academy. (See Academic Department.)

#### THE GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

### ELIZA JOHNSTON MARTIN, Sc.M.

The following courses are offered in German:

I. Elementary course in German. Text-book required: Becker's Elements of German. Fall Term.

2. Elementary German. Grammar continued, composition, reading. Easy German Stories, Vol. I, by Allen and Batt. Winter Term.

3. Intermediate German. A continuation of Course 2, devoted to inductive reading of modern prose. Spring Term.

German Stories Vol. II used as text,

4. History of German Literature. Selections from modern novelists. A brief survey of the writers from the earliest times to the present. Reading in class of Keller's Bilder. Conversation in German on the subject-matter of .

the text; oral and writen summaries of assigned work outside the class-room. Fall Term.

5. Lessing's Minna von Barnhelm and Emilia Galotti. Study of Lessing's life and place, both as critic and as dramatist, in the development of the German literature. The composition work will consist of the rendering of outlines of the literature read in class, and of themes. History of German Literature, continued from Course IV. Winter Term.

6. Goethe's Hermann und Dorothea, or his Dichtung und Wahrheit. A study of the life and work of the author; written and oral reports; conversational reviews. History of German Literature, continued from Course IV. Spring Term.

To be given in 1907-8:

10. Thirteenth Century Prose. This course is devoted to the reading of the principal works of Tieck, Fouque, Hoffmann, Eichendorf, Kleist and other prose writers of this century. Fall Term.

11. Modern German Drama. A rapid reading course presupposing a thorough knowledge of German grammar, Texts: Sudermann's "Heimat," "Frau Sorge," Hauptmann's "Dass Friedensfest," "Die Versunkene Glocke." Winter Term.

12. Goethe's Faust. Study of Goethe's life and place, both as critic and as dramatist, in the development of the German literature. The composition work will consist of the rendering of outlines of the literature read in class, and of themes. Spring Term.

To be given in 1908-1909.

7. Schiller's Wallenstein will be read in class. Discussion of the political and social background of the picture presented in this trilogy accompanies the reading of the text. Fall Term.

8. Heine's Prose and Lyrics. This is a course intended to acquaint the student with the works of one of the greatest of German lyrists. Text book used, Heine's "Die Harzreise." Winter Term.

9. Kleist and Grillparzer. A study of the masterpieces of two great dramatists; a comparison in style of the Prussian and Austrian poets in their respective dramas, "Prinz von Homburg" and "Sappho." Spring Term.

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#### THE FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

### MRS. ANNA MAE VOORHIS, A.B.

I. LANGUELLIER AND MONSANTO. The "Practical French Course" by these authors is used as a basis for the elements of French. Fall Term.

2. INTERMEDIATE FRENCH. This course continues Course I, giving attention to regular verbs, and requiring daily exercises in composition and conversation. Winter Term.

3. GUERBER. Fairy Tales taken from Guerber's "Contes et Legendes" are used. The class is drilled on irregular verbs, and is given more difficult lessons in conversational French. Spring Term.

4. FORTIER. "Sept Grands Auteurs," by Fortier, is used, and grammar is continued with reference to French letter writing. Weekly compositions in French are required. Fall Term.

5. RACINE. "Andromaque" and "Athalie." The grammar is reviewed one day each week. Conversational French and composition work continue. Winter Term.

6. FRENCH POETRY. Selected portions are read to illustrate the best types of French poetry. Spring Term.

7. VOLTAIRE. The best of Voltaire's prose is selected. Davies' Elementary "Scientific French Reader" also is used. Abstracts are required weekly in French. Fall Term.

8. PARIS. This author's "Extraits de la Chanson de Roland" is used, together with B. L. Bowen's "First Scientific French Reader." Historical abstracts are required in connection with the work. Winter Term.

9. FRENCH PROSE. This is studied in Herdler's "Scientific French Reader." Abstracts are required. Spring Term.

10. MOLIERE. Selected portions of this author will be read, and the distinctive elements of Moliere's genius will be emphasized. Fall Term.

II. CORNEILLE. Selected portions of Corneille's work will be read and carefully criticised. Winter Term.

12. HUGO. Several of the best works of Hugo will be read, and the literary strength of the author analyzed.

Courses 7, 8 and 9 will be given in 1907-08; Courses 10, 11 and 12 were given in 1906-07.

### MATHEMATICS AND ASTRONOMY.

J. ARCHIE SMITH, M.S., Sc.D.

I. TRIGONOMETRY. The elements of plane and spherical Trigonometry are both included in this course. Fall Term.

2. ALGEBRA AND ANALYTIC GEOMETRY. The two are taken together and studied in their relations. They include series, undetermined coefficients, loci, derivatives, and the theory of equations. Winter Term.

3. ANALYTIC GEOMETRY. An elementary study of lines of the first and second degree by means of Cartesian and polar co-ordinates, and a limited introduction to higher plane curves. Spring Term.

Courses 1, 2 and 3 must be taken in the above order.

4. DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS and its application to analytics and mechanics. Fall Term.

5. Course 4 Continued and Elementary Integral Calculus Begun. Winter Term.

6. INTEGRAL CALCULUS and its application to analytics and mechanics. Spring Term.

7. ADVANCED DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS. Including work in asymptotes, curvature, evolutes, involutes, osculation, roulettes, Jacobians and applications to motion and machinery. Fall Term.

8. ADVANCED INTEGRAL CALCULUS. Including definite integrals, simple and multiple gamma functions, beta functions, lengths of curves, areas of surfaces, volumes, centers of gravity, line, surface and space integrals, elliptic integrals, continuous applications to mechanics. Winter Term.

9. DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS. A short course in ordinary differential equations and applications to mechanics and physics. Spring Term.

IO. THEORY OF EQUATIONS. An elementary course, including general properties of equations, transformations, reciprocal and binomial equations, various volutions of cubics and quartics, properties of symmetric functions of roots, the complex variable, proofs of the fundamental theorem of algebra. Fall Term.

II. THEORY OF EQUATIONS. An advanced course, including determinants, elimination, covariants and invariants, transformations, theory of substitutions and groups. Winter Term.

Courses 10 and 11 together will usually cover a year's work, five hours per day.

12. ADVANCED ANALYTICS. Including work in trilinear co-ordinates, tangential equations, contact of lines, similar figures, envelopes, projection, homographic division, reciprocal polars, conic invariants and covariants. Spring Term.

13. SURVEYING. A general course in chain surveying, measuring distances, angles, the use of instruments, the running of levels, determining heights, with practical field work and problems. Fall Term.

Courses 7, 8 and 9 are scheduled for 1907-08; Courses 10, 11 and 12 are scheduled for 1908-09.

14. ASTRONOMY. A small amount of descriptive astronomy belongs to the course. It is chiefly mathematical. It discusses the earth's relations to the solar system, and the masses, motions and orbits of each planet; the causes and consequences of the earth's motions, the theories of comets, meteors and nebulae. Winter Term.

#### PHYSICS AND MECHANICS.

### GEORGE COOPER STALEY, A.B.

I. GENERAL PHYSICS. Mechanics of Solids, Mechanics of Fluids and Heat. Text: Hastings & Beach's General Physics. Three times per week during the Fall Term.

2. GENERAL PHYSICS. Heat, Electricity and Magnetism. Text: Hastings & Beach's General Physics. Three times per week during the winter term.

3. GENERAL PHYSICS. Sound and Light. Text: Hastings & Beach's General Physics. Three times per week during the Spring Term.

4. LABORATORY COURSE IN PHYSICS. A course in experimental physics upon the subjects of Course 1. Two afternoons per week during the Fall Term.

5. LABORATORY COURSE IN PHYSICS. A course in experimental physics upon the subjects of Course 2. Two afternoons per week during the Winter Term.

6. LABORATORY COURSE IN PHYSICS. A course in experimental physics upon the subjects of Course 3. Two afternoons per week during the Spring Term.

7. ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM. An advanced course in electricity and magnetism, with laboratory experiments. Five periods per week during the Fall Term.

8. ELECTROLYSIS. Electrochemistry, with laboratory experiments. Five periods per week during the Winter Term.

9. ELECTROMAGNETIC WAVES. An outline of the Electromagnetic Theory of Light and Wireless Telegraphy, with laboratory experiments. Five periods per week during the Spring Term.

Prerequisites: Courses I to 6 must be preceded by Entrance Physics and Algebra and Geometry. Courses 7 to 9 must be preceded by Courses I to 6.

#### CHEMISTRY-GENERAL AND SPECIAL.

### EDWIN G. PIERCE, Ph.B.

I. GENERAL CHEMISTRY. The course begins with the fundamental elements, compounds and processes. It treats the nature, history, physical and chemical properties of nonmetallic substances and the action of common reagents on each. Lectures on the theory of solutions and the applications of the theory of dissociation to chemical reactions. Fall Term.

2. INORGANIC CHEMISTRY. The metallic elements and their compounds. This and the preceding course aim to fix in mind the general facts of elementary Chemistry. Attention is given to an elaborated system of principles rather than to crowding a mass of facts into the mind. Winter Term.

3. QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS I. This course aims to ground the student in the analytical processes of Qualitative Analysis and in the application of them. Spring Term.

4. QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS II. This course is Qualitative Analysis applied to the separation and recognition of inorganic substances in solution. Fall Term.

5. QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS I. A study of methods. The balance, titration, incineration of filters, dessication and general methods of calculation. Gravimetric determination of the percentage composition of compounds. Winter Term.

6. QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS II. Methods of volumetric

analysis. Acids, alkalis, oxidation and reduction. Applications of gravimetric and volumetric methods to commercial processes; for example, the determination of nitrogen, potash, ammonia and phosphoric acid in phosphate rocks and soils; determination of carbon in iron and steel; investigation of alkalies and alkaline earths. Spring Term.

7. ORGANIC ANALYSIS I. Applications of Quantitative analysis to organic chemistry. Fractionating, steam distillation, and other laboratory methods of organic analysis. Aliphatic series, saturated hydrocarbons, homology, structure and valence. Alcohols, halides, ethers, etc. Fall Term.

8. ORGANIC ANALYSIS II. Aromatic series. Investigation of chain structures. Benzine, aromatic hydro-carbons, sulpho-derivatives, orientation. Heterocyclic compounds, alkaloids and albumins. The application of organic analysis. Winter Term.

9. SANITARY CHEMISTRY. Qualitative and quantitative analysis of air, water, food, butter, milk, bread, flour; baking powders and disinfectants. Spring Term.

IO. PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY. Determination of specific gravities melting and boiling points, and vapor densities. The theory of the determination of molecular weights, and physico-chemical measurements. Fall Term.

11. AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY. Definite problems in agricultural chemistry will be taken up, including the analysis of soils, and a study of the composition and use of fertilizers. Winter Term.

12. INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY. Preparations of inorganic salts, commercial products, dyes and printing, coal gas, fermentation, bleaching and commercial ores. Spring Term.

#### THE BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES.

### JOHN F. BAERECKE, Ph.D., M.D.

In all the sciences except Astronomy, laboratory methods are daily emphasized. The University owns twelve laboratories, a costly museum and a large, choice collection of books of recent date. The courses are arranged in the order in which they should be elected to most advantage.

I. ZOOLOGY. General elementary field zoology. Vertebrate and invertebrate zoology. Besides a study of the

general divisions of the subject, the life history, habits, classification and distribution of many common animals will be taught, and there will be dissections of typical forms. A comparative study of special organs. Fall Term.

2. BOTANY. This subject is taught by text-book, field exercise, plant analysis and daily lectures. It embraces plant structure, physiology, growth and reproduction. There is drill in analyzing, classifying, recording and preserving specimens, but constant emphasis is put on the physiology and life of plants. Special forms of vegetable growth, the flora especially of Florida, and the cultivation and uses of plants are included in the study. Winter Term.

3. BIOLOGY. This is a general study of the biological principles underlying zoology, anatomy, botany, physiology and bacteriology. It deals with the general classification of the biological sciences, with the morphology and physiology of the cell, and the theories of cell development. Spring Term.

4. PHYSIOLOGY. An advanced study of the parts, structure and functions of the body. Attention is given to the composition of foods, laws of health and the effects of stimulants and narcotics. Suggestions are constantly made as to poisons and their antidotes, the care of the sick, disinfection and sanitation. Charts, manikin and skeleton and other materials are used. Fall Term.

5. HUMAN HISTOLOGY. Instruction in histological technique, including methods of fixing, hardening, staining and sectioning. The work involves a study of the cell, and elementary tissues chiefly. It will teach the normal appearance and texture of organs and the variations of special rissues. Winter Term.

6. BACTERIOLOGY. The laboratory contains incubators, sterilizers and a preparation table, and powerful microscopes. The class is trained in the preparation of culturemedia, aerobic and anaerobic cultures, fermentation processes and other methods. The student may conduct the work along the line of medicine or agriculture. Spring Term.

#### GEOLOGICAL SCIENCES.

### JOHN F. BAERECKE, Ph.D., M.D.

I. PHYSIOGRAPHY. This course presumes foundation work in most of the inorganic sciences. It includes the earth's surface features and their significance; the atmosphere and the elements of meteorology; the ocean currents and tides, and their physical and commercial importance. Fall Term.

2. MINERALOGY. This course embraces the composition and structure of rocks and minerals. The student is required to analyze many specimens, and is made familiar with the processes of analysis, forms of crystallization and the commonest natural compounds. Winter Term.

3. GEOLOGY. Lithological, structural, dynamic and historical Geology. This is an advanced course. A large geological museum adjoins the class-room. Rocks and minerals are handled in class, and their place in nature is explained. The structure of the earth in its present form, the theory of its evolution and the forces at work on it are considered. Spring Term.

#### PUBLIC SPEAKING.

### A. L. L. SUHRIE, Ph.B., M.E.

Those desiring to pursue a course in elocution and oratory are strongly recommended to lay a broad foundation for the work in matters closely related. They are urged to take a course in physical culture, for much depends on the student's physical personality. They should take as much work in the Department of English as possible, the more the better. Next to the above subjects psychology holds first place, for interpretation follows laws of thought. The student should supplement the work of the course by a good deal of exercise in singing, in conversation, in the practice of speaking and impersonating when alone, and in the study of men in the pulpit, on the platform, in the courthouse, in social life, not so much for the purpose of criticising as to learn.

Public speaking is not the artificial thing that elocution once was. It does not consist of mannerisms, superficial pantomime and grimaces, in pretty gestures and childish

mimicry. It is the natural and normal expression of thought in the most impressive and pleasing manner. The course given below runs through the entire four years of a College course, and correlated as it is with the classics, mathematics, sciences and other subjects of a College course, it is given under ideal conditions.

I. VOCAL EXPRESSION. Physical culture, voice building, voice quality, force, stress, pitch, rate of delivery, inflection, emphasis and accent. Fall Term.

2. PUBLIC READING. Clear enunciation, correct pronunciation, sympathetic grasp of the content and impressive rendering. Practice in Bible and hymn reading. The aim is to produce natural readers, not artificial ones. Winter Term.

3. DRAMATIC INTERPRETATION. Practice in strongly visualizing the subject-matter, and practice in gesture and vocal interpretation of dramatic literature. Spring Term.

4. ORAL DEBATES. Practice in the preparation of one's matter in stating a question, in presenting an argument. Modes of proof, attack and defense, the burden of proof. The art, not merely the theory, is the aim. Fall Term.

5. EXTEMPORANEOUS SPEAKING. Practice in quick analysis of a subject, in methods of marshalling resources, in the skillful choice of words in thinking on one's feet and in self-possession before an audience. Winter Term.

6. ORATIONS. The study of great orators and their methods. Oral work in forensic, pulpit and platform oratory. Practice in the delivery of original orations. Spring Term.

Courses 4, 5 and 6 are supplemented by the work of three vigorous literary societies.

7. RECITAL WORK IN SHAKSPEARE. The principles of dramatic expression, the dramatic reading of Shakspeare by the teacher, practice by the student in selected passages. This course is connected with the annual rendering of a College play. Fall Term.

8. RECITAL WORK IN THE POETS. Winter Term.

9. SPECIAL WORK. Spring Term.

Full credit will be given for the work in Elocution, but the above courses require only a fraction of the time of full courses, hence it will take more than one course to make a full credit.

#### PHYSICAL CULTURE AND ATHLETICS.

The University provides facilities for all sorts of exercise which is open to all the school. It has a gymnasium, one hundred by forty feet equipped with baths and lockers, the gift of Mr. Stetson, liberally fitted up with apparatus, the gift of Mr. Sampson. It also owns a large enclosed athletic field. Its equipment includes an open air quartermile running track, tennis courts, football gridiron, baseball diamond, and all the necessary apparatus for track, field and indoor athletics. The University is in no sense a military school, but it owns seventy-five guns for the use of students who wish military drill. The University physician for men, John F. Baerecke, M. D., will give, for a fee, physical tests and medical advice as to suitable exercise to any young man who wishes it. Mrs. Vida Baerecke, M.D., the University physician for women, will do the same for women.

Being located in the land of blue skies, summer recreations run through the winter. Baseball begins the first week of January. Every encouragement is given to exercise in the open air. There are nearby opportunities for golf, and the shell roads for miles about DeLand, and the bridle paths through the pine woods furnish excellent opportunities for bicycling, riding and driving. Blue Lake, one and one-half miles east; Lake Winnemisset, three miles southeast, and the St. Johns river four miles west, are used for sailing, rowing, swimming and fishing. Excellent hunting is near, but is limited to Saturdays.

I. CALISTHENICS. This is required of the Seventh and Eighth grades in the University Grammar School. It is designed to promote health and grace, and to be corrective of bad habits, such as stooping shoulders, inperfect breathing, careless sitting, standing and walking.

2. PHYSICAL CULTURE. This is a prescribed course for Normal students as a part of their Technical Training. It is required also of all sub-collegiate residents of Chaudoin Hall who are under twenty-one years of age. It is open to College women. The work consists of free hand and free standing exercises, in club swinging, dumb bell and wand movements, and various tactics.

3. GYMNASTICS. Facilities are furnished volunteer classes for exercise in club swinging, rope and pole climbing, the pulling of chest weights, the use of finger pulleys, horizontal wrist pulleys, the back pulley quarter circle, intercostal pulleys, horizontal bars, parallel bars, and in the use of vaulting horse and buck.

4. ATHLETICS. Football, baseball and basketball are included under this head. The Stetson students maintain two strong football teams, with enough regular substitutes for a third team; also two baseball teams and three basketball teams. They have reached a high standard of efficiency in all their athletic work.

5. OUTDOOR RECREATION. Tennis is played every day. Match games and tournaments are arranged by the players. Bicycling is a favorite exercise because of the excellent roads. The University provides a number of sheds for the care of the wheels. The golf grounds of the "College Arms" are available for students. Aquatic sports—swimming, boating and fishing, are near and are greatly enjoyed.

 INDOOR ATHLETICS. Provision is made for contests on horizontal bars, parallel bars and flying rings; for tumbling, vaulting, jumping.

7. TRACK EVENTS. These include short and long distance running, hurdling, bicycling and relay races. The events are contested by classes and schools in the University in preparation for intercollegiate meets.

8. FIELD SPORTS. These include the hammer throwing, shot putting, pole vaulting, high jumping, broad jumping and discus throwing.

9. LECTURES. A course of lectures is given during the year on Anatomy, Physiology, Hygiene, Athletics, Gymnastics, Training, Outdoor Sports, the Principles of Physical Culture and the Place of Athletics in a Student's Education. These lectures will cover such points as the body, its functions, its diseases, its development, exercise, food, rest, air, cleanliness, moral and physical; recreation, the influence of narcotics and stimulants, normal living and the care and upbuilding of one's health.

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# College of Law.

## FACULTY.

LINCOLN HULLEY, A.M., Ph.D., President,

# ALBERT J. FARRAH, A.M., LL.B., Dean, and Professor of Law.

# LOUIS C. MASSEY, A.M.,

Professor of Florida Pleading and Practice and Judge of the Practice Court.

# HENRY C. HILL, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law.

#### GENERAL STATEMENT.

The College of Law was opened in October, 1900, and its growth from the beginning has been marked. It is the purpose of the College to prepare students to practice law. In carrying out this purpose, it is sought not merely to familiarize the student with certain rules of law, but also to develop a legal mind and to train him in the art of legal reasoning.

#### THE DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

During the first two years the College occupied rooms in Elizabeth Hall. These quarters were necessarily cramped and entirely inadequate to the needs of the rapidly growing work. In October, 1902, the new Science Hall, a beautiful brick building two hundred feet long, eighty feet deep and three stories high, was opened. The style of the building is of the Spanish Renaissance, with low, nearly flat roof, the brick walls being finished in grey stucco. The entire south half of its third floor is given up to the College of Law. This provides two large lecture-rooms, a

### College of Law.

room for the Library, a Practice Court-room, the Dean's office and a hall for the Kent Club, the law debating society, thus furnishing ample room for the College of Law and giving it a home second to none in the South.

# DIRECTIONS TO CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION.

The candidate should first apply to the Dean of the College of Law, at his office in Science Hall, for admission. He will then be registered as a student and full directions will be given him.

# REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

Applicants for admission to the Junior class must be at least nineteen years of age, and to the Senior class twenty. Graduates or matriculates of colleges, and students who have completed an academic course satisfactory to the Faculty, will be admitted to the College of Law without examination as to preliminary requirements and may become candidates for a degree. Other applicants, if candidates for a degree, must give satisfactory evidence of educational qualifications sufficient to enable them to pursue successfully the study of law.

#### ADMISSION TO ADVANCED STANDING.

The following persons will be admitted to the Senior class without examination :

I. Attorneys-at-law in good standing from any State.

2. Persons who present proper certificates of having completed in another law school of good standing the equiv-. alent of one year's work in this institution. Other applicants for advanced standing must pass an examination on the subjects of the Junior year.

Attorneys-at-law will be admitted to the Senior class only upon the presentation of a certificate from the judge in whose court they were admitted, to the effect that they have passed a satisfactory examination in all subjects covered in the Junior year of this Law School. Other applicants for advanced standing, not presenting law school certificates, must show to the satisfaction of the Dean of the College of Law, by certificate or affidavit, that they have devoted their

time *exclusively* to the study of law for *at least twelve months* under the direction of a competent instructor, as a condition precedent to taking the examination for advanced standing.

### ADMISSION OF SPECIAL STUDENTS.

Persons who are unable to comply with the above requirements are allowed to become special students, with the privilege of pursuing a selected course of study, but without the privilege of being enrolled as candidates for a degree. They are permitted, under the guidance of the Dean, to select such subjects from the different courses as they are able to pursue with profit to themselves.

A like privilege is extended to all other persons desiring to take only certain courses offered in the College of Law.

#### EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION.

In the fall of 1907 examinations for admission will be held in the Law building, September 23rd and 24th, beginning at nine o'clock in the morning and at two o'clock in the afternoon of each day. The examinations on the first day will have reference to general education. The examinations on the other days will have reference to legal education, and will be confined to candidates for advanced standing. Applicants for advanced standing, unless exempt from the preliminary requirements, should be present at both of these examinations. Candidates should aim to present themselves on these days, as they are expected to be in attendance on the first day of the term, at which time the regular course of instruction will begin. No examinations for advanced standing will be given after the first month of the Fall Term.

#### METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.

There are three distinct methods of instruction used by law schools, namely: The lecture system, the text-book system and the case system. The work will not be confined to any one system. Realizing that each of these methods has in it elements of good, the Faculty will endeavor to combine in the course the good features of all.

#### College of Law.

# COURSE OF STUDY.

The course of study is a graded one, and covers a period of two years of thirty-three weeks each. The college year is divided into three terms, the Fall and Winter Terms of twelve weeks each and the Spring Term of nine weeks. The following is a statement of the subjects upon which instruction is given, the time given to each subject and the methods used:

#### Junior Year.

CONTRACTS. Four hours a week for the Fall and Winter Terms. Text-book and cases. Professor Farrah.

CRIMINAL LAW. Three hours a week for the Fall Term. Text-book accompanied by oral exposition. Professor Hill.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS. Three hours a week for the Fall Term. Text-book accompanied by oral exposition. Professor Hill.

BLACKSTONE. Parts of Books I, II and III. Five hours a week for the Fall Term. Professor Hill.

TORTS. Four hours a week for the Winter Term. Text book accompanied by oral exposition. Professor Hill.

AGENCY. Three hours a week for the Winter Term. Text-book and cases. Professor Farrah.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE. Three hours a week for the Winter Term. Text-book accompanied by oral exposition. Professor Hill.

PERSONAL PROPERTY AND SALES. Four hours a week for the Spring Term. Text-book accompanied by oral exposition. Professor Farrah.

BAILMENTS AND CARRIERS. Three hours a week for the Spring Term. Text-book and cases. Professor Hill.

COMMON LAW PLEADING. Four hours a week for the Spring Term. Text-book accompanied by oral exposition. Professor Hill.

EQUITY JURISPRUDENCE. Five hours a week for the Spring Term. Lectures, cases and quizzes. Professor Farrah.

#### Senior Year.

EVIDENCE. Three hours a week for the Fall Term. Text-book and cases. Professor Farrah.

EQUITY PLEADING. Three hours a week for the Fall Term. Text-book accompanied by oral exposition. Professor Farrah.

EQUITY JURISPRUDENCE. Three hours a week for Fall Term. Lectures, cases and guizzes. Professor Farrah.

REAL PROPERTY. Three hours a week for the Winter Term. Text-book and cases. Professor Hill.

FLORIDA PLEADING AND PRACTICE AND GENERAL PRAC-TICE. Two hours a week for the Fall, Winter and Spring Terms. Lectures and text-book, quizzes. Professor Massey.

BILLS AND NOTES. Three hours a week for the Winter Term. Text-book and cases. Professor Hill.

PRIVATE CORPORATIONS. Three hours a week for the Fall Term. Text-book accompanied by oral exposition. Professor Farrah.

JURISDICTION OF UNITED STATES COURTS. One hour a week for the Winter Term. Lectures and quizzes. Professor Farrah.

PRACTICE COURT. One hour a week for the Winter and Spring Terms. Professor Massey.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW. Four hours a week for the Winter Term. Text-book and cases. Professor Hill.

PARTNERSHIP. Three hours a week for the Winter Term. Text-book and cases. Professor Farrah.

DAMAGES. Three hours a week for the Spring Term. Lectures, cases and quizzes. Professor Farrah.

PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW. Three hours a week for the Spring Term. Text-book accompanied by oral exposition. Professor Hill.

WILLS AND ADMINISTRATION. Three hours a week for the Spring Term. Lectures, cases and quizzes. Professor Hill.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS. Two hours a week for the Spring Term. Text-book accompanied by oral exposition. Professor Farrah.

All Florida students are required to prepare such parts of the statutes of Florida relating to each of the above subjects as shall be designated by the Faculty.

#### College of Law.

To meet the needs of such students as desire to begin the study of law and who have not had the opportunities for preparing themselves fully for this work, a special course covering a period of three years has been arranged. In connection with the regular work in the Law Course, the student is required to take three years of work in Academy English and two years of work in Academy Mathematics.

#### EXAMINATIONS.

It is the desire of the Faculty to characterize the work of the College of Law by its completeness and thoroughness. As one means to this end, two days are set apart at the close of each term for the examination of all students upon the work of that term. The examinations are in writing and are rigid and searching, and are final as to the work of that term.

## THE PRACTICE COURT.

A well organized Practice Court will be a regular feature of the course in the Senior year, and the work in it will be emphasized. Beginning with the Winter Term, weekly sessions of the Court will be held, over which the Judge of the Practice Court will preside. The object of the course in the Practice Court is to give the students practical instruction in pleading and practice at law and in equity and actual experience in the preparation and trial of cases, thus removing the main objection raised to law school training, that it is theoretical and not practical. The work in the Practice Court is divided into three classes of cases.

FIRST. Cases arising upon statements of fact prepared and assigned to the students, upon which they are to issue, serve and return process, prepare pleadings and bring the cause to an issue on a question of law. The case is first heard on the pleadings and the questions arising thereon are argued and disposed of. At the second hearing, after the pleadings have been approved, the case is argued and decided on the questions of law involved, the facts being admitted.

SECOND. In the second class, actual controversies are arranged and assigned for trial as issues of fact. The students are here required to issue the proper process and prepare and file the pleadings necessary to produce an issue of fact. They then subpoend the witnesses, impanel the jury, examine and cross-examine the witnesses and argue the case to the court and jury.

THIRD. In this class, the necessary papers are prepared to bring the case before the Supreme Court for review, and the legal questions arising in the lower court are argued and decided.

## LAW LIBRARY.

Through the generosity of the bar of Florida the College of Law was enabled to begin its career with a good working Library, including the reports of the Florida Supreme Court, the United States Supreme Court, the American Decisions, the American Reports and American State Reports, the Digests and Statutes of the State and the United States, and many of the leading text-books and books of reference. Since the year 1900, the reprint of the English Reports and the State Reporter System complete have been added. The State Reporter System, issued by the West Publishing Company, gives us every case decided in the court of last resort of every State in the Union since about 1870. This, with the selected cases before mentioned, affords most excellent facilities for the study of the case law of the American States. The Senior Class of 1903 left to the College of Law, as a memorial, the Chancery Reports of the State of New York. Important additions will be made to the Library during the coming year.

The students of the College of Law have access to the General Library of the University.

# ELOCUTION AND ORATORY.

It is important that those who study law with a view to becoming advocates should give attention to the subject of public speaking. It is a mistake to suppose that excellence in speaking is simply a gift of nature, and not the result of patient and persistent labor and study. Therefore the following optional courses in elocution and oratory are offered, free of charge, to the students of the College of Law:

# College of Law.

## Junior Class.

I. ELOCUTION. Exercise in vocal culture, breathing, position and gesture, pronunciation and emphasis; elements of quality, force, pitch and time and their applications to the representative selections. Two periods a week.

#### Senior Class.

2. STUDY OF FORENSIC ORATORS AND ORATORY. Lectures on methods of public address and sources of power of the orator; study of representative orations. Two periods a week.

3. ORAL DISCUSSION. Designed to develop readiness of extemporization. Practical application of the principles of formal logic. Leading questions of the day debated in class. Lectures on argumentation and persuasion. Two periods a week.

#### LITERARY SOCIETIES.

The Kent Club is a literary society, the membership and work of which are under the control of the students of the College of Law. It meets in the evening once a week in its hall in the Law Building. This hall has been set apart for the exclusive use of the law students and has been by them well furnished with chairs, tables, curtains, pictures, etc.

# UNIVERSITY PRIVILEGES.

The advantages of the other departments of the University are open to such students in the College of Law as desire and are able to accept them. Courses in Constitutional and Political History, International Law, Political Economy, Logic, Rhetoric and English Composition are particularly recommended to law students. No extra charge will be made for such courses, but students in the College of Law will be permitted to take them only with the consent of the Law Faculty and of the professors whose courses they wish to take.

#### THESES.

Each member of the Senior class who is a candidate for a degree, is required to prepare and deposit with the Dean of the College of Law before the first Monday in January,

a dissertation upon some legal topic selected by himself and approved by some member of the Faculty. The dissertation must contain not less than four thousand words and must be satisfactory in matter and form, and the student presenting it must be prepared to be examined upon the subject. It must be typewritten on paper of uniform size and quality.

# DEGREES.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred on the completion of the course of study previously outlined. Students admitted to advanced standing may, if qualified, receive the degree after one year's residence, but in no case will the degree be granted unless the candidate is in actual residence during all of the Senior year.

# ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

• Under the Statutes of Florida, any person who is a graduate of the College of Law of John B. Stetson University is admitted on motion in open court, upon presentation of his diploma, duly issued by the University authorities.

#### EXPENSES.

For students who room in the dormitory, the charges for two students occupying one room will be \$254.10 for each student per year. This includes tuition, board, furnished room, heat, lights and washing.

To those living in the city or in Conrad Hall, the charges for tuition will be \$72.60 per year.

The text-books used in the department may be found in the Law Library, but it will be necessary for students to provide themselves with books for their daily use. The cost to students for books is about \$35 a year for each year of the course. As these books are very useful in beginning practice, the purchaser loses nothing. By purchasing secondhand books, and selling or exchanging, the item of cost of books can be materially reduced.

A fee of \$5 is charged for diploma conferring the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

For further information address the President or the Dean of the College of Law.

# The Technological School.

FACULTY.

LINCOLN HULLEY, A.M., Ph.D., President,

J. ARCHY SMITH, M.S., Sc.D., Professor of Mathematics.

WILLIAM WATKINS FROST, A.M., Professor of English.

EDWIN GRIFFIN PIERCE, Ph.B., Assistant Professor of Chemistry.

LITCHFIELD COLTON. Instructor in Mechanical Drawing, Iron Working and Manual Training.

> GEORGE COOPER STALEY, A.B., Instructor in Physics.

MARION POWELL CARSON, Instructor in Domestic Science.

ELIZA JOHNSTON MARTIN, Sc.M., Instructor in German.

ANNA MAE VOORHIS, A.B., Instructor in French.

CARL TURNQUIST, Superintendent of the Wood Working Shops.

# The College of Technology.

The course in the College of Technology is three years long. Its graduates receive engineering degrees. The course is for those who are qualifying themselves to become electrical engineers, builders and superintendents of a high order, college professors, mechanical engineers, architects and contractors; high class superintendents of boiler shops,

ship yards and locomotive works; consulting engineers, master mechanics, railroad builders, road engineers and dealers in machinery; civil and municipal engineers, high class landscape architects, railroad section chiefs and mathematicians.

# CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Civil Engineering is given first place among the engineering sciences because it is the oldest and the broadest in its applications. No person can possibly be the master of all the branches of learning to which civil engineering leads. But effort is made to lay strong foundations in the general subjects that underlie engineering so as to enable the student as he develops his life work to do so along the line of whatever specialty he chooses. Civil Engineering has divided into topographical, railroad, municipal, structural and other forms. But the ground work of all these branches rests on a definite body of laws and principles.

DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY. This includes the use of instruments, tracing and lettering, problems relating to the point, line and plane, the generation and classification of lines and surfaces, the representation of surfaces with plane faces, single curved surfaces, warped surfaces, surfaces of revolution and the intersection of surfaces by lines, planes and surfaces.

LAND SURVEYING. The theory of surveying areas, dividing land and obtaining heights and distances; the solving of problems, the use of instruments, actual measurements and practical field work in surveying farms and town lots; the making of maps and plans.

TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEYING. The use of the transit, stadia and plane table. A rolling country is chosen to illustrate field work in rough places. Work will be done in leveling, and in making contour maps.

STEREOTOMY. The theory of work in stone-cutting, the making of plans for piers, culverts, arches and foundations for bridges. Linear, perspective and isometric drawings included.

RAILROAD SURVEYING. The methods of reconnaissance, preliminary and location processes, the theories of road beds, filling and leveling, curves, switches and turnouts; computation of cuttings and fillings and levellings; preparation of profiles and map drawings.

GEODETIC SURVEYING. The elements of the method of least squares and the application to the adjustment of triangulations. Field work in finding azimuth and the figure of the earth.

CONSTRUCTION. Foundations with piles, cribs, coffer dams and caissons. Methods of river and harbor work, tunnels, canals and road making.

STRENGTH OF MATERIALS. The elasticity and strength of timber, brick, stone and metals. The strength of columns, beams, shafts; tension, compression, torsion and flexure.

BRIDGES. Roof and bridge trusses, designs of trusses and floors, principles of draw bridge, cantilever, suspension and continuous bridges.

SANITARY ENGINEERING. Systems of sewage and water supply, purification systems, reservoirs, pipe lines, pumping plants, house drainage, the flow of water through tubes, pipes and various orifices and channels.

## MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

This course is grounded in pure and applied mathematics. It requires, like the others, trigonometry, advanced algebra and analytic geometry and calculus, and includes the working out in practice of original problems in mechanical engineering. The course requires a long training in mechanics and physics, in drawing, designing and machine construction. Laboratory work is required in the study of mechanism and in the construction of complicated pieces of machinery and machine tools. It includes gear teeth and valve gears, thermo dnyamics and steam boilers. The study is preceded by a thorough course in mechanic arts, including joinery, carpentry, pattern making and machine tool work.

DRAWING. The course is preceded by thorough work in mechanical drawing; lines, angles, surfaces, solids, projections, intersections of planes, line shading and lettering.

MACHINE DESIGN. Tracings and blue prints; sketches and working plans for machines, forces, stresses, theoretical construction, specifications.

ELEMENTS OF MACHINES. Designs of parts, belts, pulleys, shafts, gears, couplings, clutches, brakes, bearings;

brackets, stands and scores of other parts of machines. Free hand sketches must be made of many items.

BOILERS. The elementary principles, the various types, details of construction, the relation of all the parts, strength of the materials, mode of building, fuels and furnaces, operation, wear and tear.

STEAM ENGINES. Theories of heat and steam, inertia, resistance, steam pressures, principles of the steam chest, efficiency of engines, the valve gearings, sliding valves, governors, link motion, steam engine indicator, cam pounding.

THERMO DYNAMICS. The fundamental laws, equations of conditions for air and steam; pressure, volume, temperature, etc.

In addition to the above required subjects there are others elective.

At least three students must elect a course or it may be withdrawn.

# ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

The rapid development of industrial life through the applications of electricity has created many openings for specially qualified men. The work here is intended to furnish young men the advantages necessary to an intelligent mastery of this important profession. A basis is laid in mechanical drawing, descriptive geometry, mathematics, general physics and other related lines so as to render more efficient the technical subjects that follow.

The various properties of electricity are thoroughly comprehended first. The various kinds of electrical mechanism and machine drawing are studied in a technical way. Electrical motors, electrical measurements, the agencies of transmission and the apparatus used in these matters are studied. The mechanic arts are so intimately related to electrical engineering, as also applied mechanics, steam engineering, mechanics, hydrostatics and hydraulics that these subjects are included in the course. The technical applications of electricity for lighting purposes, for traction, for telegraphy, for telephone systems, bring these matters under considera-Thermo dynamics and dynamo electric machinery tion. are included in the course. Theory is studied from the most advanced text-books, and is supplemented by constant work in the laboratories so as to test all theories by practice.

# The College of Technology.

# CHEMICAL ENGINEERING.

This course is intended to be thorough in the technical mastery of chemical theory and of its practical applications. Some studies are included in the course for the sole purpose of mental discipline. It is necessary that an engineer be a thinker, and that he have mental power and originality in pursuing his vocation.

The foundations of the course are laid in general studies for mental strengthening, and in the general principles of elementary inorganic chemistry. The practical applications of chemistry require a general knowledge of the mechanic arts, and of machinery, particularly such as is used in chemical works.

The chemical arts are so numerous that physics is added to the regular course so that the industrial and applied uses of chemistry may be given a prominent place. The textile industries, dyeing industries and other manufacturing applications are considered, and the student is made familiar with the methods of transportation, evaporation, distillation, refrigeration and other related matters. Sanitary, organic and agricultural chemistry are all included in the course.

In order to widen the student's knowledge of general science in fields related to chemistry many scientific subjects are included in the course. For instance, Zoology, Botany and General Biology are included as having a bearing on organic and agricultural chemistry and physiology as related to physiological chemistry. Physiography, Mineralogy and Geology are included because of their close relation to inorganic chemistry and qualitative Analysis, Mechanics, Physics and Economics are included because of their bearings on physical and industrial chemistry and the economic value of chemical products.

In addition to the preceding special studies all the engineering courses are grounded in certain prescribed studies. Some of these are solely for mental discipline and for putting strong foundations under the work. Others are for the purpose of testing theory by practice.

For instance, all the engineering students must take a course in Mechanic Arts. They must take Drawing and Mathematics, and Chemistry and Physics. These subjects

are essential to good work in any engineering line. After the Freshman year the civil engineers get more mathematics than the others, the mechanical engineers more drawing, the electrical engineers more physics and the chemical engineers more general science and chemistry. Opportunity is given after the Freshman year for taking modern languages and other elective studies. Because of their more immediate connection the following descriptions are given of the engineering mathematics, physics and chemistry.

## MATHEMATICS.

TRIGONOMETRY. The elements of plane and spherical. ALGEBRA AND ANALYTIC GEOMETRY. The two are studied together. They include series, undetermined coefficients, loci, derivatives and theory of equations.

ANALYTIC GEOMETRY. An elementary study of lines of the first and second degrees by means of Cartesian and polar co-ordinates, and a limited introduction to higher plane curves.

DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS and its applications to analytics and mechanics.

INTEGRAL CALCULUS and its applications to analytics and mechanics.

ADVANCED DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS. Including work in asymptotes, curvature, evolutes, involutes, osculation, roulettes, Jacobians and applications to motion and machinery.

ADVANCED INTERGAL CALCULUS. Simple and multiple, including definite integrals, gamma functions, beta functions, lengths of curves, areas of surfaces, volumes, centres of gravity, line surface\*and space integrals, elliptic integrals, continuous applications to mechanics.

DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS. A short course in ordinary differential equations and applications to mechanics and physics.

THEORY OF EQUATIONS. An elementary course, including general properties of equations, transformations, reciprocal and binomial equations, various volutions of cubics and quartics, properties of symmetric functions of roots, the complex variable, proofs of the fundamental theorem of algebra.

#### The College of Technology.

THEORY OF EQUATIONS. An advanced course, including determinants, elimination, covariants and invariants, transformations, theory of substitutions and groups.

ADVANCED ANALYTICS. Including work in tri-linear co-ordinates, tangential equations, contact of lines, similar figures, envelopes, projection, homographic division, reciprocal polars, conic invariants and covariants.

#### PHYSICS.

GENERAL PHYSICS. Mechanics of solids, of fluids and heat. Text: Hastings and Beach.

GENERAL PHYSICS. Heat, electricity and magnetism. GENERAL PHYSICS. Sound and light.

LABORATORY COURSE IN PHYSICS. Experimental course on the subjects of solids, fluids and heat.

LABORATORY COURSE IN PHYSICS. Experimental work on the subjects of heat, electricity and magnetism.

LABORATORY COURSE IN PHYSICS. Experimental work in sound and light.

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM. An advanced course with laboratory experiments.

ELECTROLYSIS. Electro-chemistry with laboratory ex-

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC WAVES. An outline of the electromagnetic theory of light, and wireless telegraphy, with laboratory experiments.

These courses must all be preceded by entrance Physics, Mechanics, Algebra and Geometry.

At least three students must elect a course or it may be withdrawn.

# Curricula.

Mechanical.	Civil.	Electrical.	Chem. Eng.
Trigonometry. Chemistry. Lab. practice. Mech. Drawing. Shop work. Pattern making.	Trigonometry. Chemistry. Lab. practice. Mechanics. Lab. practice. Mech. Drawing.	Trigonometry. Chemistry. Lab. practice, Mechanics. Lab. practice. Mech. Drawing,	Trigonometry. Chemistry. Lab. practice. Mechanics. Lab. practice. Mech. Drawing.
Algebra. Chemistry. Mech. Drawing. Lab. practice. Shop work in steel.	Algebra. Chemistry. Lab. practice. Hydrostatics. Hydraulies. Lab. practice. Mech. Drawing.	Algebra. Chemistry. Lab. practice. Hydrostatics. Hydraulics. Lab. practice. Mech. Drawing.	Algebra. Chemistry. Lab. practice. Hydrostatics. Hydraulics. Lab. practice. Mech. Drawing.
Analytical Geometry. Chemistry. Lab. practice. Mech. Drawing. Tool Making.	Analytical Geometry. Chemistry. Lab. practice. Physics. Lab. practice. Mech. Drawing.	Analytical Geometry, Chemistry, Lab. practice, Physics, Lab. practice, Mech. Drawing,	Analytical Geom Chemistry, Lab. practice. Physics. Lab. practice. Mech. Drawing.
Calculus, Application to Mechanics. Descrip. Geometry. Mechanics. Lab. practice.	Calculus, Application to Mechanics, Land Surveying, Topograph, Surveying, Descrip, Geometry, two periods.	Calculus, Application to Mechanics, Graphic Statics, Descrip, Geometry, one period.	Qualitative. Lab. practice. Physiology. Physiography.
English. German. French.	English. German. French.	English. German. French.	Mathematics. English. German. French.
Calculus, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Lab. practice, Descrip. Geometry, one period,	Descrip. Geometry, two periods. English. German. French. Calculus.	Calculus. Electric Meas. Lab. practice. Descrip. Geometry, one period. English.	Quantitative. Lsb. practice. Economics. Mineralogy. Mathematics.
English. German. French.	Railroad Survey. Geodetic Survey. Field practice.	German. French.	English. German. French.
Calculus. Physics. Lab. practice. Descrip, Geometry, one period.	Calculus. Construction work. Roads Masonry. Field Practice. Descrip. Geometry, two periods.	Calculus, Engi. Lab. Elec. Lighting, Elec. Traction, Indust. Applications, Lab. practice, Descrip, Geometry, one period.	Quantitative, Lab. practice, Economics, Geology,
English. German. French.	English. German. French.	Engtish. German. French.	Mathematics. English. German. French.

# The College of Technology.

Mechanical.	Civil.	Electrical.	Chem. Eng.
Materials. Machine Draw. Shop work.	Strength of Materials. Graphic Statics. Field practice. Physiography 2-5.	Materials. Alt. Currents and Alt Cur. Machinery.	Physical Chem. or Organic, Lab. practice, Zoology,
Mathematics. English. French, German. Graphic Statics.	Mathematics. English. German. French.	Math. Thesis. English. German. French.	Mathematics. English. German. French.
Thermodynamics, Machine Construction, Shop work,	Strue, work. Roofs-bridges, Field practice, Mineralogy.	Thermodynamics. Structural work. Roofs—bridges. Dynamo.	Agricult, Chem. or Organic, Lab, practice, Botany,
Mathematics, English. German. French.	Mathematics. English. German. French.	Mathematics. English. German. French.	Mathematics. English. German. French.
Thermodynamics Boilers and Engines. Machine Design. Shop work. Thesis.	Municipal and Sanitary Eng. Field practice. Geology. Thesis.	Thermodynamics, Dynamos and motors Municipal and Sanitary Eng. Thesis.	Indust. Chem. or Sanitary Chem. Lab. practice. Biology. Thesis.
Mathematics. English. German, French.	Mathematics, English, German, French,	Mathematics. English. German. French.	Mathematics, English, German, French.

# The School of Mechanic Arts.

The course in this school is two years long. At the end the student may enter a useful career or go into the College of Technology for advanced work and a professional career.

The School of Mechanic Arts aims to lay a strong foundation both in theory and manual practice for those looking forward to work as electricians, linemen, draftsmen, telegraph and telephone inspectors, stationary and locomotive engineers, superintendents, contractors, machinists, tool makers, pattern makers, builders of machinery, boiler makers, inventors, salesmen, dealers, foremen, carpenters, joiners, bridge builders, structural workers, plumbers, steam fitters, gas fitters, mechanics, apprentices and students.

#### CURRICULUM.

#### First Year.

FALL TERM. Algebra. Mechanical Drawing. Shop Work.

WINTER TERM.

Algebra. Mechanical Drawing. Shop Work. Arithmetic or English. Arithmetic or English.

SPRING TERM.

Algebra. Mechanical Drawing.

Shop Work. Arithmetic or English.

## Second Year.

FALL TERM.

Geometry.

Physics.

WINTER TERM.

Geometry. Mechanics. Drawing and Designing. Drawing and Designing. Shop Work.

Geometry. Physics. Shop Work.

SPRING TERM.

Drawing and Designing. Shop Work.

#### The School of Mechanic Arts.

#### COURSES.

The regular course, as already indicated, is two years long. Those desiring to pursue mechanic arts into the College without reference to a degree may do so. The following courses are submitted:

# SHOP WORK IN WOOD.

PATTERN MAKING. Material; Kinds of Wood; Warping; Twisting; Tools; Saw; Plane; Chisel; Gouge; Square; Gauges; Compasses; Calipers; Machines; Trimmer; Grindstone; Molding; Construction of Pattern; Working from Drawings; Shrinkage; Draft; Rappage; Simple Patterns; Bushing; Finishing Patterns; Shellac; Sand Paper; Gluing; Hand Screws; Pulley; Segments; Hand Wheel; Metal Patterns; Engine Crank; Disc Crank; Lathe Chuck; Large Cylinders; Engine Cylinders; Globe Valve; Gear Wheels; Templates; Patterns for Bevel Gears; Columns.

CARPENTRY AND JOINERY. Timber; Shake; Knots; Quarter Sawing; Seasoning; Kinds of Wood; Uses; Framed Structures; Joints; Sills; Posts; Studs; Bridging; Flooring; Partitions; Lathing; Trussed Partitions; Roofs; Jack Rafters; Hip and Valley; Mansard; Gables; Construction of Roofs; Shingles; Flashings; Balloon Framing; Siding; Verandas; Arches; Ceiling; Joinery; Joints; Tongue and Groove; Dovetail; Dowel; Mortise and Tenon; Interior Work; Wainscots; Paneling; Door Making; Sliding and Folding Doors; Windows; Sashes; Glass; Splayed Work; Bending Wood; Veneering; Blinds; Hinges; Interior Work.

#### SHOP WORK IN IRON.

MACHINE SHOP WORK. Hand Tools; Hammer; Center Punch; Surface Gauge; Scales; Calipers; Micrometer; Vernier Micrometer; Gauges; Chisels; Files and Filing; Drills; Reamers; Taps and Dies; Lathes and Tools; Chucks; Dogs; Mandrels; Centering; Turning Tools; Turning; Tool Posts; Boring Tools; Cutting Speed; Turning a Taper; Taper Attachment; Eccentric Turning; Boring; Boring Bars; Screw Cutting; Tools; Lead Screw; Gears; Compound Lathe; Chasing. Drilling in Lathe; Drill Press; Drilling; Holding Work; Planer; Tools; Plate Planer. Shaper and Slotter; Milling Machine; Mills; Speed of Mills; Grinding; Laying out Work; Shop Suggestions; Drilling Hard Metals; Fitting Brasses; Fluting Rollers; Pickling; Lining up Shafting.

TOOL MAKING. Measuring Instruments; Annealing, Hardening and Grinding Twist Drills; Reamers: Kinds; Cutting Edges; Straightening; Grinding; Adjustable Reamers; Reamer Holders; Expending Mandrels; Eccentric Arbors; Milling Machine Arbors; Taps; Flutes; Hardening; Screw Die Hobs; Releasing Tap Holders; Screw Cutting Dies; Cutting Edges; Clearance; Spring Screw Threading Dies; Die Holders; Counterbores; Facing Tool with Inserted Cutter; Inserted Pilots; Combination Counterbores. Hollow Mills; Forming Tools; Holders; Milling Cutters: Teeth: Hardening and Grinding Hole to Size: Interlocking Nicked and Inserted Teeth; End Mills; Spiral Mills; T-slot Cutters; Drill Jigs; Slab Jigs; Bushings; Legs; Leaf; Box Jigs; Punch and Die Work; Guide; Stripper; Guage Pin; Shear; The Punch; Laying Out; Shear; Locating Pins; Bending Dies; Forming Dies; Gauges.

#### MECHANICS.

PROPERTIES OF MATTER. Atoms and Molecules; Solids; Liquids; Gases; Extensibility; Impenetrability; Indestructibility; Inertia; Divisibility; Porosity; Hardness; Tenacity; Brittleness; Malleability; Ductility.

MOTION, VELOCITY AND FORCE. Momentum; Newton's Laws; Parallelogram of Forces; Force Diagrams. Center of Gravity; Falling Bodies; Projectiles; the Pendulum; Kinetic and Potential Energy; Centrifugal Force.

PRINCIPLES OF MACHINES. Levers; Pulleys; Inclined Planes; Wedges; Screws; Laws of Friction; Coefficients of Friction. Tooth Gears; Spur; Worm; Bevel; Helical; Belt, Wire and Rope Gearing. Velocity Ratio; Horse Power Transmitted, etc.

STRENGTH OF MATERIALS. Cohesion; Adhesion; Capillarity; Stress; Deformation; Elastic Limit; Breaking Strength; Coefficient of Elasticity; Tension; Compression; Shear; Torsion; Factor of Safety; Working Stress. Strength of Pipes and Cylinders; Strength of Beams and Columns; Moment of Inertia; Diagrams; Formulas; Hydrostatics and Pneumatics.

#### The School of Mechanic Arts.

REVOLVING BODIES. Mechanism; Motion; Velocity; Surface Speed; Calculation for Diameter and Number of Revolutions; Cylinder and Cones in direct Contact. Cylinders and Cones Connected by Belts; Stepped and Tapered Cones. Disc and Roller. Tight and Loose Pulleys; Clutches; Other Mechanisms.

SIMPLE MACHINE PARTS. Screws; Levers; Cams; Linkwork; Motion and Power; Applications for Machine Shop and Textile Work. Quick Return Motions; Whitworth Swinging Block.

GEARS. Spur; Annular; Bevel; Worm and Wheel; Velocity Ratios; Trains of Gears.

#### PHYSICS.

ELEMENTS. Electricity; Magnetism; Magnetic Induction; Static Electricity; Insulators; Conductors; Charges; Electric Machines; Condensers; Dynamic Electricity; Resistance; Cells; Electro-magnets; Induction Coils.

ELECTRIC CURRENT. Resistance; Conductance; Tables; Calculations; Coefficients; Ohm's Law; Circuits; Fall of Potential; Electric Energy; Power; Mechanical equivalent; Commercial Efficiency.

THEORY OF DYNAMO-ELECTRIC MACHINERY. Symbols; Lines of Force; Induction; the Generator; Commutator; Permeability; Saturation; Armature Reaction; Neutral Point; Lead; Demagnetization; Fields; Series, Shunt and Compound Windings.

DIRECT CURRENT DYNAMOS. Classes; Curves; Long and Short Shunt; Field Magnets; Armature; Windings; Commutators; Brushes; Brush Holders; Field Magnets; Field Coils; Sparking; Installation; Operation; Testing.

DIRECT CURRENT MOTORS. Principles; Equations; Compound Motor; Series Motor; Regulation; Transformers; Generator and Motor in Combination; Calculations.

TYPES OF DYNAMO-ELECTRIC MACHINERY; DIRECT CURRENT. Classes; Methods of Driving; Grams; Switches; Regulation of Charging Generators; Railway Motors; Motor-Generators and Dyna-Motors.

MANAGEMENT OF DYNAMO-ELECTRIC MACHINERY. Selection; Erection; Connection; Operation; Construction; Handling; Regulation; Foundations; Installation; Belts;

Assembling; Wiring; Circuit Breakers; Circuits; Starting; Stopping; Generators in Parallel; Generators in Series; Three-wire System; Inspecting; Testing; Detection and Remedy of Troubles; Sparking; Heating; Noise; Railway Motors.

ELECTRIC WIRING. Circuit Breakers; Switch Board; Lightning Arresters; Motor Wiring Formu-Overhead and Underground Systems; Wiring of General Wiring Formulae; Arc-Light Wiring; Special Wiring; Moulding; Conduit Work; Fixture Wiring; Cut-outs; Sockets; Switches; Distribution of Light; Arc and Incandescent Systems; Fuses.

STORAGE BATTERIES. Discharging; Efficiency; Sulphating; Buckling; Disintegrating; Short Circuiting; Over Discharging; Uses; Connections; Diagrams; Switches; Regulation of Charging Generator; Boosters.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING. Lamps; Candle Power; Incandescent Lamps; Arc Lights; Systems of Distribution; Feeders; Potential; Location of Lamps; Power required; Location and Equipment of Plant; Overhead and Underground Systems; Wiring of Buildings; Size of Wire; Calculations.

HEAT. Definition of Heat; Amount of Heat; Degree of Heat; Thermometer; Temperature; Fahrenheit; Centigrade; Reaumur, Freezing and Boiling Points. Notation: Absolute Temperature; Changing from one scale to another. Expansion: Cubical; Linear; Coefficients of Expansion; Expansion of Solids, Liquids and Gases. Liquefaction: Laws of Fusion; Table of Melting Points; Vaporization; Evaporation; Boiling; Table of Boiling Points; Boiling under Pressure and in Vacuum. Distillation; Conduction; Connection; Radiation. Mechanical Equivalent of Heat; First Law; Adiabatic and Isothermal Expansion; Second Law; the Heat Engine.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS. The Steam Engine and Hot-Air Engine; Manufacture of Ice; Production of Liquid Air.

#### CHEMISTRY.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES. Physical and Chemical changes; Molecular and Atomic Theories; Solutions; Valence; Equivalent and Combining Weights; Laws of Proportion and Combination; Equations; Periodic Arrangement.

# The School of Mechanic Arts.

PROPERTIES. Physical and Chemical Properties of Oxygen; Hydrogen and all Elements; Chemistry of Air and Water.

Сомроимов. Acids; Bases; Salts; Carbon Compounds; Metallic and Basic Oxides.

CHEMICAL PROCESSES. Manufacture of Illuminating Gas, Acetylene, Sulphuric, Nitric and Hydrochloric Acids; Organic and Inorganic Compounds; Oxidation and Reduction, Identification of Substances in Mixture. Tests for Metals.

#### ALGEBRA.

ELEMENTS. Symbols; Coefficients and Exponents; Symbols of Relation and of Abbreviation; Positive and Negative Terms; Similar Terms. Finding Numerical Value of Substitution. Finding Values of Unknown Quantities.

FUNDAMENTAL PROCESSES. Addition; Subtraction; Use of Parentheses; Multiplication; Division; Formulae; Factoring; Highest Common Divisor; Least Common Multiple.

FRACTIONS. Fractions and Integers; Reduction of Fractions to Lowest Terms; Reduction of Fractions to Entire or Mixed Quantities; Reduction of Mixed Quantities to Fractions; Reduction of Fractions to Lowest Common Denominator; Addition and Subtraction of Fractions; Multiplication and Division of Fractions; Complex Fractions.

SIMPLE EQUATIONS. Transposition; Solution of Simple Equations; Solution of Equations Containing Fractions; Literal Equations; Equations Involving Decimals; Equations Containing Two Unknown Quantities; Elimination by Addition, Subtraction, Substitution and Comparison.

INVOLUTION AND EVOLUTION. Monomial and Polynomials; Squares, Cubes and Higher Powers. The Radical Sign; Theory of Exponents; Radicals; Reduction of Radicals to Simplest Form; Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division of Radicals. Involution and Evolution of Radicals. Irrational Denominators; Approximate Values.

IMAGINARY QUANTITIES. Multiplication and Division of Imaginary Quantities. Quadratic Surds.

HIGHER EQUATIONS. Solution of Equations Containing Radicals. Pure and Affected Quadratic Equations; Simultaneous Equations Involving Quadratics.

#### GEOMETRY.

DEFINITIONS. Principles; Axioms; Abbreviations. Angles: Acute; Obtuse Complementary; Supplementary, etc. Parallel Lines; Axioms.

FUNDAMENTAL THEOREMS. Plane Figures; Polygons: Equilateral and Equiangular. Quadrilaterals; Circles; Measurements of Angles; Similar Figures; Trapezium; Trapezoid; Parallelogram; Rectangle; Square; Rhomboid; Rhombus. Ratio and Proportion. Terms; Alternation; Inversion; Composition and Division. The Circle: Theorems; Area; Circumference, etc.

SIMILAR POLYGONS. Definitions., Theorems. Areas of Miscellaneous Figures; Equivalent Polygons; Rectangles, Parallelograms, etc.

SOLID GEOMETRY. Figures of all shapes, and methods of determining their contents.

SPHERICAL GEOMETRY. Problems of many sorts involving spherical surfaces and contents.

Trigonometry, Surveying, Calculus, Analytical Geometry, Analytical Mechanics and Descriptive Geometry.

#### MECHANICAL DRAWING.

#### The Elements.

GEOMETRICAL DRAWING. Lines; Angles; Triangles; Quadrilaterals; Parallelograms; Rhombus; Pentagon; Hexagon; Circles; Measurement of Angles. Solids: Prisms; Pyramids; Cylinders; Cones; Frustums; Spheres. Ellipse; Parabola; Hyperbola; Cycloid and Involute Curves.

PROJECTIONS. Orthographic: Plan and Elevation; Projection of Points, Lines, Surfaces and Solids. Third Plane of Projection; True Length; Shade Lines; Light and Dark Surfaces. Intersection of Planes with Cones and Cylinders; Development of Prisms; Cylinders, Cones, Isometric; Isometric Axes; Cube; Cylinder; Directions of Rays of Light. Plan and Elevation of Pentagonal Pyramid. Vertical and Horizontal Projections. Oblique Projections: Difference between Oblique Projection and Isometric. Shade Lines; Co-ordinates. Isometric of Solids, Oblique Projection of Crank Arm.

# The School of Mechanic Arts.

LINE SHADING AND LETTERING. Graduations of Light and Shade on Curved Surfaces; Shading Cylinders, Cones, Spheres, etc. Sizes and Spacing of Letters; Gothic and Roman Alphabets; Architectural Letters; Titles for Working Drawings.

# TECHNICAL DRAWING.

WORKING DRAWINGS. Lines: Full; Invisible; Shade; Center; Extension; Dimension; Location of Views; Cross Sections; Crosshatching; Dimensions; Finished Surfaces; Material; Conventional Representations of Screw Threads; Bolts and Nuts; Methods of Drawing Hexagonal and Square Nuts. Threads in Sectional Pieces; Broken Shafts, Columns. Tables of Standard Screw Threads, Bolts and Nuts; Scale Drawing; Assembly Drawing; Blue Printing; Formulas for Solutions for Blue Print Paper.

DETAILED DRAWINGS. The Helix; Pitch; Springs; Conventional Representations; V-Thread; Standard Threads; Cams; Kinds of Motion; Kinds of Cams; Designing.

GEARING. Belt: Parallel Shafts; Open and Crossed Belts; Quarter-Turn Belt; Reversible Quarter-Turn Belt with Two Guide Pulleys; With One Guide Pulley; Belts Connecting Non-Parallel Shafts whose Axes Intersect; Belt Holes; Tooth Gearing; Pitch Circles; Addendum; Back Lash; Diametrical Pitch; Cycloidal and Involute Gears; Spur Gears; Annular Gears Rack and Pinion; Involute Gears; Bevel Gears.

DUPLEX PUMP PLATES. Rating of Pump; Steam-End Layout; Molding and Machining of Steam End; Dimensions and Letters; System; Accuracy; Clearness; Completeness; Character; Inking and Tracing; Dimensions; Abbreviations; Piston Rod and Valve Stem; Molding and Machining; Steam Chest and Valve; Valve-Motion Layout and Details; Yoke; Stuffing Boxes; Brackets; Water-End Layout; Water Cylinder; Cap; Air Chamber; Plunger; Valve Details; Foundation; General Drawing.

# MACHINE DRAWING

CONSTRUCTIVE MECHANICS AND DESIGN. Forces; Moments; Beams; Tension; Compression; Torsion; Friction and Lubrication; Working Stresses; Strains; Analysis of

#### The School of Mechanic Arts.

Conditions and Forces; Theoretical Condition; Practical Modification; Delineation and Specification.

APPLICATION TO POWER TRANSMISSION. Speed Ratio; Power; Load; Efficiency; Preliminary Calculation; Layout; Design of Parts; Belts; Pulleys; Shafts; Gears; Couplings; Clutches; Brakes; Bearings; Brackets; Stands; Bolts; Nuts; Screws; Keys; Pins; Cotters.

#### PERSPECTIVE DRAWING.

THEORY AND DEFINITIONS. Station Point: Picture Plane; Ground Line; Horizon; Line of Measures; Axis; Vertical Trace, Horizontal Trace; Vanishing Point of Horizontal Lines; Vanishing Point of Vertical Lines; Vanishing Point of Oblique Lines.

PERSPECTIVE AND PROJECTIONS. Axioms; Planes; Notations; Problems Involving Points, Lines, Planes and Vanishing Points: Revolved Plan; Lines of Measure; Vanishing Points; Diagrams; Revolved Plan and Elevation; System of Lines and Planes; Visual Ray; Perspective Diagram.

PARALLEL OR ONE-POINT PERSPECTIVE. Method of Perspective Plan; Curves; Apparent Distortion, Choice of Position of Station Point.

# The Preparatory Academy.

The Stetson Academy invites comparison of its work with that of any other preparatory school in the country. The requirements are like those of the Morgan Park Academy of the University of Chicago and were established in accordance with the affiliation between the John B. Stetson University and the University of Chicago. The work is done by men who are Masters of Art or Doctors of Philosophy or Science. These men represent Chicago, Yale, Columbia, Utrecht-Holland and other high class institutions. The graduates of the Academy are prepared to enter the best colleges in the United States.

Students are required to offer testimonials as to personal character and work done, and of honorable dismissal, if coming from other schools. They will be required to pass a satisfactory examination in Arithmetic, English Grammar, Elementary Composition, United States History, Geography, Spelling and Writing, or present certificates from approved schools for all of the above work, except Spelling, for which no certificate will be accepted. Those students admitted with conditions will be required to make up their conditions before being entitled to advancement at the end of the year. Those who have marked deficiencies may correct them in the University Grammar School.

### COURSES OFFERED.

The Academy offers three courses of study based on the requirements of the College of Liberal Arts in both the John B. Stetson University and the University of Chicago. The Classical course leads to the College course for the A.B. The Latin-Scientific course leads to the College course for the Ph.B. The Scientific course leads to the College course for the S.B.

Students are urged to pursue one of these three regular courses. In some cases, however, this is not possible, hence

the Academy offers a Literary course which leads to graduation from the Academy, but not to College entrance. This is an irregular course consisting of electives from the studies of the regular course, and in general it is inadvisable to take it.

# CREDITS.

All selections of work are subject to the approval of the student's dean. Beginning work in two foreign languages at the same time will not be approved.. To make sure of credit in a modern language it must be pursued for two years. Over half of the work of a class must be finished by the end of the year to insure promotion to the next class above, and even then it is a conditional promotion. Rhetoricals are required of all students throughout the entire course.

One credit will be given for the completion of one term's work in any subject. Forty-eight credits are required for graduation. All students are classed as First Year who have less than twelve credits; Second Year, twelve or over, and less than twenty-four; Third Year, twenty-four or over and less than thirty-six; Fourth Year, thirty-six or over.

# The Academy Curriculum.

# FIRST YEAR.

	Classical.	Latin-Scientific.	Scientific.
Fall Term.	Latin. Algebra. English. Elocution. History.	Latin, Algebra, English, Elocution, History,	Latin. Algebra. English. Elocution. History.
Winter Term.	Latin. Algebra. English. Elocution. History.	Latin. Algebra. English. Elocution. History.	Latin. Algebra. English. Elocution. History.
Spring Term.	Latin, Algebra, English, Elocution, History,	Latin. Algebra. English. Elocution. History.	Latin. Algebra. English. Elocution. History.
	SE	COND YEAR.	
Fall Term.	Latin, Caesar. Greek. English. Elocution. Zoology.	Latin, Caesar, French or Ger, English, Elocution, Zoology,	Latin, Caesar. French or Ger. English, Elocution. Zoology.
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Fall Term.	Greek. English. Elocution. Zoology.	French or Ger. English. Elocution. Zoology.	French or Ger. English. Elocution. Zoology.
Winter Term.	Latin. Greek. English. Elocution. Botany.	Latin. French or Ger. English. Elocution. Botany.	Latin. French or Ger. English. Elocution. Botany.
Spring Term.	Latin. Greek. English. Elocution. Botany.	Latin. French or Ger. English. Elocution. Botany.	Latin. French or Ger. English. Elocution. Botany.
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	Classical.	Latin-Scientific.	Scientific.
Fall Term.	Latin. Greek. English. Geometry.	Latin. French or Ger. English. Geometry.	Latin. French or Ger. English. Geometry.
Winter Term.	Latin. Greek. English. Geometry.	Latin. French or Ger. English, Geometry.	Latin. French or Ger. English. Geometry.
Spring Term.	Latin. Greek. English, Geometry.	Latin. French or Ger. English. Geometry.	Latin. French or Ger, English, Geometry.

# THIRD YEAR.

FOURTH YEAR.

Term. Fall	Latin. Greek. Algebra, Adv. Physics.	Latin. Algebra, Adv. Physiology. Physics.	Pol. Economy. Algebra, Adv. Physiology. Physics.
Winter Term.	Latin. Greek. Geometry. Physics.	Latin. Geometry. Physical Geog. Physics.	Civil Gov. Geometry. Physical Geog. Physics.
Spring Term.	Latin. Greek. Geometry. Physics.	Latin. Geometry. Geology. Physics.	Civil Gov. Geometry. Geology. Physics.

#### The Preparatory Academy.

# THE LATIN LANGUAGE.

The aim of the department is to thoroughly ground the student in the elements of Latin, to develop the ability to translate easily and to rouse an interest in the language. The first year is given to unceasing drill in noun and verb forms, to a mastery of the meaning of the forms and to the acquisition of a vocabulary. From the beginning there is daily drill in rendering English into Latin as well as Latin into English. After the first year the interest in Latin is greatly enlivened by the historical elements in Caesar, the poetic elements in Virgil and the oratory of Cicero. Those who study Latin are at the same time acquiring a strong grasp of English.

Instruction in Latin is given continuously for four years as follows:

FIRST YEAR. Introductory course, based on Comstock's First Latin Book.

SECOND YEAR. Caesar I-IV; Latin Composition, based on the text.

THIRD YEAR. Six Orations of Cicero; Latin Composition, based on the text.

FOURTH YEAR. Virgil, Æneid I-VI, with metrical reading; review of Latin Composition.

# DEPARTMENT OF GREEK.

It is the design of this course to prepare the student to read with facility the authors to be studied afterwards in the College. Particular stress is laid upon thoroughness of drill in the declensions and in the conjugations, the rendering of Greek into idiomatic English, the frequent and regular work in rendering English prose into Greek and the daily inductive classification of the Greek syntax. Also attention is given to acquiring a more or less extensive vocabulary, based upon the affinity of words. The student is also led into an appreciation of what the Greek does for him in acquiring accuracy of thought and definition, and he is gradually introduced to a conception of the place occupied by this great people in the history of human experience.

The course in the Academy covers a period of three years, and is as follows:

FIRST YEAR. Beginning class. The work is based on

White's Beginner's Greek, and involves a thorough drill in forms and in general principles of syntax. During the year the student reads some of the easier passages of Xenophon's Anabasis and begins reading at sight.

SECOND YEAR. Xenophon's Anabasis. From three to four books are read. Drill in the declension and conjugation of forms is continued, and prose work is required twice weekly. The study and classification of syntax is pursued vigorously, and much sight reading is required.

THIRD YEAR. Homer's Iliad. From three to four books of the Iliad are read. Instruction is based upon the principle of tracing the growth of the language, in fixing a knowledge of the Homeric forms, and a knowledge of the best Attic usage. Attention is also given to scansion.

# DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS.

This department is recognized as one of the most fundamental to a good education. The course here is three years long. It includes Algebra, Plane Geometry, Solid Geometry and Spherical Geometry. The course is thorough and complete. Effort is made throughout to develop in the pupil power to think, to concentrate attention steadily, to reason accurately and to do original work. There are constant drills and reviews and tests.

The text-books are selected to include the most approved ideas of mathematical pedagogy, and the class-room work is conducted with special effort toward overcoming the difficulties of individual pupils in mathematical study. It is recognized that the failure of many students to enjoy their course in mathematics is due to imperfect teaching arising from ignorance, or excessive haste, or a disregard of plain laws of psychology. All the courses in mathematics are required for entrance to College.

FIRST YEAR. Algebra to quadratics, including ratio and proportion. The elementary facts and principles of the science are carefully explained and impressed.

THIRD YEAR. Plane Geometry. The elements are mastered, and enough original problems introduced to develop independence in the processes.

FOURTH YEAR. Algebra through quadratics the first half year, and Solid Geometry the second half year.

#### The Preparatory Academy.

#### THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH.

This department offers three years of work based on the intercollegiate requirements in English. It does so in full recognition of the importance of the mother tongue as the instrument with which all the pupil's work is to be done. The course includes English Grammar and Analysis, the Elements of Rhetoric, and English and American Literature. These subjects are all made as concrete as possible. The student approaches the subject altogether from his own experience rather than by way of dry definitions.

The composition work is based on the pupil's knowledge, and he chooses themes wholly within the range of his own reading and thinking. He is taught daily to express himself. The classics read by the class are chosen with a view to stimulate the pupil's taste for good literature. Heroic ballads, short stories, character sketches, thrilling tales of adventure, choice essays, the most beautiful lyric poetry and the best plays of Shakspeare are studied in the course.

FIRST YEAR. A review of the more practical phases of English Grammar; the correction of common errors of speech; the study of simple masterpieces and themes. Three days a week.

SECOND YEAR. This is primarily a theme course. The more practical elements of Rhetoric are made familiar. A more critical study of masterpieces begins. Three days a week.

THIRD YEAR. English Literature before 1620, most of the time being spent on Shakspeare; masterpieces representative of the literature from 1620 to 1892; readings and discussions of American Literature. Five days a week.

# DEPARTMENT OF ELOCUTION.

This department is correlated with that of English for the first two years of the Academy course, and the work is required. From the first effort is made to overcome careless habits of pronunciation and enunciation. Full value is given to every vowel and consonant. Nasal qualities, lisping, and aspirated elements of speech are overcome. Attention is given to the production of pure tones, the increase of the vocal register, the thorough understanding

and ability to reproduce the effusive, expulsive and explosive qualities of tone. The pupil is drilled in reading examples of suppressed, moderate and declamatory force, high pitch and low pitch, phrasing and stress. Monotones, one of the principal difficulties of readers and speakers, receive special attention. Time, the rate of delivery, movement, accent, rhythmic qualities of intonation and richness and fullness of voice are cultivated. Gesture as a language by itself is taught as a means of expression.

FIRST YEAR. Voice culture, breathing exercises, enunciation, quality of voice, the increase of the vocal register, the delivery of selected declamations and criticism.

SECOND YEAR. Emphasis, pitch, time, stress, accent, voice culture continued, gesture, the principles of action in declamation and the public delivery of short selections.

#### DEPARTMENT OF GERMAN.

The aim of the work in the first two years is to fit students for reading literary German of ordinary difficulty, and to serve as a basis for advanced work. The work of the first two years covers: careful drill upon pronunciation; frequent repetition of memorized model sentences illustrating idioms and colloquial usage; rules and principles of grammar, ordinary prepositions, and word-order; easy prose composition, designed to fix grammatical principles and develop a fair degree of readiness in natural forms of expression; and the reading in class of about two hundred pages of texts from standard German authors.

The course in the Academy covers a period of two years. A third year may be elected. The regular work is as follows:

FIRST YEAR. Introductory course, based on Becker's Elements of German, with the reading of some elementary German text.

SECOND YEAR. Advanced work in Grammar. Reading of Heyse's "L'Arrabbiata," or Storm's "Immensee," Fall Term. Schiller's "Wilhelm Tell," Winter Term. Lessing's "Minna von Barnhelm," Spring Term. Composition based on texts read. Conversation.

#### The Preparatory Academy.

#### DEPARTMENT OF FRENCH.

The method used is the natural method, and is pursued so as to enable the student to speak and write French easily and correctly. Easy conversation in the French language is used all through. The student is drilled on the elements of the grammar, on the acquisition of a vocabulary, on the forms of nouns and verbs until the commonest facts and principles of French are thoroughly learned. Fairy tales and legends of the middle ages as told in easy French are read. Simple poetry and drama illustrating the beauty and simplicity of French literature are used. The course by years is as follows:

FIRST YEAR. Two terms given to the principles of the "Practical French Course," by Languellier and Monsanto, with thorough drill on the four conjugations of regular verbs, and some conversation. Third Term—Grammar, reading "Contes et Legendes," by Guerber, and conversation.

SECOND YEAR. Two terms given to Grammar, irregular verbs, conversation, and reading "Sept Grands Auteurs," by Alcee Fortier. Third Term—Grammar as related to epistolary style. Conversation and reading "Litterature Contemporaine."

# DEPARTMENT OF SPANISH.

Situated near the Spanish speaking people, the Spanish language has been added to the group of modern languages taught in the University. The work is done under a competent instructor. The course extends through two years, is elective, and is as follows:

FIRST YEAR. Systematic drill in Spanish grammar, with exercises in composition, and reading ordinary Spanish.

SECOND YEAR. Advanced work in grammar. Reproduction and more difficult reading. Conversation and themes throughout the year.

# DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY AND CIVICS.

Some knowledge of United States History is required of all students who enter the Academy. Two years' work in History and in Civics is provided in the Academy course.

The first year's work is intended to acquaint the pupil with the facts of general history of the world from the earliest times to the present. Myer's "General History" is used as a guide. In addition to this course the following course in Civics and Economics is prescribed for the students of the Scientific course:

ECONOMICS. Bullock's Elements of Political Economy is used as the basis of the work, the aim being to prepare students for college work in economics and also to familiarize those who do not intend to take a prolonged course of study with the elements of economics and the salient points in American industrial history. Fall Term.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT. Bryce's American Commonwealth is used as a text. The object of the course is thoroughly to acquaint the students with the Constitution of the United States. Winter and Spring Terms.

## DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

In Physical Geography the text-book is used as a basis for recitation, and is supplemented by lectures. The object of the course is to awaken in the student an intelligent interest in the phenomena of nature.

The text-book used in Geology is illustrated and supplemented by the geological collection of the museum, which includes the principal minerals, forms of rock and casts and fossils representing the different strata.

#### DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS.

#### Chemistry.

ELEMENTARY CHEMISTRY, elective in the Fourth Year. This course is devoted to the elementary principles of the science, especially as exemplified in inorganic chemistry.

The object of this course is to acquaint the student with the experimental method of research, and to enable him to acquire by this means a thorough and systematic knowledge of the facts and principles of chemistry.

The charge for the use of the laboratory and chemicals is \$2.50 per term.

#### The Preparatory Academy.

Physics.

ELEMENTARY PHYSICS. This course includes the treatment theoretically and experimentally of the subjects of Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Acoustics, Heat, Optics and Electricity and Magnetism.

Recitations and lectures, three periods a week. Laboratory work, several periods a week throughout the year.

#### DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY.

ZOOLOGY. The animals are studied in their habits of life and their relations to their surroundings; for the observation of the lower orders the microscope is used. The important anatomical features are learned from the dissection of some typical forms. Students make concise notes and drawings embodying the results of their observations.

BOTANY. Recitations and laboratory work familiarize the students with the structure and functions of plants, and with the commonly used technical terms. The ecological features of plant life are amply illustrated in the high pine land, the flatwoods and hammocks with their numerous ponds and lakes which constitute Florida's beauty.

PHYSIOLOGY. The object of the course is to give the student a clear idea of the principal changes which take place during life in the organs and tissues of the healthy body; the anatomical and histological structure of those organs and tissues will be explained as far as necessary for a good understanding of their physiological functions. Hygiene will be treated in connection with the various topics.

## The Pedagogical Schools

#### FACULTY.

LINCOLN HULLEY, A.M., Ph.D., President of the University.

A. L. L. SUHRIE, M.E., Ph.B., Director of the Schools of Pedagogy.

J. ARCHY SMITH, M.S., Sc.D., Professor of Mathematics.

G. PRENTICE CARSON, A.M., Professor of History and Economics. JOHN F. BAERECKE, Ph.D., M.D., Professor of Science.

EDWIN G. BALDWIN, A.M., Professor of Latin.

WILLIAM WATKINS FROST, A.M., Professor of English.

LORETTA LAW, Instructor in Kindergarten Methods.

VIOLA ERHART, Instructor in Primary Methods.

HUETTA VAULX, Instructor in Intermediate Grade Methods.

ANNA JEANETTE MERRYMAN, Instructor in Grammar Grade Methods.

WILLIAM Y. MICKLE, Ph.B., Instructor in Penmanship.

MRS. HERSCHEL OLDHAM, Instructor in Drawing.

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### The Normal School.

LITCHFIELD COLTON, Instructor in Manual Training. ORWIN A. MORSE, Instructor in Music. MARION POWELL CARSON, Instructor in Domestic Science. THEODORE D. CULP, A.B., Instructor in Review Course for Teachers.

> ETHEL WEBSTER, Teacher of Elocution.

ANNIE HOLDEN, Ph.B., Assistant Teacher in 7th Grade.

J. STANLEY MOFFATT, Assistant Teacher in 8th Grade.

MARY STEWART, A.B., Assistant in 8th Grade.

PHILIP REILLY, A.B., Assistant in 7th Grade.

## The Normal School.

The Normal School of John B. Stetson University was organized to educate teachers primarily for the public schools of Florida. All its work is designed to be of assistance to this commonwealth. With that in view it has set its standards high and it invites all who are interested in public education to co-operate. The state and county superintendents of public instruction may depend on Stetson University to assist them in their service to the community.

A strong faculty has been selected to do the work, but in addition, the Stetson University Normal School offers the following special advantages: Expert penmanship is taught by the Director of the Stetson Business College; Drawing is taught by the Director of the Stetson School of Fine Arts; Music is taught by the Director of the School of Music; Manual Training is taught by the expert in the

wood and iron shops of the Technological schools, and the advanced college courses are taught by the professors in the Stetson College of Liberal Arts.

#### THE AIM OF THE SCHOOL.

The aim of the school is to graduate good teachers, and to this end every effort is made to give :

I. A solid basis of thorough scholarship.

2. A familiar knowledge of the common branches taught in the public schools.

3. A professional training in methods of teaching.

4. A knowledge of child psychology in theory and in practice.

5. A knowledge of the history and principles of education.

Plenty of young people "keep school" who do not teach school. A teacher should teach, not merely hear recitations. He ought to show a pupil how to study as well as ask him to recite. The teacher should not tell the pupil everything, but should know the arts and principles and methods of teaching so well that he can arouse the pupil's interests and direct his energies wisely.

#### COURSES OF STUDY.

Stetson offers five courses of study to teachers: A Spring Term Review Course, a Training Kindergarten Course, an Elementary Normal Course, an Advanced Normal Course, and a Teachers' College Course.

#### SPRING REVIEW COURSE.

Florida school teachers are offered a special review course in the Spring Term. It is a preparatory course for any who wish to take the county examinations for a teacher's certificate. Teachers who do not wish to take the review course are permitted to elect their studies in the Normal School, the Academy, the School of Mechanic Arts, and in some cases in the College. This term begins in 1907, March 27. It lasts nine weeks. Free tuition, free room, and a discount on the regular rate of board will be given teachers in the spring. The charge for those taking the entire term's

#### The Normal School.

work is only \$35. There will be half term reviews of physical geography, physiology, geography, civics, grammar, Florida history, and United States history; and full term reviews in arithmetic, general methods, reading, composition, orthography, writing, and algebra. Special courses will be provided in manual training, singing, drawing, primary methods, and child psychology.

The President of the University will give a weekly lecture before the Normal School on some popular literary or educational theme. The Director of the Music School will render one or two free organ recitals in the chapel. The head of the department of public speaking will give several Friday evening recitals from the poets. Excursions will be taken to the workshops and laboratories, to the museums, to the art rooms and to the Domestic Science department of the University. The Director of the Normal School will plan to provide inspiring instruction or helpful and enjoyable recreation to fill every moment of the students' time while at Stetson.

#### THE KINDERGARTEN TRAINING COURSE.

This is a two years' course of study, observation and practice. An excellent kindergarten is maintained in connection with the course. The spirit of the kindergarten informs the whole school which is grounded in the principles of Froebel. The student pursues a course in general educational science, a course in the philosophy of Froebel, a course in child psychology, a course in nature study, and spends a daily period in observation in the kindergarten and has practice in the telling of fairy tales and stories, illustrative of the relations of the child's world, and takes part in songs, plays, games, gifts and occupations.

#### THE ELEMENTARY NORMAL COURSE.

This course is designed for those who wish to prepare themselves to teach in the elementary schools. It is indentical with the first two years of the four years' course. It puts especial emphasis on the common English branches. Those are admitted to it who have completed the work of the eighth grade of a good public school. The course leads

to a certificate and is intended to prepare the student to pass a county examination for a teacher's certificate.

Before the end of the course the student will be required to pass an examination in all the common school subjects in addition to those of this course. In the second year of this course observation and practice in teaching are required, and in the spring term the Director may require those who are weak in any subject to review it.

#### THE ADVANCED NORMAL COURSE.

This is a four years' course and will fit the student to teach in the higher positions in public schools, or to enter Stetson University or the University of Chicago, lacking modern languages. The first two years are indentical with the two years' course, so that if the student is obliged to leave at the end of two years he is equipped to teach in elementary schools, at least. The last two years introduce Latin and the higher academic mathematics.

Students who finish this course are prepared for service in the higher grades of public school work.

#### THE TEACHERS' COLLEGE COURSE.

This course, if properly followed, leads to the College degree of Ph.B., at Stetson, and also at the University of Chicago. The entire equipment of the College of Liberal Arts is used for the benefit of those taking this work. Those will be admitted to the course who are graduates of the Stetson Normal School or the Academy, or who have graduated from the high schools accredited in this University, provided their certificates cover the entrance requirements.

## The Normal School.

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## TABLE I.

The Elementary Normal Course,		Kindergarten Training Course.	
First Year.	Second Year.	First Year.	Second Year.
Arithmetic Adv. History. English. Elocution. Zoology. Writing. Drawing. Music.	Algebra. Physiology. Pedagogy. Teaching. Manual Training. Drawing. Music.	Psychology, English, Elocution, Kindergarten Theory, Gifts and Occupations Observation Work, Physical Culture,	Pedagogy. Nature Study. Songs and Games. Drawing. Art: Color Work. Music. Teaching.
Arithmetic Adv. History. English. Elocution. Botany or Civics. Writing. Music.	Algebra. Physical Geography. School Management. Teaching. Domestic Science. Manual Training. Music.	History of Education. English. Elocution. Kindergarten Theory. Gifts and Occupations Observation Work. Physical Culture. Domestic Science.	School Management. Nature Study. Songs and Games. Drawing. Art; Color Work. Music. Teaching. Story Work.
Arithmetic Adv. History. English. Elecution. Botany or Civics. Orthography. Reviews.	Algebra. General Msthods. Grammar. Florida and United States History. Geography. Teaching.	General Methods. English. Elocution, Kindergarten Theory. Gifts and Occupations. Observation Work.	Child Psychology. Nature Study. Songs and Games. Drawing. Art: Color Work. Teaching. Program Making.

## TABLE II.

## The Advanced Normal Course.

First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.
Arithmetic Adv. History. English. Elocution. Zoology. Writing. Drawing. Music.	Algebra. Physiology. Pedagogy. Teaching. Manual Training. Drawing. Music.	Latin. Geometry. Psychology. Teaching. Physical Culture. Music.	Latin. <sup>*</sup> Geometry. Algebra, English. Elocution, Teaching.
Arithmetic Adv. History. English. Elocution. Botany or Civics. Writing. Drawing. Music.	Algebra. Physical Geography. School Management. Teaching. Domestic Science, Manual Training. Music.	Latin. Geometry. History of Education. Teaching. Physical Culture. Music.	Latin. Geometry, Algebra, English, Elocution. Teaching.
Arithmetic Adv. History. English. Elocution. Botany or Civics. Orthography. Reviews.	Algebra. General Methods. Grammar. Florida and United States History. Geography. Teaching.	Latin, Geometry, Child Psychology, Teaching, Orthography,	Latin, Geometry, Algebra, English, Elocution, Teaching,

## TABLE III.

## The Teachers' College Course.

Freshman Year.	Sophomore Year.	Junior Year.
*History of Education. *Latin. *Mathematics. Greek. German. French. Spanish. English. Elocution. History. Chemistry.	*School Organization. *Psychology. Greek. Latin. German. French. Spanish. English. History. Physiography. Physics. Mathematics. Chemistry.	*Primary Education. *Metaphysics. Greek. German. French. English. History. Physiology. Physiology. Physio. Chemistry.
*Philosophy of Educa- tion. *Latin. *Mathematics. Greek. German. French. Spanish. English. Elocution. History. Chemistry.	*School Management. *Ethics. Greek. Latin. German. French. Spanish. English. History. Mineralogy. Economics. Physics. Mathematics. Chemistry.	*Secondary Education *Logic. Greek. German. French. English. History. Histology. Economics. Physics. Astronomy. Chemistry.
*Principles of Educa- tion. *Latin. *Mathematics. Greek. German. French. Spanish. English. History. Chemistry.	*School Administration. *History of Philosophy. Greek. Latin. German. French. Spanish. English. History. Chemistry. Geology. Economics. Physics.	*National School System. Greek. German. French. English. Clvics. Histology. Physics. Astronomy. Economics. Chemistry.

\*All the courses marked by a star (\*) are required. The others are elective. The entire Senior Year is elective.

## The Instruction.

#### THE COMMON BRANCHES.

The Normal School aims to make sure, first of all, that the pupil understands the common English branches taught in the public schools. No one can teach until he has something to teach. For that reason reviews are required in orthography, writing, reading, composition, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, physical geography, physiology and elocution.

#### ENGLISH.

The two most important subjects in the public schools are English and arithmetic. The English language, being the instrument with which all the pupil's work is done, deserves and receives chief emphasis. Daily effort is made to build up a vocabulary of choice diction, to make good spellers, readers, writers, speakers, composers, and declaimers. Constant attention is given to common errors of speech, to correct usage, and to analysis with a view to the pupil's using language easily, clearly, correctly and forcibly. After English the greatest care is given to arithmetic.

#### METHODS OF TEACHING.

This being a Normal School, next to making sure a pupil knows the subject-matter of a study, emphasis is placed on normal methods of teaching. This work begins in the first year of each course and runs through without a break. Standard text books, class recitations, lectures and drills, observation periods, practical teaching with close supervision are used to teach methods. The pupil is grounded in the best theories of psychology, and is required to supplement that by the actual work of teaching.

#### MANUAL TRAINING.

This goes through all the grades of the model school and normal school, and is a required subject. In the two highest grades and in the Normal School it includes shop

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work. The young women have the same opportunity as the young men. They are taught by an expert in the schools of Technology, who was educated at the Massachusetts School of Technology, Boston. The room is equipped with 16 adjustable benches, and 16 complete sets of tools for elementary wood-work. The subject is taken for its cultural value, and is conducted both to obtain skill of hand, and to illustrate a system of principles.

#### DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

The young women of the Normal School and of the seventh and eighth grades of the grammar school are required to take a course in domestic science four hours a week during the winter term. This work is not done in the boarding department, but in a suite of rooms especially set aside for the work in the Technological building. The rooms are thoroughly equipped and every effort is made to give the young women a sensible course of instruction in plain, every-day cooking, in the simple chemistry of foods, in practical housekeeping and in sanitary arrangements about the home.

#### DRAWING.

Drawing is a form of self-expression, and receives skillful attention. The Director of the School of Fine Arts gives the instruction to the entire school. It is adapted to the needs of teachers. It aims to enable them to use their fingers at the blackboard skillfully in illustrating a subject. It includes industrial and free hand drawing. Mechanical Drawing may be regularly taken in connection with the Schools of Technology.

#### PHYSICAL CULTURE AND MUSIC.

A prescribed course in physical culture is given to all who wish it and is required of those who expect to graduate. It is intended to qualify teachers to instruct in the elements of physical culture in those schools where it is a part of the course. Opportunity is also given to take a course of lessons in sight singing and in normal methods of teaching vocal music.

# The Model School.

This is a model school and not a "practice" school for incompetent teachers. The children in it will not be sacrificed for the sake of making it a training school. The first year normals are not permitted to do either observation or practice work. The second year student, if weak, will do observation work only, and if, because of strength, he should be permitted to teach, it will be for short terms and under supervision. This model school is in no way connected with the excellent town schools. The normal teachers have an opportunity to study teaching by the best methods while they are studying psychology, pedagogy, methods of teaching, school management, etc. The model school includes a kindergarten and eight grades of school work. The whole is arranged in a progressive order.

#### THE KINDERGARTEN.

The work is done in a beautiful, well lighted room 60x50, as big as a church, which gives room for play. It is furnished with books, blackboards, flowers, pictures, piano, sand tables, work tables, children's chairs and tables, and with Milton Bradley & Co.'s devices and materials.

#### THE PRIMARY GRADES.

These grades correspond somewhat to the University of Chicago Elementary School, but are conducted to illustrate for the normal student the most efficient organization and teaching in primary grade work.

#### GRAMMAR GRADES.

These grades, especially the seventh and eighth, are organized as a select grammar school. Boys and girls who are behind in their public school training have entered here and corrected the mistakes of earlier education. This school leads to the Academy.

#### BRANCHES TAUGHT IN THE MODEL SCHOOL.

First and specially all the subjects included in the eight grades of the common schools are taught. These are emphasized and will not be sacrificed to anything. After them manual training is given in all the grades. It begins with paper folding, cutting, sewing and clay modeling. It advances to weaving in raffia and wool, to basket making and card board work. In the seventh and eighth grades the boys finish theirs in the Technological shops and the girls take domestic science. All are taught drawing also. Physical culture and sight singing are optional.

#### EXPENSES.

The year is 33 weeks long. Tuition costs \$8 per year in the Kindergarten and Primary Grades, \$41.80 in the Grammar and Normal Schools, and \$26.40 Fall and Winter Terms each in the College course. Table board, room, light, heat, laundry, baths and the benefits of the Library, Reading Room and Gymnasium costs \$5.23 per week in Stetson and Chaudoin Halls.

Free tuition, free room rent, and a discount on the regular rate of board will be given to Florida school teachers taking the Spring Term's Review Course. To secure this it is necessary to present a letter from the county superintendent certifying that the bearer taught regularly in the public schools during the winter immediately preceding the Spring Term.

This is an exceedingly low rate in view of the exceptionally fine advantages at Stetson. The entire cost to such for the nine week's term is \$35. This is done by a special vote of the Trustees in recognition of the teacher's value to the community. All students residing in dormitories are required to furnish napkins, towels, bed linen, pillow cases, and blankets, all to be marked with the owner's name.

#### THE TEACHERS' BUREAU.

The faculty of the Normal School conducts a Teachers' Bureau in the interests of its graduates and students. It is designed to bring the teachers into touch with school boards who wish to employ teachers. Last year a number of cities

### The Model School.

in Florida wrote to the Bureau for principals. The salary in some cases was \$100 or over per month. Not one of last year's graduates failed to get a school at a good salary. Requests are constantly made to the University for teachers. The school has more places to fill than it can supply.

## The Business College.

#### OFFICERS OF INSTRUCTION.

WILLIAM Y. MICKLE, B.S., Director and Instructor in Bookkeeping,

OLIVE MAE HUNSAKER,

Instructor in Shorthand, Typewriting and Stenographer's Office Practice.

> CHARLES E. PELOT, B.S., Instructor in Business Law.

J. STANLEY MOFFATT, Instructor in Telegraphy.

ESTHER HAMPTON,

Instructor in Spanish.

IDA GRACE CRAMER, A.B., Instructor in English.

Note.—Instructors in the Normal School and Academy open their classes to all students in the Business College who need more English, Grammar, Arithmetic and other subjects.

#### GENERAL STATEMENT.

The popularity of this department of the University, and the increasing demand for young men and young women who have a practical business and shorthand and typewriting training, have been so great that the department has outgrown the space originally provided for it, and on January 1st, 1902, was moved into new and elegant quarters in Elizabeth Hall. Fifty-one feet of new business offices were added, increasing the total frontage of the offices to more than seventy feet. These offices represent ten separate business houses, in which the student is taught and practices the latest methods of accounting.

#### Business College.

A careful examination has been made of the latest devices in bookkeeping practiced in the offices of the largest business houses in the East, and the most approved methods are adopted each year, and reproduced in the offices of our business department, in which our students receive their training.

## CURRICULUM AND CREDITS.

The management of the University, realizing the importance of this department, has spared neither money nor time in making the Business College superior in every particular.

Thoroughly practical courses are offered in Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Banking, Telegraphy and Spanish. Academic students are given three credits for either the Bookkeeping or Shorthand course, and six credits for both courses. For information concerning the conditions for obtaining credits, see instructions under respective courses.

#### THE BOOKKEEPING COURSE.

#### Junior Department.

Introductory Bookkeeping, Business Arithmetic, Correspondence, Commercial Law, Spelling, Business Writing, Rapid Calculation, English and Commercial Geography.

The student is thoroughly drilled in the principles of double entry bookkeeping, learning fully the reasons for debiting and crediting. He opens and closes many sets of individual and partnership books, keeps a bank account, makes out trial balances and statements. The various forms of business papers such as notes, checks, drafts, invoices, account sales, receipts, etc., are written up by the student from the day he begins the bookkeeping course. Theoretical and practical bookkeeping being combined in this course, the interest of the student is greatly enhanced.

#### Junior Practice Department.

After passing the required examinations, the student is admitted to the business practice department, where he transacts business with students in similar institutions throughout the United States and Canada, and also with

ten different offices in our Advanced Business Practice Department, which is conducted by the advanced students under the supervision of the instructors. The student makes daily deposits in the Bank, which is supplied with business college currency, leases his store from the Real Estate Agent, makes out a legal form of lease, orders goods, (represented by cards), by letter from distant cities, receives his merchandise through the Freight Office, pays the freight, receives account sales, gives a bank draft or check for the proceeds, etc.

#### Senior Practice Department.

In this department, which consists of the Stetson College Bank, Business College Bank, Wholesale Jobbing House, Commission House, Retail House, Renting Agency, Freight Office, etc., the student is put in charge of the books and general management of the various offices of the department and is under the supervision of the Director of the Business College. These offices contain large leatherbound books, and many labor-saving devices, such as are found in first-class business offices. The work of the student in this department is regulated entirely by the volume of business that comes to him through the daily United States Mail, from the business practice department of other institutions, and also by the volume of business brought to him from the students in the Junior Business Practice Department of our own school. This gives the course the stamp of reality.

#### Academy Credits.

Students desiring credits in the Academy are required to pass an examination in bookkeeping after two periods a day of practice. No credit is given unless three terms' work, or its equivalent, is done.

#### BANKING COURSE.

There are two banks in daily operation; Stetson College Bank and the Business College Bank.

The Stetson College Bank is organized with a capital stock of \$200,000.00. This bank is kept according to the plan of the National Banking system. The Business College Bank conducted on the plan of our State banks is organized with a capital of \$25,000.00. All students taking the Bookkeeping course are required to do two or more weeks' work in this bank.

Every kind of banking business is transacted, enabling students to become as familiar with banking operations as they would in real business. We aim to make the study of business practical. A true value is placed on the transaction which makes students earnest in their work. Any one who will examine the working of our banks will be convinced that banking and bookkeeping can be thoroughly taught in this institution.

Only those who have taken the Bookkeeping course, those who show by a special test that they are qualified, and those who are taking the Auditing course are accepted in the department of banking.

#### AUDITING COURSE.

Students who wish to become expert accountants may enter this department after completing the Bookkeeping course.

Those who have graduated from other Business Colleges, and who wish to continue their studies with a view to becoming commercial teachers or expert accountants, will find this department admirably adapted to their needs.

#### THE SHORTHAND COURSE.

Curriculum.

Shorthand, Typewriting, Spelling, Correspondence, Practical English, Business Writing, Mimeographing, Letter-press Copying.

#### System of Shorthand Taught.

The Benn Pitman system of shorthand, so much used in this country that it has been called, by the United States Commissioner of Education, the "American" system, is taught in this department. It is easily learned, easily read, adapted to all kinds of shorthand work, and written by the

leading shorthand reporters, including those employed by the United States Government.

### Method of Typewriting.

We use the Fuller method of "Typewriting by Touch," whereby the operator secures greater speed and accuracy than by the old "Sight" methods. By the new "Touch" method, the operator writes continuously whereas by the old method he has to look from the keyboard to the "copy," and then from the "copy" back to the machine thus losing valuable time and causing the eyes to be strained by the frequent changes of position. The "Touch" method is comparatively easily learned, and is a source of great satisfaction to the operator.

#### Three Grades of Diplomas are Granted.

The third grade requires a speed in shorthand writing of eighty words a minute, to be transcribed on the typwriter at the required speed, and thirty words a minute in typewriting from printed matter.

The second grade requires a shorthand speed of one hundred words a minute, and a typewriting speed of forty.

The first grade requires a shorthand speed of one hundred and twenty-five words a minute, and fifty in typewriting.

Students desiring credits in the Academy, are required to pass the second grade examination.

#### Demand for Stenographers.

Students who pass our first grade examination in shorthand and typewriting, are well prepared for the United States Civil Service Examination. The demand for Government stenographers, as well as thoroughly competent commercial stenographers, exceeds the supply, and as large salaries are paid to competent shorthand writers, there is therefore great inducement for well-educated young men and women to study stenography.

#### Business College.

#### Time Required.

The instruction being mainly individual, the time required to complete the course depends on the student's personal exertions and his previous educational attainments. It usually requires from six to eight months to obtain the second grade diploma, and the first grade is sometimes obtained in the same length of time. The third grade of diploma is, of course, obtained in a shorter time.

#### A TEACHER TRAINING COURSE.

A class in teacher-training is conducted by Miss Hunsaker, who is an honor graduate of the Phonographic Institute, Cincinnati.

The object of this class is to prepare stenographers to pass the Phonographic Institute examinations and thus prepare themselves for teaching. The institute also offers an amanuenses' certificate.

Graduates of the Phonographic Institute are always sure of excellent positions, as the demand for certificated teachers of Benn Pitman shorthand far exceeds the supply.

Stetson University Business College is, we believe, the only school in Florida that offers this opportunity to students.

#### TELEGRAPHY.

Students in this course receive instructions in all lines of telegraphic work, from one who has been employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company and by some of the largest railroads in this country.

#### SPANISH.

Situated as we are near the Spanish-speaking people, we have for some time been convinced that no foreign language has more value, from a business standpoint, than Spanish. Therefore a department of Spanish has been organized under a thoroughly competent instructor. It is believed that many who are preparing for business life will welcome the opportunity of acquiring this language whose commercial importance, already considerable, will no doubt constantly increase.

#### BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE.

It is estimated that over seventy per cent. of the business of today is carried on by correspondence, and the American people are known to be the greatest letter-writers of the world. It is therefore necessary that young people entering into business should have a good knowledge of practical correspondence. Letters on various subjects are written by our students, and are carefully criticised as to composition, form, spelling, penmanship, use of capitals, punctuation, etc. The daily correspondence which our students have through the U. S. mail with schools in distant cities (while in the Practice Department), is similar to that of a large business house, and is valuable practice in correspondence.

#### AN OPPORTUNITY.

Any student paying full tuition in the Business or the Stenographic course has the privilege of taking studies in either the Grammar School or the Academy of the University without extra charge. For the charges in the courses given in this department, see page 152.

## STUDENTS MAY ENTER AT ANY TIME.

The instruction being mainly individual, the student may enter at any time during the college year, and has the privilege of taking his final examinations when he has completed the required work.

#### DIPLOMAS.

A diploma is given to each one who finishes any one of the courses offered in this department. For this diploma a fee of one dollar is charged.

#### READ WHAT THESE MEN SAY.

John Wanamaker—"In these days business is difficult. It is rendered more so because of cables, telephones, sixday ocean steamers, and because every pound of cotton, iron and wool in the country can be counted. The young man who starts in at this time will stand but little chance without a business training. The days of chance are gone. The

#### Business College.

mercantile profession must be studied just the same as medicine or law, and too high praise cannot be given to the gentlemen who conduct these business training schools."

Horace Greeley—"I wish it were possible to give every young man who is going to take charge of a farm or factory, or a mechanical establishment of any kind, the elements of a business education, for I am sure the country suffers, its industry suffers, its property is much less than it would be, if every young man and young woman, too, were initiated into the methods and rules of business. There is no farmer in the country who works a tolerable or an intolerable farm who would not be a better farmer today for a good business education. We have a thousand wants which a thorough business education will aid us to satisfy."

Horace Mann—"If a father wishes to give his son a legacy, better than houses, lands, gold or silver, let him send him to an institution where he can obtain a practical business education."

Hon. Chauncey M. Depew—"But to you, young ladies and gentlemen, a business training is absolutely necessary and the best thing you can have, whether you come from the common school, from the academy, from the seminary or from the university, if you intend to enter upon a business life."

#### WHO SHOULD TAKE THE COURSE.

Those who wish to be stenographers with the view of making stenography a profession, or making it a steppingstone to something else, and those who desire to get a thorough knowledge of practical English, correspondence or advertising. A young man who expects sometime to manage his own or some other business should not fail to get the thorough training in business correspondence and advertising offered in this course. The bulk of business today is carried on by correspondence and it is necessary for a young man or woman to be able to write, or dictate, a good business letter. We also recommend the course to business men, lawyers, ministers, newspaper men, and others who have much pen work to do. A young man intending to enter upon a business or professional career makes a very great mistake in not first learning shorthand.

## REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD ATTEND THE BUSINESS COLLEGE OF JOHN B. STETSON UNIVERSITY.

A corps of able instructors is employed.

Any student taking the complete Business or Stenographic course has the privilege of taking studies in either the Grammar School or the Academy of the University without extra charge.

You associate with hundreds of students attending the various other departments of the University. This in itself is an education. The department is one of the best furnished and thoroughly equipped in the South.

All graduates have the unqualified endorsement of the University.

Students are under the best influence, socially, mentally and religiously.

Many publications and books treating on bookkeeping, shorthand, commercial law, etc., are in the library for students' use.

#### TUITION CHARGES.

#### DORMITORY CHARGES.

The charges for board, including furnished room, heat, lights and laundry (two students occupying one room) per month of four weeks......\$20.90

Any one who will carefully compare what Stetson charges a student with what Stetson gives a student will see that the charges are extremely low. We give the very best. Nothing but the best will satisfy us. The best things always come a little higher than poor articles but they last longer, give more satisfaction and in the end are seen to be the least expensive. Stetson's terms are the lowest.

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## School of Art.

The studio is well lighted and well equipped, with casts from the antique.

Beginners are taught the principles of perspective, object drawing and nature work. The advanced classes work from life.

The pupils can work in charcoal, pen and ink, oil colors, water colors and pastel; choosing the medium that they prefer. The studio is open all day, and pupils can practice at any time, except when a class is being held.

The normal class does a great deal of nature work, drawing flowers, fruits, vegetables, leaves and plants and other studies in still life. This work is done on the blackboard, and on charcoal paper, to give them facility and confidence in themselves.

Blackboard work is required in many of our best schools, both graded and private. Pupils advanced enough for outdoor sketching can form classes for Saturdays, the mild climate of DeLand enabling them to work out of doors. during the Spring and Fall Terms.

The best work of the pupils is kept by the school for the exhibitions, but is returned to the owner at the end of the term.

A knowledge of drawing teaches our young people quickness of perception, accuracy of the eye and deftness of hand; and, as one of our great educators said, "It should be taught to every boy and girl as part of his or her education."

## School of Music.

#### FACULTY.

ORWIN ALLISON MORSE, Director.

MRS. CHARLES S. FARRISS, Mus.B., Instructor in Pianoforte.

> WEBB B. HILL, Instructor in Voice

DR. ESTHER SANDERS CHERRY. Instructor in Voice.

> OLIVE B. ROSA, Instructor in Violin.

MARY FRANCES MARVICK, Monitor and Assistant in Pianoforte.

The School of Music offers thorough courses in the various lines of musical study that are not excelled in strength by those of any music school or conservatory in the country. The requirements for graduation are high, and the aim is to turn out well educated musicians. The advantages derived from affiliation with a large university are many, giving the student opportunities for a broad culture, thus avoiding the one sided development that is characteristic of many musicians. Individual attention is an important factor in the music student's progress and this is possible to a far greater extent in the smaller music school than in the great institutions. Opportunity for quiet and uninterrupted study and practice, frequent lectures and recitals, and access to a well selected library of music literature are among the advantages offered to students in the School of Music.

#### School of Music.

The instruction offered is divided into two general departments, viz., preparatory and collegiate. The passing of the first examination in the line of study pursued, voice, piano, etc., marks the entrance on the collegiate course. This examination is followed by the second and final examinations, the later entitling the student to the diploma. Individual qualifications enter so largely into music study that it is impossible to state the length of time that will be required to complete a course, though in general this should be about three years after taking the first examination. Some may be able to do the work in less time, while others may require more. Students are not required to take examinations, or pursue any regular course of study unelss they wish, although those preparing for graduation will necessarily do so.

#### PIANOFORTE.

The instruction in pianoforte is according to the most modern methods. Thorough technical training is insisted on, followed by applied technic in studies and pieces.

## First Examination in Pianoforte,

Twelve studies and pieces are selected from the following list, or those equally difficult, one of which must be by Bach and one by Beethoven.

Bach—Inventions (any two); Prelude in A flat; Bouree in G.

Beethoven—Variations, Nel cor piu mi non sento; Sonatina in E major; Sonatas Op. 49, Nos. 1 or 2.

Chopin-Waltz, Op. 69, No. 1; Polonaise, A major.

Godard-Mazurka B flat.

Macdowell-Four little Poems, Op. 32.

Mendelssohn—Songs without words, Nos. 14, 16, or 20. Moskowski—Serenata.

Scales, major, minor and chromatic from memory, beginning on any note, hands together. All major and minor chords in three and four note form, also dominant and diminished seventh chords. Octaves, legato and staccato on any scale.

#### Second Examination in Pianoforte.

Twelve numbers from the following list or those equally difficult, one of which must be by Bach, one by Beethoven and one by Chopin or Schumann.

Bach—Forty-eight preludes and fugues, any prelude with its fugue counts as one number.

Bargiel-Marcia Fantastica.

Beethoven—Sonata, Op. 2, No. 1; Sonata, Op. 26, last movement; Rondo a Cappriccio in G; Andante Favori in F.

Chaminade—Three Preludes Melodiques, Op. 84 (any one.)

Chopin—Waltz, Op. 42; Impromptu, Op. 29; Fantasie Impromptu; Nocturnes, Op. 37, No. 1; Op. 55, No. 1.

Liszt-Soiree de Vienne, No. 6.

Macdowell-Hexentanz.

Mendelssohn-Rondo Cappriccioso.

Moskowski-Air de Ballet.

Rubinstein-Barcarolle in A minor.

Schubert-Impromptu in B flat, Op. 142.

Schumann-Traumeswirren; Nachtstuck.

All major and minor scales in parallel and contrary motion, also chords, broken chords, octaves and arpeggios. Also playing at sight a piece equal in difficulty to those in the junior list.

#### Final Examination in Pianoforte.

Twelve numbers selected from the following list, or those equally difficult, one number of which must be by each of the following composers, viz., Bach, Beethoven, Chopin, Schumann and Liszt. One number must be prepared by the candidate without assistance.

Bach—Prelude and fugue in C sharp minor, Vol. 2.

Beethoven—Sonata, Op. 53, first movement; Op. 57, first movement.

Chaminade—Six concert studies (any one).

Chopin—Berceuse; Scherzo, B flat minor; Fantasie, Op. 49.

Grieg-Peer Gynt Suite, No. 1.

Henselt-Concert Studies, Op. 2 (any two).

Liszt—Rhapsody, Nos. 2 or 12; Gnomenreigen.

#### School of Music.

Mendelssohn-Concerto in G minor ; Three caprices, Op. 33 (any two).

Rubinstein-Valse Caprice.

Schumann-Romance, Op. 28, No. 3.

Wagner-Brassin-Magic Fire Music.

All major and minor scales in double thirds, sixths and octaves, also all chords and arpeggios. Candidates must be able to sing major and minor scales, and recognize major and minor intervals within the compass of an octave.

The diploma in pianoforte playing will be awarded on the successful passing of the above examination, also the first examination in harmony and musical history.

#### SINGING.

Instruction in this department includes everything that assists in the development of the vocal artist or teacher. Special attention is given to breathing, tone placing, voice building, style and expression. Vocal exercises by Sieber, Bonoldi, Concone, Marchesi, Vaccai, Panofka and Root; songs by the best composers, classic and modern, with selections from Opera and Oratorio, are used.

Candidates for graduation in singing must show ability in pianoforte playing equal to the requirements of the first examination and must also pass the first examination in theory with one year of either French, German or Italian.

#### First Examination in Singing.

Major scales without accompaniment.

Five vocalises Concone 50, Nos. 1 to 20, or equally difficult.

Five songs from the following list, or equally difficult: Adams—The Forge and the Bell.

Chadwick-Goodnight.

Cowen-Snowflakes.

Cowen-The Swallows.

Chopin-The Maiden's Wish.

DeKoven-A Winter Lullaby.

Nevin-A Summer Day.

#### Second Examination in Singing.

Major, minor and chromatic scales without accompaniment.

Perfect fourths, fifths, octaves, major and minor thirds and sixths from a given note.

Five Vocalises Concone 50, Nos. 21 to 50, or equally difficult.

Eight songs from the following list or equally difficult:

Barnby-When the Flowing Tide Comes In.

Bohm-Calm as the Night.

Buck-When the Heart is Young.

Denza-Come to Me.

Blumenthal-O'er the Far Blue Hills, Marie,

Mendelssohn-On Wings of Song.

Rubinstein-Du Bist Wie Eine Blume.

Macdowell-From an Old Garden.

#### Final Examination in Singing.

Major, minor and chromatic scales without accompaniment.

Major and minor intervals within the octave.

Reading at sight one part of an ordinary anthem.

Three selections from Oratorio.

Three selections from Opera.

Six concert songs from the following list, or equally difficult:

Arditi—Felicita. Chaminade—Summer. Goring Thomas—Wind in the Trees. Blumenthal—The Message. Lohr—Margarita. Cowen—The Seasons. Pinsuti—The Raft. Gounod—Sing, Smile, Slumber. Schubert—The Erl King. Schumann—O Thou Grandest. Liszt—Lorelei. Grieg—An Autumn Storm.

#### School of Music.

#### ORGAN.

In the Organ Department the School of Music offers its students a complete course of instruction in the various schools of organ music. The great organ in the Auditorium is used for lessons and practice. This is a three-manual instrument, blown by water power, and furnished with the most complete appointments. A course of organ recitals is given by the Director during the school year, an opportunity thus being given to hear the compositions of the great masters. Students must show ability in piano playing equal to requirements of the first examination in piano before beginning the study of the Organ.

#### First Organ Examination.

Ten pieces equal in difficulty to the following:

Bach-Fugue in G minor, Vol. 4 (Peters).

Dubois-Cantilene Nuptiale.

Guilmant-Invocation in B flat.

Mendelssohn-Andante from the 4th Sonata.

Playing at sight a simple chorale, and transposing a simple chant into any required key within the interval of a minor third from the keynote; and explaining the principles of organ construction in relation to touch and registration.

#### Second Organ Examination.

Ten pieces from the following list, or equally difficult, one of which must be prepared without assistance:

Bach—Prelude and fugue in G major (Peters, Vol. 4, No. 2).

Bach-St. Anne's fugue.

Dubois-Grand chorus in B flat; Toccata in G.

Batiste-St. Cecilia offertory in F minor.

Grison-Christmas offeratory.

Hesse-Variations in A flat.

Mendelssohn-Sonata, No. 5.

Merkel-Four trios, Op. 38 (any two).

Rinck-Variations on God Save the King.

#### Final Organ Examination.

Ten pieces from the following list, or equally difficult, one of which must be prepared without assistance:

Bach—Toccata and fugue in D minor. Capocci—Sonata in D major. Guilmant—Sonata in D minor, No. I; Torchlight March. Handel—Fugue in E minor. Lemmens—Fantasia in E minor (The Storm). Mendelssohn—Sonatas Nos. I or 6. Rhineberger—Sonata in E flat.

Candidates will be required to modulate from any given key to another; to play at sight with appropriate registration an anthem and a sacred song, set with piano accompaniment. Also a vocal score in four parts and their own arrangement of a chorus from one of Handel's Oratorios.

Graduates in organ playing are also required to pass the first examination in harmony and musical history.

#### VIOLIN.

The most artistic and correct methods are taught, while careful attention is given to the handling and fingering of this instrument. Such works as the following are in the course: Studies from Tours, Dancla, Wohlfahrt, Kayser, Dout, Schradieck, Kreutzer and Rode, with pieces by De Beriot, David, Dout, Rode, Vieuxtemps and others. Sonatas by Haydn, Mozart, Schubert and Grieg.

#### THEORY.

Comprising harmony, counterpoint, canon and fugue, instrumentation, acoustics, form in composition and history of music.

An especially thorough course in the theory of music is offered. The study of this important branch is urgently recommended, and candidates for graduation in any department of the School of Music must pass the first examination. The second and third examinations are required only of those who wish the diploma in theory.

#### School of Music.

## First Examination in Theory.

A. Harmony. The common chord and its inversions, chords of the seventh and ninth, simple modulations and suspensions, composing and harmonizing simple melodies.

B. History. Complete account of the history of Music. Text-Book: Baltzell's History of Music.

#### Second Examination in Theory.

A. Harmony. Harmonizing of melodies in any one of the four parts.

B. Counterpoint. The five species in two, three and four parts.

C. Form. The development of musical composition, the construction of the musical sentence and the various forms employed by the great masters with special reference to the Sonata and Fugue.

#### Final Examination in Theory.

A. Harmony. In its highest branches up to five parts.

B. Counterpoint. Strict and free styles up to five parts, including double counterpoint.

C. Canon and Fugue. Canon in two, three or four parts, finite or infinite. Correct answers to fugue subjects.

D. Instrumentation and Acoustics. The compass and character of orchestral instruments and the principles of acoustics.

E. History. From the earliest times to the present day.

F. Analysis. A critical knowledge of some selected work for full orchestra will be required.

In addition to the above examinations the candidate for the Theory diploma must compose either,

(a) A vocal composition in four part harmony with a short fugue for four voices and piano accompaniment, or

(b) An instrumental movement in Sonata form for the piano, organ or string quartette.

#### NORMAL CLASS.

A course of study leading to a teacher's certificate is offered, consisting of a Normal class conducted by the Director, reciting twice weekly throughout the year. The work of the class is the study of pedagogic principles, theory of music teaching, music as an educational factor, materials and methods of study, practice in teaching, etc., etc. The candidate for the teacher's certificate must, in addition to the Normal class, pass the second examination in Pianoforte and the first examination in Theory and History of Music.

#### ENSEMBLE SINGING AND PLAYING.

Classes in Elementary and Advanced Sight Singing are under the direction of the vocal teacher. The course is graded and credits for the work are given in the Music and Normal courses. All students registered in the School of Music are required to attend the class in Sight Singing unless specially excused by the Director.

A chorus for ladies and the Vesper choir are also under the direction of the vocal instructor.

The Stetson Glee Club consists of a number of young men carefully selected and trained by the Director. Students of any department of the University are eligible for membership. The concerts of the Glee Club are very popular, and the music rendered has been of the best.

The Choral Society of the University embraces in its membership both University students and townspeople. It is the only permanent oratorio society in the State. In past years many good concerts have been given, and at Christmas, 1905, Handel's great oratorio, "The Messiah," was produced for the first time in Florida, the occasion being a notable musical event in the South.

Frequent lectures and recitals are given by members of the Faculty and students and visiting artists, many of which are free. The Library of musical literature is well assorted and includes Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians, and the great Oxford History of Music.

## Department of University Extension.

The University Extension movement has made rapid progress in America within the last decade. It originated in England, but experience has shown that, with some slight modifications it is admirably adapted to meet a great and growing need in our country. It is simply an organized effort to extend university teaching beyond the bounds of the University itself, to bring to intelligent and ambitious men and women of city, village or country, the opportunity, at nominal expense, to get real university instruction-the best thoughts of the best men in the various departments of study and achievement-either in the form of lectures at stated periods, or by means of correspondence. Feeling that the South ought to be astir in this beneficent movement, we have organized a Department of University Extension in the University, and appointed a member of the Faculty to have special charge of this work.

The lectures and subjects which will be available for 1907-08 are as follows, the lectures being six in number for each course:

## PRESIDENT LINCOLN HULLEY, A.M., Ph.D.

#### BIBLICAL LITERATURE.

 An Ancient Classic. 2. The Poetry and Psalmody of Israel. 3. Proverbial Literature. 4. The Minor Prophets.
 The Four Lives of Christ. 6. The Missionary Letters of Paul.

## LECTURE-RECITALS.

I. Browning and the Higher Life. 2. Tennyson—His Beautiful Life and Message. 3. Kipling and Tommy Atkins. 4. Robert Burns and His Humanity. 5. Milton's Paradise Lost. 6. Stevenson's Child's Garden of Verses.

## CHARLES S. FARRISS, A.B., D.D.

## GREEK LITERATURE.

I. The Greek Epic. 2. The Greek Song. 3. Greek Tragedy. 4. Greek Comedy. 5. Greek History. 6. Greek Oratory.

## G. PRENTICE CARSON, A.M.

#### CRITICAL PERIODS OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

I. The Revolutionary War. 2. The Adoption of the Constitution. 3. The Missouri Compromise. 4. Nullification in South Carolina. 5. The Presidential Election of 1860. 6. Reconstruction.

#### Some Lessons From the Middle Ages.

I. The General Significance of the Middle Ages. 2. Mohammed and the Mohammedans. 3. Charlemagne and the Franks. 4. Hildebrand and the Papacy. 5. The Revival of Learning. 6. The Reformation.

#### THE REFORMATION.

I. The Reforming Councils. 2. The Religious Experience of Martin Luther. 3. What is Protestantism? 4. Calvin, the Romanic Reformer. 5. The Catholic Counter Reformation. 6. The Relation of Protestantism and Catholicism to Culture and Civilization.

## J. F. BAERECKE, Ph.D., M.D.

### NATURE STUDY.

I. Plant or Animal, which? 2. Plant families. 3. Plant societies. 4. Low and high in the animal world. 5. Relation between animals and plants. 6. Plant, animal and man.

## PHYSIOLOGY.

I. How our body is constructed. 2. How the different parts are brought into action. 3. Food and what becomes of it. 4. How the tissues are nourished. 5. Brain. 6. Enemies of health.

#### Department of University Extension.

## EDWIN GEORGE BALDWIN, A.M.

## THE WORLD'S GREAT SATIRISTS.

I. Origin and scope of the Satire as a distinct branch of Literature. 2. Earliest Roman writers of Satire, Ennius to Lucillius. 3. Horace and Juvenal. 4. Satire in the Middle Ages: Ulrich von Hutten, Mottin, Fourqueraux, etc. 5. The great modern satirists in France; Boileau, Voltaire. 6. English speaking satirists compared: Dryden, Butler, Pope, Johnson, Swift, Hood, Thackeray, etc.

THE GROWTH AND HISTORY OF ROMAN LAW.

I. Earliest elements of Roman law. 2. Fundamental Conceptions. 3. The Jus Civile. 4. Jus Gentium. 5. Justinian and his work in Roman law. 6. Dissemination of Roman law and Roman law principles in mediaeval and modern times.

THE LIFE OF WORDS.

 Fundamental linguistic principles, choice and change of words. 2. Semantics: definition and elucidation of the science. 3. Why and how words change their meanings, as illustrated by the Latin. 4. By the French and German.
 By the English. 6. Some deductions, philosophical and metaphysical.

THE PHILOSOPHIES OF ANTIQUITY. GREEKS, ROMANS, HINDOOS

I. What is a philosophy? 2. The philosophy of the Hindoos: Vedic and Brahmanic Hymns, and the Upanishads; Buddhism and Hinduism. 3. The older Greek Philosophical systems. 4. Philosophies in later Greece. 5. Comparison and contrast of Grecian and Roman philosophy. 6. Elements of classical philosophy in modern philosophical systems.

STUDENT LIFE IN AMERICAN AND GERMAN COLLEGES AND

UNIVERSITIES.

I. Earliest forms of higher education; origin and meaning of the term University. 2. Development of the "University idea" in Germany and America. 3. Life,

customs and traditions in three representative German Universities: Berlin, Gottingen and Heidelberg. 4. The most typical features of German student life: the student duel. 5. Typical features in American Universities: the Greek Fraternity. 6. Scholarship and athletics, at home and abroad.

## WILLIAM WATKINS FROST, A.M.

#### THE ROMANTIC MOVEMENT.

I. Beginning of the Movement. 2 and 3. Wordsworth. 4. Coleridge. 5. Shelley and Keats. 6. The Pre-Raphaelites.

#### SHAKSPERE,

I. The Principles of Dramatic Construction. 2. Shakspere as Reflected in his works. 3. Richard III: A Study in Nemesis. 4. Macbeth. 5. King Lear. 6. Winter's Tale and Cymbeline.

## STUDIES IN AMERICAN LITERATURE.

I. The Development of American Literature. 2. Hawthorne and Poe: A Study in the Short-story. 3. Poe as a Symbolist. 4. Whitman. 5. Emerson. 6. Sidney Lanier.

## ORWIN A. MORSE.

## ILLUSTRATED MUSICAL LECTURES.

1. The Meaning of Music. 2. Music and Civilization. 3. Music and History. 4. Music and the Church. 5. Music and Education. 6. Music and Modern Life.

## LECTURE RECITALS.

1. The Pianoforte and its Literature. 2. Beethoven and his followers. 3. Modern Composers. 4. The Organ and its History. 5. Bach. 6. The Romantic Composers.

# General University Interests.

The curriculum embodies most of the ideals of a University. However, there are many interests that gather around a curriculum and that belong to University life. Among them are debating clubs, literary societies, religious gatherings, musical associations, fraternal organizations, star lecture courses, dramatic entertainments, dormitory life, intercollegiate contests, social hours, University receptions and functions. Athletic games, physical culture, field and track sports, art exhibits, vesper services, library regulations, college journalism, chapel exercises, organ recitals, college traditions, Bible study and various other things. These matters are all regulated in the interests of the entire student community.

# Administration of the University.

The government and discipline of the University are administered by the President.

## THE GOVERNMENT.

The University does not outline in detail either its requirements or its prohibitions. Students are met on a plane of mutual regard and helpfulness and honor. The ideals of the University are those of modern civilization in its best sense. The conventions and proprieties of refined society obtain here. A student may forfeit his connection with the University without an overt act if he is not in accord with its standards.

Every student is expected to deport himself honorably in all his relations, to be diligent in his studies, to be prompt and regular in all his duties, at class, church, meals, chapel, examinations and all others; to properly observe hours set apart for study, and to attend to the regulations of the Dean.

#### DISCIPLINE.

Stetson is remarkable for the high honor and character of its students, who come from the best homes in Florida. Cases needing discipline have been rare. The standards are strictly enforced. A student who is unduly indolent or negligent will be advised to withdraw. One who is repeatedly absent from class without excuse will forfeit his connection, and his name will be dropped. If, through actual fault, he fails to keep up in his duties, or if he is troublesome, his parents will be notified and asked to withdraw him. If, through offense, he comes under censure, he may be denied his privileges. For graver offenses the student is liable to be admonished, suspended, dismissed or expelled, according to the discretion of the President. Suspension separates the student temporarily from the University. The Dean may fix his residence and prescribe his studies during suspension. Dismission sends a student away without forbidding his return the next school year. Expulsion is a final separation from the University.

# The Moral and Religious Life.

Stetson University is a Christian institution. Its seal bears the motto, "For God and the Truth." It was founded by Christian men and women. It stands on Christian principles. The teachers are members of Christian churches. The University will not recede from Christian standards, but does not teach sectarianism. Every effort is made to promote a healthy moral and spiritual life among the students. Parents sending their children, boys or girls, to Stetson may feel as safe about them as if they were under their own roof.

I. CHAPEL SERVICES. These occur daily at 8:45 in the morning, and are led by the President. Attendance is required of all students in the University. These services are for divine worship only. No one is ever invited to conduct them. Place is never given to lecturers, preachers or any one to divert attention from worship. The students observe the quiet and order of divine worship. The best hymnology of the Christian church is used.

2. BIBLE INTERPRETATION. At the chapel service daily the President gives an interpretative reading of Scripture without comment. In this way last year the following books were read in their entirety to the whole student body and Faculty: Luke, Romans, First Corinthians, Second Corinthians, First Peter, James, Esther, Proverbs, Isaiah, Mark, Ecclesiastes.

3. THE VESPER SERVICES. These are held in the University Auditorium Sunday evening about the time of sunset. The citizens join with the students in this service, and it is greatly prized. During the present year the President has delivered the address each Sunday.

4. THE CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS. There are two such associations, one for young women, meeting Thursday afternoon, and one for young men, meeting Thursday even-

ing. These societies are wholly voluntary, but the students have taken them well in hand, and have weekly soul stirring meetings. Our ministerial students show their fidelity by their devotion to these meetings. They have the respect and love of the whole student body.

5. CHURCH ATTENDANCE. All sub-collegiate boarding students under twenty-one years of age are required to attend some church service and Sunday School on Sunday. The University co-operates to this end with every church in town. Parents and guardians are requested to select the church their children or wards are to attend. The work of the week is suspended on Sunday all through the University, and the office buildings are closed.

6. THE PRAYER CIRCLE. For the three past years there has existed at Stetson a temporarily organized band of students who have formed a prayer circle, and conducted special meetings each winter, seeking the spiritual welfare of their fellow students. This movement has been a source of great power in the lives of all. It has been the instrument of a religious awakening.

7. THE CLASS ROOMS. The teachers at Stetson are Christian men and women, and have the utmost liberty to inculcate moral and religious truth. Sectarian tenets have never been given.

# University Organizations.

All University organizations are under the primary supervision of the President, and by him are so related as to promote the welfare of the University. Each has its own form of organization, its own officers, and conducts its own affairs.

I. THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION. The general association of alumni includes all who have graduated from any of the Schools and Colleges. Certain courtesies are accorded by this Association to all who have ever studied here. Associated with them are Stetson Student Clubs now forming in Jacksonville, Tampa, Eustis and Miami. The officers of the Alumni Association are:

President, Doyle E. Carlton; First Vice-President, George W. Conover; Second Vice-President, J Stanley Moffatt; Third Vice-President, Mrs. G. Prentice Carson; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Edwin G. Baldwin; Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, Seth Stetson Walker; Chaplain, Daniel J. Blocker.

2. THE COLLEGIATE BOARD. This board conducts the affairs of the Stetson Collegiate, the official student publication of the University. The paper is issued weekly.

President and Editor-in-Chief, Stephen Pierce Blake; Secretary, Helen Manville; Business Manager, Seth Stetson Walker.

3. THE CHRISTIAN Associations. Meetings are held weekly in a special hall for the purpose. The young women meet Thursday afternoon, the young men Thursday evening. The officers for the young men's association are as follows:

President, John B. Rogers; Vice-President, P. Stanley Woodward; Secretary and Treasurer, Fred Smith.

The officers for the young women's association are:

President, Mae Ryland; Vice-President, Marjorie Mace; Corresponding Secretary, Esther Hampton; Recording Secretary, Frankie Armstrong; Treasurer, Nellie Kruse. 4. THE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION. A member of the Faculty is the official director of Athletics. The students' organization is answerable to that director. The Director is a member of the Faculty Committee on Athletics. This arrangement secures the co-operation of the official side of the University with the student side. The students' athletic regulation makes provision for all forms of college sport, arranges intercollegiate games, and through its managers conducts all its business. The officers are:

President, Royal P. Hamlin; Vice-President, John G. Black; Secretary and Treasurer, Wilbur L. Tilden; Football manager, H. Lawrence Clayberg; Foot-ball captain, Fred Botts; Manager of base ball team, Wilbur L. Tilden; Base-ball captain, Charles H. Campbell, Jr.

To play on any team, in a match game, a Stetson University student must attain a grade of seventy to one hundred in each of his studies, and he must take at least fifteen periods of class work each week. The members of the Stetson teams are all bona fide students who receive no compensation directly or indirectly. No student is solicited to come to Stetson to play in the games.

5. THE STETSON LITERARY SOCIETY meets weekly in a beautifully furnished hall of their own. The membership is large, the meetings well attended, and earnest work is done. The officers are:

President, Doyle E. Carlton; Vice-President, Mary Frances Marvick; Secretary and Treasurer, Lillie May Cleveland; Critic, Professor William Watkins Frost.

6. THE KENT CLUB is composed of students from the Law School. They also have a richly furnished room of their own. The Law Faculty co-operates, and the affairs of the Club are regulated to give practice in legal and forensic oratory. They meet weekly. The members of the Law School hold annually a series of mock trials, open to all who wish to attend. The officers:

President, G. W. Geiger; Vice-President, J. Bowers Campbell; Secretary, J. H. Williams; Treasurer, R. W. Farnell; Critic, Carl Noble; Faculty members, Dean A. J. Farrah, Prof. H. C. Hill, Hon. Louis C. Massey.

## University Organizations.

7. THE DRAMATIC CLUB. This Club gives annually some high class dramatic entertainment under the direction of the Professor of Elocution and Oratory. During March, 1905, they gave "Ingomar, the Barbarian," in 1906, "Lend Me Five Shillings" and "Taming the Shrew," and in 1907, "Enoch Arden" and "Damon and Pythias." A. L. L. Suhrie, Director.

8. THE PHI KAPPA DELTA FRATERNITY. This is a local fraternity, organized in 1898. It has the usual features of college fraternities, and conducts a strong weekly literary program. The Fraternity has a room of its own.

President, Fred Botts; Chairman, Seth Stetson Walker, Secretary and Treasurer, John Gordon Black; Chaplain, Daniel J. Blocker; Attorney, Royal P. Hamlin; Critic, Stephen Pierce Blake.

9. DELTA GAMMA DELTA. Officers: President, H. J. Chaffer; Vice-President Carney L. Wilder; Secretary and Treasurer, O. G. Sexton; Chaplain, Sentney Robinson.

10. THE VESPER CHOIR is a chorus of mixed voices selected from both students and faculty. It meets for rehearsal twice weekly, and furnishes an anthem for the Sunday afternoon vesper service, as well as leading the congregational singing. The training of the choir is in charge of the Instructor in Singing and the Director of the Music School. Sopranos, Misses Esther Hampton, Ethel Hamlin, Ethel Watts, Elizabeth Carson, Harriet Hulley, Marion Jackson, Sallye Clarkson, Ruby Chappelle. Altos, Misses Lillian Hamlin, Fuller, Howes, Eva Baker, Ryland. Tenors, Messrs. W. B. Hill, D. E. Carlton, Leland Carlton, E. L. Mickle, H. Smith, E. G. Pierce. Basses, Messrs. Sparkman, W. Y. Mickle, Garwood.

II. THE LADIES CHORUS. This is directed by Professor Morse. Their music on Easter Sunday morning is a notable event of the school year.

12. THE UNIVERSITY CHORAL SOCIETY. Music is on a high plane at Stetson because of the especially fine facilities of the School of Music. During the winter of 1905 this Society gave very effectively Gaul's "Holy City." Just before Christmas, 1905, this society, augmented by a large

number of musical people of DeLand, gave an inspiring rendition of Handel's Oratorio, "The Messiah."

President and Conductor, Orwin A. Morse; Secretary, and Treasurer, C. B. Rosa.

13. THE STETSON GLEE CLUB. The Glee Club numbers twelve young men. Besides an annual concert at the University, they are open to make engagements in various parts of the State. Last year they gave a fine rendering of De-Koven's Robin Hood.

President, Doyle E. Carlton; Secretary and Treasurer, Chas. E. Pelot; Conductor, Orwin A. Morse.

14. A STAR LECTURE COURSE is organized each year by a committee of the Faculty, and by this means the University secures the best talent of the country. This committee for the year 1906-1907 consisted of Professors Baldwin, Suhrie, and Morse.

15. THE ORATORICAL ASSOCIATION is conducted by students of the University under the guidance of the instructor in elocution to foster an interest in Oratory. There are several annual prize contests.

16. BUSINESS COLLEGE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION. The officers of this association are as follows:

President, Doyle E. Carlton; Vice-President, Olive Mae Hunsaker; Secretary, William Young Mickle; Treasurer, Charles E. Pelot.

# Florida Students at Stetson.

There are many special advantages enjoyed by Florida boys and girls at the John B. Stetson University. The University exists for them primarily. It was started as a local interest in DeLand. Its work was broadened to include the State. A further step was taken when it widened its scope to provide for the large number of Northern students who attend it during the Winter Term. It has proved to be a distinct and positive blessing to both the Northern and the Florida students who mingle together in the University. Both learn to esteem each other highly. There never has been the least friction between them. The special advantages offered to Florida students are as follows:

I. There are thirty-two free tuition scholarships, each one \$72.60, offered annually to graduates of sixteen High Schools of Florida, two being assigned to each school. The High Schools on the list are those at Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Gainesville, Pensacola, Palatka, Ocala, Daytona, Tampa, Kissimmee, Orlando, Lakeland, Leesburg, Plant City and Miami. These are scattered well over the State, and these thirty-two free tuition scholarships enable these communities to train leaders.

2. Free tuition scholarships are given to all children of Florida Baptist ministers in active service, engaged in no other business, and to endorsed candidates for the ministry. Our preachers in Florida are not working for money. They don't have big bank accounts; they are men of God. They are a blessing to the State. This rule of the University is a distinct recognition of their worth as a class.

3. Free tuition, free room rent and a discount on the regular rate of board is made in the Spring Term to all Florida school teachers who present a certificate from the county superintendent that they have taught the preceding

winter. Many teachers avail themselves of this concession. There are over three thousand teachers in the State who could do so. This rule of the University also is a distinct tribute to this class of public servants. The best is none too good for our children. The Stetson University Normal School is especially designed to equip the public school teacher.

4. Conrad Hall offers throughout the year a low rate of board to fifteen Florida-born boys. They must show the President that they need the help and will likely make a good use of it. They must also have an aim in life. There are other regulations connected with Conrad Hall, but the important one is that the rate is limited to Florida-born boys, The Conrad Hall fund amounted to a little over \$3,000, one-third of which was supplied by the University for this purpose. It will be seen that the fund is providing accommodations for a large number as compared with the size of the fund.

5. A loan fund has been started for the benefit of Florida boys only. It has been the means of enabling students to attend the University who could not otherwise do so.

6. The Stetson scholarships and the McBride scholarship are used at present for Florida boys and girls. Their use is not limited, but the Florida boys and girls get the benefit of it.

7. Thirty positions in the University are assigned to Florida boys and girls, chiefly boys. These pay tuition or partial board for service to the University as monitors, janitors, laboratory and library assistants, mail carrier, book seller, attendants, assistants to professors, etc. There are thirty-two such positions in all—two are held by Northern boys—the rest are all held by Florida boys. In the distribution of these aids preference is given always to the needy who prove themselves for their ability and worth. The University rarely promises anything in advance in regard to paragraph seven. The reason is, it must have efficient service, and it will never risk a person until he has been here awhile and earned the confidence of the Faculty.

## Florida Students at Stetson.

It is only right that those should pay who can pay. There is no reason why other people should contribute to the education of the children of those who are well able to pay for themselves. Those who have put their money into the University endowments, buildings and lands have done so with the idea of helping those to get an education who have limited means. The trust will be administered in the spirit as well as the letter of such gifts. If there is any boy in Florida who has \$100 and wants an education, our advice to him would be, start. Go as far as the \$100 will take you. When it gives out, go back and earn more. In many cases before that money gives out something will turn up to help the student through. The University does not guarantee that something will turn up, but it has again and again proved true for others.

# List of Expenses.

The scholastic year consists of thirty-three weeks, divided into three terms, the Fall Term of twelve weeks, the Winter Term of twelve weeks, and the Spring Term of nine weeks.

All bills are payable strictly in advance at the beginning of each term.

DEPARTMENT.	PER YEAR	FALL TR	ERM	WINTER	TERM	SPRING	TERM
College	\$72 60	\$26.4	0	\$26	40	\$19	80
Law	72 60	26 4		26		19	
Technology	72 60	26 4		26		19	
Academy	41.80	15 2		15 :			40
Mechanic Arts	41 80	15 2		15		11	
Normal	41 80	15 2			20		40
Grammar	41 80	15 2		15		11	
Kindergarten Training	41 80	15 2		15		11	40
Domestic Science (class of 12)	***************	******		5			
Primary	8 00	8 0		3		2	00
Kindergarten	8 00	3 0	0	3	00	2	00
Music, two lessons per week	1000		2			10	20
(Director's class)		25 4	0	26	40	13	80
Music, two lessons per week	ACCESS CONSCREPT		2	70	0.0		-
(other teachers)		19.8		19			85
Harmony		77	U	7	70	0	05
The store and have della		24.0	NR.	24	00	18	05
Use of Organ, one hour daily		3 6			00.		70
Use of Piano, 45 minutes daily		1.8		3	en .		35
Use of Piano, additional periods		4.0	19	1	00	-	00
Art, three lessons per week		19 8	80	19	80	14	85
Business College	\$9,00 per m	outh T		riting \$1	00	ten	

## TUITION CHARGES.

### BOARD.

	PALL TERM	WINTER TERM	SPRING TERM
East Hall Stetson or Chaudoin Hall	\$65 00 62 70 42 00	\$66 00 02 70 42 00	\$49 50 47 03 31 50

## List of Expenses.

## LABORATORY CHARGES.

Elementary Chemistry, Academic, one and one-half
hours per day, per term\$2.50
Elementary Chemistry, College, one and one-half
hours per day, per term 2.50
Qualitative or Quantitative Analysis, one and one-half
hours per day, per term 5.00
Mineralogy, per term 2.50

## DIPLOMA CHARGES.

Business College	\$1.00
Academy	2.00
School of Music	2.00
College of Liberal Arts	5.00
College of Law	5.00
College of Technology	

# Information Concerning Charges.

I. All persons who remain in any of the dormitories during the Christmas vacation will be charged \$1 per day extra. The University reserves the right to close the dormitories during that period.

2. All bills are payable strictly in advance at the beginning of each term. When not paid within thirty days, unless special arrangements are made for extension, students are liable to exclusion from the class-room. The Treasurer is authorized, in case of necessity, to extend the time of payment thirty days; if further extension of time be desired by a patron, a formal request should be addressed to the President of the Board of Trustees.

3. No deduction from dormitory charges is made for absence during the first two weeks of the term, nor for absence thereafter, for any cause, for a period of less than two weeks. Any student occupying a room alone must pay \$1.00 per week extra.

4. The minimum charge for tuition is one-half the term rate. A special fee of \$1.00 per term is charged students in Manual Training to cover the cost of materials, and a fee of \$2.00 per term to students in Domestic Science.

5. An extra charge of 25 cents is made for meals sent to rooms.

6. Students are not allowed to invite anyone to meals or to lodge in the residences without special permission from the Dean. When the permission is obtained, all extra meals are charged for at 25 cents each, and lodging at 25 cents per night.

 Each student is charged for all damage done by him to buldings, furniture or crockery.

8. Students are allowed one dozen pieces of washing per week in addition to napkins, towels, sheets and pillowcases. Extra pieces are charged for at the rate of 50 cents

#### Information Concerning Charges.

per dozen. A wash dress is counted as four pieces, a skirt as three pieces. Unmarked clothes are marked in the laundry at a charge of 5 cents per article.

9. All students care for their own rooms or pay 50 cents per week for this service.

10. Rooms may be engaged in advance by the payment of \$10 for each student. This will be deducted from the first bill rendered if the rooms are occupied promptly at the opening of the term, otherwise it will be forfeited.

"II. Drafts should be made payable to "John B. Stetson University," and not to any individual officer of the institution.

12. The University will accept local checks for the payment of all bills, but will not cash local checks for students. In sending money to students parents should use New York or Chicago Exchange, Postoffice or Express Money Orders.

13. The University cannot furnish students money for sudden calls home. Money for such purposes must be on deposit with the Treasurer.

14. Students must pay cash for all books purchased at the University Book Store. Money for this purpose must be sent with the students.

15. Parents and guardians are reminded that there are no incidental expenses except those published in this catalogue. For a student to be liberally supplied with spending money is rather a disadvantage than otherwise. Text-books are sold to students at the book-room in Elizabeth Hall. The average expense for each student for these is about \$10 per annum.

16. A safe is provided by the institution in which any valuables may be placed for safe keeping.

17. Any pupil who shall mark, cut or otherwise deface any property belonging to the University, shall be assessed sufficiently to repair or replace the article damaged, and punished for the misdemeanor committed.

18. The President may at any time make a general assessment upon the entire body of pupils to repair damages to property, the perpetrators of which cannot be discovered.

# Marking System and Examinations.

All grades are recorded in letters.

The letter distinctions are "A," 91 per cent. and over; "B," 81-90 per cent, inclusive; "C," 71-80 per cent. inclusive; "D," 61-70 per cent, inclusive; "E," below 61 per cent. In all cases of remarkable excellence the grade "AA" may be given.

In estimating the final term standing the examination grade counts one-third and the average recitation grade two-thirds.

All students in the Academy who attain the class grade "A" may be excused from examination in all studies excepting spelling.

The final term standing must be "C," or above, in order to pass from any subject.

Those pupils who are graded "E" in both recitation and examination in any subject must immediately drop that class without the privilege of a second examination.

All students whose standing in any subject for the term falls below "C" will be required to take a second examination in that subject on the fourth Saturday of the following term.

Students who fail in this second examination will be allowed a third examination at the time of any regular or delinquent examination before the beginning of the third term after the first failure.

All students who absent themselves from any regular term examination, without the consent of their respective Deans, will be required to take a special examination at the time of the next delinquent. For this examination a fee of \$2 is charged by the University.

In the College of Liberal Arts, and in the Engineering courses of the School of Technology all students who are absent from recitations more than eight times in any one subject during the term, inclusive of one-third of the number

#### Marking System and Examinations.

of chapel absences, are required to take a special and more stringent examination in that subject, to be given after the time of the regular examination. For this special examination a fee of \$2 is charged by the University.

In all sub-collegiate work seven absences from any recitation during one term debar the student from the regular examination in that subject. In case, however, the absences have been from sickness or other unavoidable reason, the student may make written application to the Faculty to be admitted, stating reasons for absence. Absences from chapel are divided equally among the studies, and increase pro rata the absences in each recitation. All unexcused absences are graded zero, and all excused absences are graded zero unless the work be made up satisfactorily within one week after the last absence, unless further time be granted by special vote of the Faculty.

All day students in the Academy must present their excuses for absence to the Dean of the University for approval before the excuses will be accepted by teachers.

Absences from chapel and from recitations on the first and last days of each term count double.

All members of any graduating class will be required to make up all deliquencies on or before the Saturday preceding Commencement.

No student will be allowed more than two delinquent examinations on the term's work in any subject.

The Senior classes in both Academy and College are given their Spring Term examinations one week before the regular examinations.

At the Commencement Day exercises of the Academic Department the delivery of orations and essays is limited to the eight members of the Senior class who attain the highest scholarship during the last two years of the course.

# Regulations and Explanations.

## APPLYING TO ALL STUDENTS.

The following resolutions are in force with reference to the relation of all students to University organizations:

All officers of the University who have charge of such organizations as the University Football Team, Basketball Team, Glee Club, etc., together with the intercollegiate oratorical and debating contests, and all other public entertainments, shall at once report to the representative Deans the names of all students who present themselves in these various organizations, for permission to connect themselves therewith.

Whenever a student is graded below "C" in any subject as indicated by the weekly reports of his instructors, or by any regular or delinquent examination, such permission shall be refused until the grade of such student has been raised to at least "C" in each subject. In addition to the above requirement, no student is eligible for membership in any of the University organizations who does not take at least ten hours of work per week.

All students who fail to secure credit in any subject or subjects for which they registered during the Fall or Winter Term, must, unless excused by their Dean, present themselves and secure credit on said subject or subjects at the delinquent examination of the following Spring Term. Students who fail to comply with this requirement will be graded below "C," in the subjects concerned.

Whenever a student desires to become a member of more than one of the University organizations at the same time, special permission must be obtained, which is to be granted entirely at the discretion of the Dean in charge of his work.

#### Regulations and Explanations.

It is understood that every person entering the University will conform to its rules. Parents will be denied requests that are inconsistent with the best interests of the University or against the interests of the student. They are advised not to encourage visits home during the term. Young ladies who do not live at home under the immediate care of parents or guardians are required to room in the young ladies' dormitory. The President may, for special reasons, excuse from this rule.

Whenever any College elective is taken by less than three students, the right to withdraw that elective for that term is reserved.

Attention is called to the importance of entering at the opening of the term when the instruction in the various classes begins. Students entering classes after the introductory work is done, do so at a decided disadvantage.

## APPLYING TO THE DORMITORIES.

The dormitories are in charge of officers of the University who are faithful men and women of exemplary Christian life, who constantly study the needs and seek the good of the students.

The regulations in each dormitory are intended to promote the health, comfort, happiness and progress of the students. The atmosphere in each is one of wholesome counsel and wise, kind restraint. Espionage and harshness are not known here.

The student has the advantages of pure water, buildings well lighted and heated, and in excellent repair, good food and plenty of it, sanitary plumbing, inside baths and closets, invigorating exercise, pure air, an atmosphere of study, judicious counsel, pleasant companionship and Christian influences.

The dormitories are large and commodious, affording the best accommodations for boarding two hundred students. The young men and the young women occupy separate buildings.

The rooms are large, high and well ventilated, with clothes-press attached to each room. All are neatly furnished and are designed to be occupied by only two persons. In Chaudoin, Stetson and East Halls each room is heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

All students who board in the dormitories furnish six napkins, six towels, three sheets, four pillow-cases and one pair of comforters or blankets. If a student occupies a room alone extra bedding will be needed. All bedding and every article of clothing should be distinctly marked with the owner's name. Use Payson's indelible ink, following directions. Young ladies should each be provided with a waterproof, overshoes and umbrella.

All sub-collegiate dormitory students under twenty-one years of age are required to attend church and Sunday School Sunday morning.

Offensive habits that interfere with the comfort of others, or that retard the pupil's work, and all practices that are against good morals, are prohibited.

# Degrees Conferred.

The following degrees were conferred at the Commencement Exercises held May 29th, 1906:

## BACHELOR OF ARTS.

George Miller Calhoun. Ida Grace Cramer. Royal Payne Hamlin. Helen Frances Manville. Bessie Lewis Whitaker.

## BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

Annie Nadine Holden.

## BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

William Young Mickle. Charles Edward Pelot. Claude Stelle Tingley.

## BACHELOR OF LAW.

Arthur L. Auvil. Paul Carter. George W. Conover. Harry C. Duncan. John C. Gramling. E. Faulkner Oates, Ph.B. Wesley P. Pinnell. David O. Rodgers. Furman Y. Smith. Arthur E. Voyle,

## Diplomas Granted.

At the Commencement Exercises of 1906 Diplomas were granted to the following students:

### ACADEMY.

James Stanley Moffatt, James Williamson Roseborough, Frances Irene Alcott, Ethel Taylor Ames, Emma Amelia Baker, Erwinna Gaulden, Hugh St. Claire Geiger, Mary Ammonette Gordon, Alice McKinney, Helen Winifred Mix, Ernestine Rachel Munsell, Mae Priscilla Ryland, Lily May Cleaveland, August Koelsch Eccles, Eva Mae Hawley, Charles Frederick Ludwig, Wilbur Luther Tilden, Ivan Frederick Waterman, Henrietta J F Baerecke, Charles Henry Campbell, Jr.

#### NORMAL.

Salome Hampton, Huetta Snowden Vaulx, Mabel Voyle, Clevie Rich.

## BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Bookkeeping Course.

Edna Borland, Margaret Katherine Powell, Ethel Ray Sproul, Robert C. Paxton, Annie Gertrude Jones, Charles B. Brewster.

Shorthand Course.

Annie Myrtle Powell, Laurance Botts, Laura Lillian Cook, Helen Winifred Mix, Rosalie Schehl Bocker, Bernice Alfred, Eva Mae Hawley.

#### Telegraphy.

Frank M. Dimick.

## SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY.

Mechanic Arts. Ralph Michaud Broadwell.

#### SCHOOL OF MUSIC. Teachers' Course.

Certificates were granted to the following students: Jessie Joy Baker, Eva Anna Baker, Kate Estelle Walker, Mary Frances Marvick.

## Students.

C. indicates Classical; S. Scientific; L.S. Latin-Scientific; M.E. Mechanical Engineering; C.E. Civil Engineering; E.E. Electrical Engineering.

## The College of Liberal Arts.

#### GRADUATE STUDENTS.

#### Name.

Cramer, Ida Grace, A.B., Culp, Theodore D., A.M., Holden, Annie Nadine, Ph.B., Manville, Helen F., A.B., Reilly, Philip, A.B.,

## Home Address. Tallahassee, Fla., Williston, Fla., DeLand, Fla., Orange City, Fla., Philadelphia, Pa.,

DeLand Residence, Chaudoin Hall. Stetson Hall. Boulevard. Chaudoin Hall. Stetson Hall.

	Course,		
Black, John Gordon,	C.,	DeLand, Fla.,	Minnesota Ave.
Law, Annie Loretta,	C.,	DeLand, Fla.,	Minnesota Ave.
Post, Maude O.,	L.S.,	Chicago, Ill.,	Chaudoin Hall,
Walker, Seth Stetson,	<i>O</i> .,	DeLand, Fla.,	Boulevard.
Whiting, Claire V.,	S.,	Providence, R. I.,	Chaudoin Hall,

#### JUNIORS.

SENIORS.

Armstrong, Grant C.,	L.S.,	Dwight, Ill.,
Botts, Fred,	S.,	DeLand, Fla.,
Chaffer, Herbert J.,	C.,	DeLand, Fla.,
Cotton, Irwin W.,	L.S.,	Indianapolis, Ind.,
Fuller, Harriet M.,	L.S.,	Orange City, Fla.,
Hamlin, Lillian C.,	L.S.,	DeLand, Fla.,
Hampton, Esther,	L.S.,	Sanford, Fla.,
Jackson, Marion,	L.S.,	DeLand, Fla.,
Kline, Edna A.,	L.S.,	Liverpool, Pa.,
Koenig, Lilly H.,	L.S.,	Lewistown, Pa.,
Mickle, Edward L.,	S.,	Jefferson, N. Y.,
Rowland, Hazel E.,	L.S.,	Detroit, Mich.,
Sparkman, Walter G.,	C.,	Lakeland, Fla.,
Stevens, Robert H.,	<i>S.</i> ,	Stetson, Fla.
Tiffany, Justine H.,	L.S.,	Rochester, N. Y.,
Vondracek, Olga,	L.S.,	Cedar Rapids, Ia.,
Wilson, Ruth E.,	L.S.,	Chicago, Ill.,
Woodward, P. Stanley,	S.,	DeLand, Fla.,

Minnesota	Ave.
Chaudoin	Hall.
Boulevard	ι.
Chaudoin	Hall,

Boulevard. New York Ave. Boulevard. Stetson Hall. Clara Ave. Boulevard. Minnesota Ave. Boulevard. Chaudoin Hall. Chaudoin Hall, Stetson Hall. Chaudoin Hall. Stetson Hall.

Boulevard. Chaudoin Hall, Chaudoin Hall. Clara Ave.

## SOPHOMORES.

Name.	Course.	Home Address.	DeLand Residence.
Blake, S. Pierce,	L.S.,	Lake Helen, Fla.,	Stetson Hall.
Blocker, Daniel G.,	C.,	DeLand, Fla.,	Stetson Hall.
Bostick, Ezra C.,	C.,	Wauchula, Fla.,	Michigan Ave.
Bradley, Mary G.,	L.S.,	DeLand, Fla.,	Minnesota Ave.
Carlton, Doyle E.,	L.S.,	Wauchula, Fla.,	Stetson Hall.
Carson, Elizabeth,	L.S.,	Kissimmee, Fla.,	Chaudoin Hall,
Cramer, Frank E.,	Ø.,	Tallahassee, Fla.,	Stetson Hall.
Eccles, August K.,	S.,	New York City,	New York Ave.
Glass, Roscoe E.,	S.,	Tampa, Fla.,	Conrad Hall.
Hughlett, H. Elizabeth,	S.,	Cocoa, Fla.,	Chaudoin Hall.
Hunt, Helen,	L.S.,	St. Augustine, Fla.,	Chaudoin Hall.
Peek, Dorothy Hazel,	L.S.,	Chicago, Ill.,	Chaudoin Hall.
Scott, Ernestine M.,	L.S.,	Chicago, Ill.,	Chaudoin Hall.
Sexton, Ormond G., Jr.,	S.,	Tampa, Fla.,	Stetson Hall.
Shay, George T.,	L.S.,	Chicago, Ill.,	Boulevard.
Sheddan, Hazel E.,	L.S.,	DeLand, Fla.,	Minnesota Ave.
Simpson, Geneva A.,	L.S.,	Kissimmee, Fla.,	Chaudoin Hall.
Smith, Fred,	C.,	DeLand, Fla.,	Conrad Hall,
Smith, Harold,	L.S.,	DeLand, Fla.,	Conrad Hall.
Snead, Lulie A.,	<i>S.</i> ,	Staunton, Va.,	Chaudoin Hall.

## FRESHMEN.

America That 177 La	T 01	36.00 1.00 36 .	
Ames, Ethel Taylor,	L.S.,	Mattapoisett, Mass.,	Boulevard.
Bass, Mary E.,	L.S.,	Palatka, Fla.,	Chaudoin Hall.
Berry Fannie F.,	L.S.,	Orlando, Fla.,	Chaudoin Hall.
Campbell, Chas. H., Jr.,	S.,	DeLand, Fla.,	New York Ave.
Cole, Katharine B.,	L.S.,	Chicago, Ill.,	Chaudoin Hall.
Gaulden, Erwinna,	L.S.,	DeLand, Fla.,	Howry Ave.
Gordon, Amonette,	L.S.,	DeLand, Fla.,	Minnesota Ave.
Hampton, Salome,		Sanford, Fla.,	Minnesota Ave.
Hill, Elizabeth,	L.S.,	Miami, Fla.,	Chaudoin Hall.
Hull, Dossie C.,	S.,	Plant City, Fla.,	Stetson Hall.
Johnston, J. Kent,	S.,		Stetson Hall.
Keck, John Hamilton,	S.,	DeLand, Fla.,	Boulevard.
Keeling, Eva,	L.S.,	Springfield, S. D.,	Chaudoin Hall.
Moffatt, J. Stanley,	Ø.,	DeLand, Fla.,	Rich Ave.
Roseborough, J. W.,	C.,	DeLand, Fla.,	Clara Ave.
Ryland, Mae P.,	L.S.,	DeLand, Fla.,	Rich Ave.
Tilden, Wilber Luther,	S.,	Oakland, Fla.,	Stetson Hall.
Waterman, Ivan F.,	L.S.,	Crescent City, Fla.,	Stetson Hall.
Wheatly, Carlos W.,	L.S.,	Charleston, Ill.,	New York Ave.
Wood, Warren K.,	<i>S.</i> ,	Chicago, Ill.,	Michigan Ave.

### List of Students.

## PURSUING ELECTIVE COURSES IN THE COLLEGE.

Name. Birdseye, Mrs. J. W., Cooper, Mrs. G. H., Denny, Marguerite Marie, Edwards, Edith, Gibson, Vesta L., Goodman, Clara B., Heim, Edith, Marvick, Mary Frances, McDowell, Mrs. William F., McGee, Mrs. W. J., Morris, Marie, Peelman, Marion Ethel, Reichardt, Otis N., Reichardt, Mrs. Otis N., Stewart, Katharine W., Terry, Dwight H., Webster. Ethel, Young, Anna M., A.B.,

Home Address. Bridgeport, Conn., Greenfield, Ind., Kansas City, Mo., Chicago, Ill., Salamanca, N. Y., DeLand, Fla., W. Palm Beach, Fla., Chaudoin Hall, Palatka, Fla., Chicago, Ill., Bristol, Tenn., DeLand, Fla., Providence, Fla., Roxbury, Mass., Roxbury, Mass., Dayton, Ohio, Bridgeport, Conn., Gainesville, Fla., Newton C'nt'r, Mass., Boulevard.

DeLand Residence. New York Ave. Boulevard. Rich Ave. Boulevard. Boulevard. Boulevard. Chaudoin Hall. Clara Ave. Wisconsin Ave. New York Ave. Chaudoin Hall. Minnesota Ave. Minnesota Ave. Rich Ave, Rich Ave. Chaudoin Hall,

## Department of Law.

#### SENIORS.

Campbell, James B.,	Euchu Arma, Fla.,	Minnesota Ave.
Clayburg, H. Lawrence,	Helena, Montana,	East Hall.
Farnell, Russell W.,	Fort White, Fla.,	Ohio Ave.
Geiger, George W.,	Green Cove Spg's, Fla.	,Stetson Hall.
Geiger, Roy S.,	Green Cove Spg's, Fla.	New York Ave.
Hamlin, Royal P., A.B.,	DeLand, Fla.,	Boulevard.
(John B. Stetson University.	)	
Kirby, William M.,	Palatka, Fla.,	Stetson Hall.
Leitner, George,	Bartow Fla.,	Colonial Court.
McGeachy, Reuben A.,	Chipley, Fla.,	Colonial Court,
Noble, Carl, A.B.,	Lake Helen, Fla.,	Boulevard.
(Rollins College.)		
Pattishall, David F., B.S.,	Plant City, Fla.,	Adelle Ave.
(University of Florida.)		and the second sec
Pelot, Charles E., B.S.,	Manatee, Fla.,	East Hall.
Singletary, Robert W.,	Bradentown, Fla.,	Adelle Ave.
Wilder, Carney L., Jr.,	Plant City, Fla.,	Stetson Hall.

#### JUNIORS.

Name.

Fanning, Henry H., Lyons, Lew W., McNeill, Alex D., Morrison, D. Lawrence, Powell, Paul E., Paxton, Robert C., Quinby, Anna, B.S., (University of Michigan.) Romme, John H., Rowe, Marion G., Stewart, Mary, A.B., (University of Michigan.) Wellman, Grover C., Williams, Joseph H.,

Home Address. DeLand, Fla., Des Moines, Ia., Buies Creek, N. C., Barberville, Fla., DeLand, Fla., DeLand, Fla., Edenton, Ohio,

Stamford, Conn., DeLand, Fla., DeLand, Fla.,

Cambridge Spg's, Pa., Boulevard. Lake Butler, Fla., Ohio Ave.

DeLand Residence. Clara Ave. Stetson Hall, New York Ave. New York Ave. Rich Ave. Boulevard. New York Ave.

Wisconsin Ave. Indiana Ave. New York Ave.

## School of Technology. SOPHOMORE YEAR.

#### Course.

Hendricks, Laird W.,	M.E.,	Orlando, 1	Fla.,	East Hall.
Robinson, Edward S.,	C.E.,	Orlando, 1	Fla.,	East Hall,
Sheddan, William E.,	M.E.,	DeLand, F	7la.,	Minnesota Ave.

#### THIRD APPRENTICE YEAR.

Nutt, Charles L.,	Tavares,	Fla.,	Rich	Ave.
Stults, Wm. R.,	DeLand,	Fla.,	Rich	Ave.

#### SECOND APPRENTICE YEAR.

Sadler, R. D.,

Oakland, Fla.,

Stetson Hall,

#### MECHANIC ARTS.

#### SECOND YEAR.

Christy, J. LeBeau, Christy, William T., Green, Charles, Hammond, James Roy, Miller, Francis M., Pelton, H. W., Pixton, Allen B.,

St. Louis, Mo., St. Louis, Mo., Arcadia, Fla., Oakland, Ind., DeLand, Fla., Lake Helen, Fla., Naples, Fla.,

165

Michigan Ave. Michigan Ave. Stetson Hall. Boulevard. Pine St. Conrad Hall. Conrad Hall.

-

## List of Students.

#### Name.

Bailey, Madison W., Beckwith, Beeman, Kummer, G. O., McBride, John Adelbert, Miller, Frank B., Parsons, Edward Brock, Vina, G. Fernandez,

#### FIRST YEAR.

Home Address, Pittsburg, Pa., Tampa, Fla., Lundy, Fla., S. Jacksonville, Fla., Tamoa, Fla., New York City, Matanzas, Cuba, DeLand Residence, Boulevard, Stetson Hall, Stetson Hall, Conrad Hall, New York Ave, Indiana Ave,

## PURSUING SPECIAL COURSES IN THE SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY.

Lowrie, R. Henry, Strawn, Mrs. Candace R., DeLand, Fla., Ottawa, Ill., Minnesota Ave. Clara Ave.

## Academy.

### FOURTH YEAR.

Terra Ceia, Fla., DeLand, Fla., Wauchula, Fla., Eau Claire, Wis., Turnbull, Fla., DeLand, Fla., Niles, Mich., DeLand, Fla., DeLand, Fla.,

#### THIRD YEAR.

Port Inglis, Fla., Terra Ceia, Fla., Terra Ceia, Fla., DeLand, Fla., Arcadia, Fla., Crescent City, Fla.,

Boulevard. New York Ave. Stetson Hall. Chaudoin Hall. Clara Ave. Chaudoin Hall. Indiana Ave. Clara Ave. Rich Ave. Minnesota Ave. Rich Ave. Clara Ave. Wisconsin Ave. Stetson Hall. Rich Ave. Howry Ave.

Chaudoin Hall. Chaudoin Hall. Chaudoin Hall. Rich Ave. Stetson Hall. Stetson Hall.

Blood, W. C., \* Botts, Clifford, Carlton, Leland F., Chappelle, Ruby B., Coleman, Narcissa, Coulter, Elizabeth D., Dickinson, Neville S., Hart, Deane L., Hays, Vernon W., Kruse, Nellie F., Moffatt, Grace, Nahm, Eva E., Page, Lillian W., Parker, Carson, Pattison, Ralph W., Swerdfeger, Alice May,

Alfred, Edna Marion, Armstrong, Frankie L., Armstrong, Mabel, Barron, Inez, Carlton, Simmons W., Chamberlin, C. Oliver,

167

Name.

Cook, Alice B., Cooper, Lois F., Davis, Mabel Y., Davis, Myrtle V., Davis, Perry F., Dozier, Helen, Gardner, Marion, Gardner, Olive Gage, Hazleton, T. Stin, Hill, J. Wallace, Jones, Hugh G., Lane, Eva E., Larson, Theresa A., Leitner, Ruby, Lindquist, Louise C., Longdon, Marie E., Rodgers, John B., Roseborough, Janette, Watson, Harley V.,

Bishop, Mattie C., Bond, Edith B., Buckley, Melville L., Burnett, Phi W., Carlton, Inez, Clarkson, Sallye, Davis, Annie, Detwiler, Hannah G., Duncan, William L., Durrance, Morris C., Farriss, Carl Vernon, Fisher, Imogen Allen, Garwood, Harry C., Gordon, Duke H., Green, Benjamin F., Hall, Elton W., Haynes, D. Gordon, Hough, Ione, Hough, Virgil A., Howes, May O., Hulley, Harriet S., Jackson, Mary F., Mace, Marjorie,

Home Address. DeLand, Fla., Greenfield, Ind., DeLand, Fla., DeLand, Fla., Judson, Fla., Orange City, Fla., Glasgow, Ky., Glasgow, Ky., Eustis, Fla., Bardstown, Ky., Arcadia, Fla., DeLand, Fla., DeLand, Fla., DeLand, Fla., DeLand, Fla., DeLand, Fla., Miami, Fla., DeLand, Fla., Arcadia, Fla.,

#### SECOND YEAR.

DeLand, Fla., DeLand, Fla., Weirsdale, Fla., Washington, D. C.; Arcadia, Fla., DeLand, Fla., DeLand, Fla., New Smyrna, Fla., Tavares, Fla., Ona, Fla., DeLand, Fla., Cleveland, Ohio, Green Cove Spg's, Fla., Minnesota Ave. DeLand, Fla., Grandia, Fla., Sebastian, Fla., DeLand, Fla., DeLand, Fla., DeLand, Fla., Oak Hill, Fla., DeLand, Fla., Neptune, Fla., Lake Helen, Fla.,

DeLand Residence. Michigan Ave. Chaudoin Hall. Boulevard. Boulevard. Stetson Hall, Boulevard. New York Ave. New York Ave. Stetson Hall, Stetson Hall, Stetson Hall. Boulevard. Clara Ave. Colonial Court. Lake Ave. Boulevard. Stetson Hall. Clara Ave. Stetson Hall,

Voorhis Ave. Chaudoin Hall. Stetson Hall, Boulevard. Chaudoin Hall. Wisconsin Ave. Indiana Ave. Chaudoin Hall, Stetson Hall. Stetson Hall. Michigan Ave. Boulevard. Minnesota Ave. Minnesota Ave. Conrad Hall. Howry Ave. Boulevard. Boulevard. Minnesota Ave. Minnesota Ave. Minnesota Ave. Chaudoin Hall.

#### List of Students,

Name, Padgett, Ruby, Pelton, Corinne, Peoples, Clifford H., Roberts, Joseph L., Roberts, Perry A., Schulken, Martin H., Selden, George H., Stanley, Leon A., Tunison, Beatrice E., Turnquist, Frank A., Warren, Frank, Watts, Ethel,

Allen, Charles L., Allen, Marguerite S., Atkinson, Annie May, Bly, Eleanor, Boardman, F. C., Bond, Minerva, Bracey, Emma Gray, Brown, Earl W., Campbell, Irene, Campbell, Russell L., Codrington, Gertrude A., Cook, Jean Agnes, Cooper, Gertrude M., Duncan, Dorothy, Gautier, Grosvenor, Hallenbeck, Charles A., Harkness, Katherine W., Happersett, Guilda., Hargreaves, Sarah M., Harrison, Pearl, Haynes, Horace Robert, Hendry, Cab N., Hibbard, Emily, Hon, Ruth, Hutchinson, Fredericka, Lane, Bessie, Lane, Edward F., Marsh, Paul, McCrory, Chester C., McCrory, Seaborn M.,

Home Address. Miami, Fla., Lake Helen, Fla., Chester, Pa., Orange City, Fla. Lynne, Fla., Whiteville, N. C., DeLand, Fla., Watertown, Fla., DeLand, Fla., DeLand, Fla., Läke City, Fla., DeLand, Fla.,

#### FIRST YEAR.

DeLand, Fla., DeLand, Fla., DeLand, Fla., DeLand, Fla., Orlando Fla., Lake Helen, Fla., Bracey, Va., Milford, Pa., DeLand, Fla., Jacksonville, Fla., DeLand, Fla., DeLand, Fla., Greenfield, Ind., Tavares, Fla., Crescent City, Fla., Hudson, N. Y., DeLand, Fla., DeLand, Fla., DeLand, Fla., Tampa, Fla., DeLand, Fla., Arcadia, Fla., DeLand, Fla., DeLand, Fla., DeLand, Fla., DeLand, Fla., Sanford, Fla., Lakeland, Fla., Ellaville, Ga., DeLand, Fla.,

DeLand Residence. Chaudoin Hall, Chaudoin Hall. Boulevard.

Conrad Hall. Michigan Ave, Minnesota Ave, Stetson Hall. Indiana Ave, Boulevard, Stetson Hall. Minnesota Ave.

Boulevard. Boulevard. Amelia Ave. Rich Ave. Stetson Hall. Chaudoin Hall. Rich Ave. New York Ave. New York Ave. Chaudoin Hall. Boulevard. New York Ave. Chaudoin Hall, Chaudoin Hall. Stetson Hall, Stetson Hall, Wisconsin Ave. Wisconsin Ave. Minnesota Ave. Chaudoin Hall. Colonial Court. Stetson Hall. Boulevard. Minnesota Ave. Indiana Ave. Boulevard. Stetson Hall, Stetson Hall. Pine St. Pine St.

Name,

Palmer, B. H., Jr., Prevatt, Preston G., Roberts, Laurence S., Smith, Mary, Strickland, M. M., Waas, Rena H., Ware, Evver M., Watts, Margaret, Willard, Benjamin C., Williams, Annie Belle, Wood, Hazel, Yearwood, Frank, Home Address. Lake City, Fla., DeLand, Fla., Orange City, Fla., DeLand, Fla., Grandia, Fla., Fernandina, Fla., Providence, Fla., DeLand, Fla., Oak Hill, Fla., DeLand, \*Fla., Melrose, Fla., DeLand Residence, Stetson Hall, Boulevard,

Michigan Ave. Minnesota Ave. Chaudoin Hall. New York Ave. Minnesota Ave. Stetson Hall. Minnesota Ave. New York Ave. Stetson Hall.

#### PURSUING ELECTIVE COURSES IN THE ACADEMY.

Brumsey, Nancy Sophia, Hamlin, Ethel, Happersett, Cyril R., Hunter, Hugh R., King, John J., Kreis, Elizabeth, Kupperbusch, Edith Mary, Merrill, Jeanette Hart, Merryman, Annie J., Munsell, Ernestine, Nahm, Russell H., Patrie, Lyndon S., Rodgers, D. O., Whidden, Robert M., Henry, Ill., DeLand, Fla., DeLand, Fla., DeLand, Fla., Arcadia, Fla., Wheaton, Ill., Palatka., Fla., Cleveland, Ohio. DeLand, Fla., Eric, Pa., DeLand, Fla., Hudson, N. Y., Tampa, Fla., Arcadia, Fla., Rich Ave. Boulevard. Wisconsin Ave. Amelia Ave. Stetson Hall. New York Ave. Chaudoin Hall. Chaudoin Hall. New York Ave. Boulevard. Clara Ave. Stetson Hall. Conrad Hall. Stetson Hall.

Normal School. TEACHERS' COLLEGE COURSE.

FRESHMAN YEAR.

Hampton, Salome,

Sanford, Fla.,

Minnesota Ave.

TWO YEARS' COURSE. SECOND YEAR.

Bickley, Gertrude, Fair, Mary G., Fuchs, Adine, Long, Adele F., Martin, Nellie E., Philadelphia, Pa., Port Orange, Fla., Tampa, Fla., Portsmouth. Ohio, Orange City, Fla., Chaudoin Hall, Minnesota Ave. Chaudoin Hall. New York Ave. Rich Ave.

#### List of Students.

Name, Martin, Olive F., Mellon, Florence M., Price, C. Henry, Sperry, Lelia S.,

Home Address. Orange City, Fla., Tampa, Fla., Melrose, Fla., DeLand, Fla.,

DeLand Residence. Rich Ave. Chaudoin Hall. New York Ave. Howry Ave.

#### FIRST YEAR.

Owen's, Byrne, M.,

#### Umatilla, Fla.,

Ohio Ave.

## KINDERGARTEN TRAINING COURSE.

Bogart, Kate,	Fernandina, Fla.,	Chaudoin	Hall.
Colyer, Kate,	Miami, Fla.,	Chaudoin	Hall.
Tattersall, Pluma Kirkbride,	Dillon, Montana,	Chaudoin	Hall.
Whitney, Mary V.,	St. Petersburg, Fla.,	Chaudoin	Hall.

#### SPRING TERM TEACHERS' CLASS.

Allbritton, Cleveland C., Baker, Emma A., Baldwin, Florence, Beidler, Mrs. Laura, Black, L. W., Booth, Annie, Burns, Joseph P., Childers, Leon P., Clifton, Raymond, Cone, Minnie, Cunningham, Lena, DeVane, C. A., Ervin, Lucy, Farnell, Ethel, Fielding, Kate, Flood, Lillian, Getch, W. A., Guess, Dolly, Guess, Mary, Guess, Ida, Harvey, Zella, Heim, Edith, Hudson, Laurence W., Husband, Ray, McMullen, Edwin R., Matchett, Carrie, McBride, Charles F., McGahagin, Emily,

Chicora, Fla., DeLand, Fla., Melrose, Fla., Fort Lauderdale, Fla., Chaudoin Hall. Grandin, Fla., Eau Gallie, Fla., Fort White, Fla., Fort Meade, Fla., Barberville, Fla., Fort White, Fla., Eloise, Fla., Flant City, Fla., Higby, Fla., Fort White, Fla., Gainesville, Fla., Yulee, Fla., Altoona, Fla., Williston, Fla., Williston, Fla., Williston, Fla., Williston, Fla., W. Palm Beach, Fla., Portland, Ind. Clermont, Fla., Bay View, Fla., Sebastian, Fla., Antrim, Ohio, Oklawaha, Fla.,

Conrad Hall. Rich Ave. Chaudoin Hall, Stetson Hall. Chaudoin Hall. Stetson Hall. Stetson Hall, Stetson Hall, Rich Ave. Chaudoin Hall. Conrad Hall. Chaudoin Hall. Rich Ave. Chaudoin Hall. Chaudoin Hall, Stetson Hall, Chaudoin Hall, Chaudoin Hall. Chaudoin Hall. Chaudoin Hall. Chaudoin Hall, Stetson Hall. Boulevard. Stetson Hall. Chaudoin Hall, Stetson Hall, Chaudoin Hall.

Name.

Mellon, Florence, Moore, Lucy P., Morgan, Eugenia, Munsell, Ernestine, Orth, C. E., Owens, Ruby, Pollard, B. J., Reaves, Ada, Reynolds, Martin L., Rogers, Ella, Rogers, Mada, Roper, Leila, Royal, Ivey, Sauls, Minnie, Sauls, Myrtle, Seabloom, Ruth, Sheddan, Laura M., Simpson, Harriet, Sinclair, Susie, Singleton, Clementine, Steele, Corinne, Stinson, Josephine, Taylor, W. B., Vinson, Hortense, Vinson, Maude, Warren, Council, Wells, Ethel,

Home Address. Tampa, Fla., Merritt, Fla., Montbrook, Fla., Erie, Pa., Barberville, Fla., Jacksonville, Fla., Lithia, Fla., Lulu, Fla., Lynne, Fla., Putnam Hall, Fla., Putnam Hall, Fla., Winter Garden, Fla., Cassia, Fla., Callahan, Fla., Callahan, Fla., Ormond, Fla., DeLand, Fla., Weirsdale, Fla., Cassia, Fla., Rockledge, Fla., Birmingham, Ala., Sebastian, Fla., Tarpon Springs, Fla., Stetson Hall, Harney, Fla., Lecanto, Fla., Starke, Fla., St. Augustine, Fla.,

DeLand Residence Chaudoin Hall, Chaudoin Hall. Chaudoin Hall. Boulevard. Stetson Hall. Minnesota Ave. Stetson Hall. Chaudoin Hall. Conrad Hall. Chaudoin Hall. Minnesota Ave. Chaudoin Hall. Chaudoin Hall. Chaudoin Hall. Chaudoin Hall. Chaudoin Hall. Chaudoin Hall, Chaudoin Hall. Stetson Hall. Minnesota Ave.

## Model School.

### GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT.

#### EIGHTH GRADE.

Bailey, Madison W., Baker, Leo M., Blunt, Henry J., Bond, Minerva, Bracey, Emma Gray, Campbell, Russell L., Cannons, Charles D., Carpenter, Katherine, Chartner, Adele M., Cook, Ernest B.,

Pittsburg, Pa., DeLand, Fla., Tampa, Fla., Lake Helen, Fla., Bracey, Va., Jacksonville, Fla., DeLand, Fla., DeLand, Fla., Pittsburg, Pa., W. Palm Beach, Fla., Stetson Hall.

Boulevard. Rich Ave. Stetson Hall. Chaudoin Hall. Rich Ave. Chaudoin Hall. Indiana Ave. Voorhis Ave. Rich Ave.

#### List of Students.

#### Name,

Cooper, Berry Willis. Dobarganos, Ramond S., Edge, Day, Faircloth, Manly, Goodman, Joseph M., Harrison, Pearl, Hendry, Cab N., Hon, Ruth, Howard, Carl, Hunter, Hugh R., Jackson, Duncan Leon, King, John J., Lane, Bessie, Marsh, Paul, Petteway, Hubert C., Quine, Mona. Redd, Lee, Romme, Helen S., Selden, Paul H., Smiley, Alfred F., Stevens, Mary E., Stewart, Tom B., Strickland, James, Taylor, Lester G., Tillis, Joseph J., Turner, Anna, Weeks, Bryan, Whidden, Robert M., Wright, Gladys Hart, Yearwood, Frank,

Coen, Elizabeth D., Connell, W. Roy, Davis, Myron B., Gullette, Rhea, Harkness, Morris, Hough, Hazel M., Hulley, Louise C., Knepton, Lawrence, Merrill, Elinor Howe, Moffatt, Gladys A., Rogers, Herbert S., Roper, Caswell,

Home Address. Greenfield, Ind., Key West, Fla., Taylorsville, Fla., Taylorsville, Fla., DeLand, Fla., Tampa, Fla., Arcadia, Fla., DeLand, Fla., Taylorsville, Fla., DeLand, Fla., DeLand, Fla., Arcadia, Fla., DeLand, Fla., Lakeland, Fla., Freeman, Fla., Rochester, N. Y., Wewahitchka, Fla., Stamford, Conn., DeLand, Fla., Minnewaska, N. Y., DeLand, Fla. DeLand, Fla., Starke, Fla., Florida, N. Y., DeLand, Fla., DeLand, Fla., Tampa, Fla., Arcadia, Fla., DeLand, Fla., Melrose, Fla.,

## SEVENTH GRADE.

DeLand, Fla., Wewahitchka, Fla., Townsend, Ga., Jacksonville, Fla., DeLand, Fla., DeLand, Fla., Rodman, Fla., Cleveland, Ohio, DeLand, Fla., DeLand, Fla., Lake Helen, Fla.

DeLand Residence. Boulevard. Stetson Hall. New York Ave. New York Ave. Boulevard. Chaudoin Hall, Stetson Hall. Minnesota Ave. New York Ave. Amelia Ave. Clara Ave. Stetson Hall. Boulevard. Stetson Hall. Stetson Hall. Boulevard. Stetson Hall. Wisconsin Ave. Minnesota Ave. Rich Ave.

New York Ave. Conrad Hall. Boulevard. Clara Ave. New York Ave. Stetson Hall. Stetson Hall. Minnesota Ave. Stetson Hall.

Boulevard, Stetson Hall. Stetson Hall. Chaudoin Hall. Wisconsin Ave, Boulevard, Minnesota Ave. Stetson Hall. Chaudoin Hall. Rich Ave. New York Ave.

## SIXTH GRADE.

#### Name

Doudney, A. Gurney, Hollinger, A. Pick, Hon, Gladys, March, Winifred.

Bailey, Charles Ward, Carpenter, Ruth, Cooper, Shelden B., Hesse, H. Parker, Hulley, Ben M., Hunter, Claude, Poujaud, Eugene, Jr.,

Schnitzler, Florence L., Selden, Harold F., Self, Reace, Thompson, Leland, Turnquist, Evelyn,

Frost, Dwight, Hesse, William Baker, Marsh, Eugenia,

Cummings, Eleanor, Doudney, Sanford E. T., Harkness, John, Hibbard, Fern, Hon, Paul L., Hough, Winnifred, Johnston, Paul, Kreis, Julia, McBride, Asa, Peck, Medwin, Woodall, Margaret, Home Address, Sanford, Fla., Wewahitchka, Fla., DeLand, Fla., Miami, Fla.,

### FIFTH GRADE.

Pittsburg, Pa., DeLand, Fla., Greenfield, Ind., DeLand, Fla., DeLand, Fla., Stetson, Fla. Perico, Cuba, DeLand Residence, Minnesota Ave, Stetson Hall, Minnesota Ave, Chaudoin Hall,

Boulevard. Voorhis Ave. Boulevard. Rich Ave. Minnesota Ave.

Stetson Hall,

## PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

#### FOURTH GRADE.

Asburv Park, N. J., Chaudoin Hall. DeLand, Fla., Minnesota Ave. DeLand, Fla., New York Ave. E. Liverpool, Ohio, New York Ave. DeLand, Fla., Boulevard.

#### THIRD GRADE.

DeLand, Fla., Boulevard. DeLand, Fla., Rich Ave. DeLand, Fla., Boulevard.

### SECOND GRADE.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sanford, Fla., DeLand, Fla., DeLand, Fla., DeLand, Fla., DeLand, Fla., DeLand, Fla., Wheaton, Ill., DeLand, Fla., DeLand, Fla., DeLand, Fla., New York Ave. Minnesota Ave. Wisconsin Ave. Boulevard. Minnesota Ave. Boulevard. Michigan Ave. New York Ave. New York Ave. New York Ave. New York Ave.

### List of Students,

#### FIRST GRADE.

#### Name.

Corzelius, Frank Matthews, Doudney, Abbey Helen, Dean, Perkins, Hesse, Graham Bland, Hon, Howard S., Hord, Narcissus, Hough, Hugh, Hulley, Mary C., Johnston, Virginia, Marsh, Wheeler, Sheddan, Louise, Stephens, William,

Bradford, Juliet, Cherry, Edwin Sanders, Cooper, Warren, Daniels, Parmely C., Davis, Isabel, Edwards, Henry Leitner, Fisher, Marion, Hibbard, Whitney, Hill, Eleanor. Hon, Theodore E., Jackson, Warren C., Kreis, Celia, McClary, John Stewart, McGee, Gladys, Rodgers, Freida B., Tatum, J. P., Tatum, Pearl,

## Home Address. Richmond, Ky., Sanford, Fla., DeLand, Fla.,

DeLand Residence, Rich Ave. Minnesota Ave. Boulevard. Rich Ave. Minnesota Ave. Rich Ave. Boulevard, Minnesota Ave. Michigan Ave. Howry Ave. Minnesota Ave. New York Ave.

#### KINDERGARTEN.

New Brighton, Pa., DeLand, Fla., Greenfield, Ind., DeLand, Fla., Marquette, Mich., DeLand, Fla., Lorain, Ohio, DeLand, Fla., E. Liverpool, Ohio, DeLand, Fla., DeLand, Fla., Wheaton, Ill., DeLand, Fla., Bristol, Tenn., DeLand, Fla., DeLand, Fla., DeLand, Fla.,

Wisconsin Ave. Rich Ave. Boule vard. Colonial Court. Michigan Ave. Colonial Court. Minnesota Ave. Boulevard. Rich Ave, Minnesota Ave. Clara Ave. New York Ave. Boulevard, Wisconsin Ave. Conrad Hall. Howry Ave. Howry Ave.

## Business College.

#### BOOKKEEPING COURSE.

Allbritton, C. C., Burdick, Grace Y., Campbell, C. H., Jr., Christy, W. T., Cook, Ernest B., Chicora, Fla., Seabrecze, Fla., DeLand, Fla., St. Louis, Mo., W. Palm Beach, Fla.,

Conrad Hall, New York Ave. New York Ave. Michigan Ave. Stetson Hall.

Name.

Dade, Mabel L., Dimick, Frank M., Hamer, Stanley, Harden, Onie, Haselton, T. Stin, Holmer, Ellen, Hull, Dossie C., Hunter, H. R., Jackson, Duncan L., Kent, Bertha, King, Eugene H., King, Russell S., Marsh, Bertha, McComb, Gertrude. Milsom, Kathryn, Murphy, S. J., Pounds, Clyde, Redd, Lee, Sessions, C. T., Spaulding Alwilda, Taylor, James C., Underhill, Arthur T., Vignier, Elizabeth,

Alcott, Irene. Beckwith, L. R. Cannon, Fleta, Collins, Joseph, Clayberg, H. Lawrence, Davis, Mabel, Davis, Myrtle, Dobarganes, R. S., Jamison, Clyde, McElroy, Eugene P .. Rogers, D. O., Rogers, Mrs. D. O., Sproul, Ethel.

Campbell, C. H., Jr., Detwiler, Hannah. Hough, Virgil, Jones, Hugh,

Home Address. DeLand, Fla., Palm Beach, Fla., New York, N. Y., Orange City, Fla., Eustis, Fla., Arcadia, Fla., Plant City, Fla., Charlotte, N. C., Rowland, N. C., DeLand, Fla., Arcadia, Fla., Arcadia, Fla., Washington, Pa., Pompano, Fla., Orange City, Fla., Bradentown, Fla., Ococe, Fla., Wewahitchka, Fla., Oakland, Fla., DeLand, Fla., Ottumwa, Iowa, Canton, Ohio, Lily Dale, N. Y.,

#### SHORTHAND COURSE.

DeLand, Fla., Tampa, Fla., Bradentown, Fla., Winter Haven, Fla., Helena, Mon., DeLand, Fla., DeLand, Fla., Key. West, Fla., Oak Hill, Fla., DeLand, Fla., DeLand, Fla., DeLand, Fla., Chattahoochee, Fla., Rich Ave,

#### TYPEWRITING-SPECIAL.

DeLand, Fla., New Smyrna, Fla., DeLand, Fla., Arcadia, Fla.,

Minnesota Ave. New York Ave. Chaudoin Hall,

Boulevard. Stetson Hall.

DeLand Residence. Voorhis Ave. Stetson Hall. New York Ave. Clara Ave. Stetson Hall. Chaudoin Hall. Conrad Hall. Amelia Ave. Clara Ave. New York Ave. Stetson Hall, Stetson Hall, Minnesota Ave. Chaudoin Hall. Chaudoin Hall. Stetson Hall. Stetson Hall. Stetson Hall. Stetson Hall, Voorhis Ave. New York Ave. East Hall, Chaudoin Hall.

New York Ave.

Chaudoin Hall.

Stetson Hall,

Stetson Hall,

East Hall.

Boulevard.

Boulevard.

Boulevard.

Stetson Hall,

Stetson Hall,

Minnesota Ave.

#### List of Students.

Name. King, Eugene H., Poujaud, Eugene, Simpson, Geneva,

Brooker, T. B., Collins, Joseph,

Bly, Eleanor. Carpenter, Ruth, Connell, Roy, Cooper, Ashton, Hollinger, Pick, Romme, Helen, Thompson, Leland, Waas, Rena, Home Address. Arcadia, Fla., Havana, Cuba, Kissimmee, Fla., DeLand Residence. Stetson Hall. Stetson Hall. Chaudoin Hall.

#### TELEGRAPHY.

West Jupiter, Fla., Boulevard. Winter Haven, Fla., Stetson Hall.

#### PENMANSHIP-SPECIAL.

DeLand, Fla., DeLand, Fla., Wewahitchka, Fla., Indianapolis, Ind., Wewahitchka, Fla., DeLand, Fla., New York, N. Y., Fernandina, Fla., Rich Ave. Michigan Ave. Stetson Hall. Boulevard. Stetson Hall. Wisconsin Ave. New York Ave. Chaudoin Hall.

# School of Music.

# PIANO. DeLand, Fla.,

Allen, Margaret, Bailey, Isabel, Baker, Emma. Baker, Eva, Baker, Jessie Joy, Barron, Inez, Bass, Mary, Birdseye, Josephine, Campbell, Irene, Campbell, Russell, Carlton, Inez, Carpenter, Ruth, Carson, Elizabeth, Chambers, Kathleen, Chappelle, Ruby, Cleaveland, Lily May, Cook, Alice, Cooper, Louis, Cuscaden, Stella E., Denny, Marguerite,

Pittsburg, Pa., DeLand, Fla., DeLand, Fla., DeLand, Fla., DeLand, Fla., Palatka, Fla., Bridgeport, Conn., DeLand, Fla., Jacksonville, Fla., Arcadia, Fla., DeLand, Fla., Kissimmee, Fla., St. Augustine, Fla., Eau Claire, Wis., DeLand, Fla., DeLand, Fla., Greenfield, Ind., Louisville, Ky., Kansas City, Mo.,

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Name.

Fuchs, Adine, Gardner, Olive, Glover, Virginia, Gullette, Rhea, Hamlin, Ethel, Hamlin, Lillian. Hampton, Salome, Harvey, Zella, Hitze, Mrs. E. C., Holmer, Eilen, Hon, Ruth, Hough, Ione, Hulley, Harriet S., Keeling, Era, King, Eugene, Leitner, Ruby, Mace, Marjorie, McDowell, Olive, Marvick, Mary F., Mellon, Florence, Merrell, Jeanette, Minton, Juanita, Padgett, Ruby, Page, Lillian, Pelton, Corinne, Pierce, E. G., Pinnell, Grace, Romme, Helen S., Schnitzler, Florence, Stearns, Jean, Storm, Dorothy, Suhrie, Mrs. A. L. L., Swerdfeger, Alice, Vignier, Elizabeth. Ward, Della, Ware, Evver, Watts, Margaret, Wheeler, Florence,

Bishop, Mattie, Blake, Stephen, Bond, Edith. Carlton, Doyle E ...

Home Address. Tampa, Fla., DeLand, Fla., Louisville, Ky., Jacksonville, Fla., DeLand, Fla., DeLand, Fla., Sanford, Fla., Williston, Fla., Erie, Pa. Arcadia, Fla., DeLand, Fla., DeLand, Fla., DeLand, Fla., Springfield, So. Dak., Chaudoin Hall, Arcadia, Fla., Bartow. Fla., Lake Helen, Fla., Chicago, Ill., Palatka, Fla., Tampa, Fla., Cleveland, Ohio, Pleasant Hill, Ohio, Miami, Fla., DeLand, Fla., Lake Helen, Fla., DeLand, Fla., Bronson, Fla., Stamford, Conn., Asbury Park, N. J., Chicago, Ill., Willoughby, Ohio, DeLand, Fla., DeLand, Fla., Lillydale, N. Y., Barberville, Fla., Providence, Fla., DeLand, Fla., Daytona, Fla.,

#### VOICE CULTURE.

DeLand, Fla., Lake Helen, Fla., DeLand, Fla., Wauchula, Fla.,

New York Ave. Chaudoin Hall. Boulevard. Boulevard. Minnesota Ave. Chaudoin Hall, Howry Ave. Chaudoin Hall, Minnesota Ave, Boulevard. Minnesota Ave. Stetson Hall. Colonial Court. Chaudoin Hall, Clara Ave. Chaudoin Hall. Chaudoin Hall. Clara Ave. Alabama St. Chaudoin Hall, Wisconsin Ave. Chaudoin Hall, Michigan Ave. Chaudoin Hall. Wisconsin Ave. Chaudoin Hall, College Arms. New York Ave. Roulevard. Howry Ave. Chaudoin Hall. Voorhis Ave. Rich Ave. Minnesota Ave. Boulevard.

DeLand Residence.

Chaudoin Hall,

New York Ave.

178

Voorhis Ave. Stetson Hall. Chaudoin Hall. Stetson Hall,

#### List of Students.

Name,

Carlton, Leland. Carlton, Walter, Carson, Elizabeth. Chappelle, Ruby, Clarkson, Sallye. Cotton, Irwin W., Cuscaden, Stella E., Denny, Marguerite, Duncan, Dorothy, Eccles, August, Erhart, Viola, Gaulden, Erwinna, Gibson, Vesta L., Hamlin, Ethel, Hill, Wallace, Holmer, Ellen, Howes, May, Jackson, Marion, Jones, Hugh, Kreis, Elizabeth, Marvick, Mary F., Myler, Jean, Powe, Mrs. Ada Grace, Reese, Mrs. J. C., Roseborough, Janet, Rowland, Hazel. Smith, Harold, Stewart, Mary, Underhill, A. J., Waterman, Ivan F., Watts, Ethel, Ware, Evver, Wright, Mrs. S. B., Jr.,

Bailey, Isabel, Cuscaden, Stella E., Marvick, Mary F.,

Powe, Mrs. Ada Grace,

Home Address. Wauchula, Fla., Arcadia, Fla., Kissimmee, Fla., Eau Claire, Wis., DeLand, Fla., Indianapolis, Ind., Louisville, Ky., Kansas City, Mo., Tavares, Fla., New York City, N. Y., New York Ave. DeLand, Fla., DeLand, Fla., Salamanca, N. Y., DeLand, Fla., Bardstown, Ky., Arcadia, Fla., Oak Hill, Fla., DeLand, Fla., Arcadia, Fla., Wheaton, Ill., Palatka, Fla., New Brighton, Pa., DeLand, Fla., Birmingham, Ala., DeLand, Fla., St. Petersburg, Fla., Daytona Beach, Fla., Conrad Hall. DeLand, Fla., Canton, Ohio,

DeLand Residence, Stetson Hall, Stetson Hall, Chaudoin Hall. Chaudoin Hall. Wisconsin Ave. Stetson Hall, Chaudoin Hall. Rich Ave. Chaudoin Hall, Wisconsin Ave. Howry Ave. College Arms, Boulevard. Stetson Hall. Chaudoin Hall. Minnesota Ave. Boulevard. Stetson Hall, College Arms. Chaudoin Hall. New York Ave. Boulevard. Indiana Ave. Clara Ave. Chaudoin Hall, New York Ave. Stetson Hall. Stetson Hall. Minnesota Ave. Rich Ave. Wisconsin Ave.

#### HARMONY.

DeLand, Fla.,

DeLand, Fla.,

Providence, Fla.,

Crescent City, Fla.,

Pittsburg, Pa., Louisville, Ky., Palatka, Fla., . DeLand, Fla.,

Boulevard. Chaudoin Hall. Chaudoin Hall. Boulevard.

## HISTORY OF MUSIC.

Powe, Mrs. Ada Grace,

#### DeLand, Fla.,

Boulevard.

#### ORGAN.

Name, Baker, Eva A., Cherry, Dr. E. S.,

Keck, Lenore, Smith, Fred, Home Address. DeLand, Fla., Milwaukee, Wis., DeLand Residence, Rich Ave. Rich Ave.

#### VIOLIN.

DeLand, Fla., Daytona Beach, Fla., Conrad Hall.

#### SIGHT SINGING.

Allen, Margaret, Barron, Inez. Bickley, Gertrude, Blake, Stephen P., Bly, Eleanor, Buxton, Catherine, Campbell, J. B., Chappelle, Ruby, Codrington, Gertrude, Davis, Perry F., Duncan, Dorothy, Glass, R. E., Harkness, Catherine, Hart, Dean L., Hon, Ruth, Hulley, Louise, Lane, Eva, Lindquist, Louise, Marvick, Mary F., Quinby, Anna, Roberts, P. A., Romme, Helen S., Roseborough, Janette, Roseborough, J. W., Smiley, Alfred F., Smith, Fred. Smith, Harold, Walker, Seth S., Ware, Evver,

DeLand, Fla., DeLand, Fla., Philadelphia, Pa., Lake Helen, Fla., DeLand, Fla., Centralia, Wash., Echeelma, Fla., Eau Claire, Wis., DeLand, Fla., Judson, Fla., Tavares, Fla., Tampa, Fla., DeLand, Fla., DeLand, Fla., DeLand, Fla., DeLand, Fla., DeLand, Fla., " DeLand, Fla., Palatka, Fla., Edenton, Ohio, Lynne, Fla., Stamford, Conn., DeLand, Fla., DeLand, Fla., Minnewaska, N. Y., DeLand, Fla., DeLand, Fla., DeLand, Fla., Providence, Fla.,

Boulevard. Rich Ave. Chaudoin Hall. Stetson Hall. New York Ave. Minnesota Ave. Minnesota Ave, Chaudoin Hall. Boulevard. Conrad Hall, Chaudoin Hall. Conrad Hall. Wisconsin Ave. Clara Ave. Minnesota Ave. Minnesota Ave. Boulevard. Lake Ave. Chaudoin Hall. New York Ave. Stetson Hall. Wisconsin Ave, Clara Ave. Clara Ave. Rich Ave. Conrad Hall. Conrad Hall. Boulevard. Rich Ave.

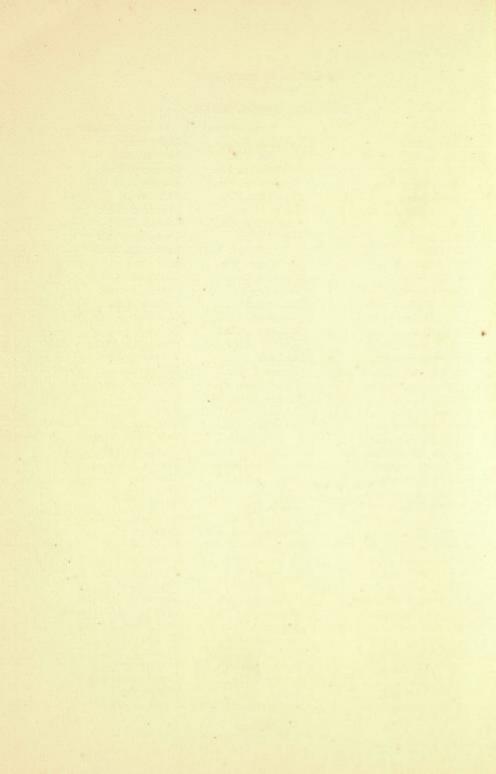
#### List of Students.

#### PUBLIC SCHOOL MUSIC.

Name. Baker, Emma, Black, L. W., Booth, Annie, Clifton, Raymond, Cone, Minnie, Cunningham, Lena, DeVane, C. A., Ervin, Lucy, Fair, Mary. Farnell, Ethel, Flood, Lillian, Fuchs, Adine, Getch, W. A., Guess, Dolly, Guess, Ida, Hampton, Esther. Hampton, Salome, Husband, Ray, Long, Adele, Martin, Nellie, Martin, Olive, Matchett, Carrie, McBride, Chas. F., McGahagin, Emily, McMullen, Edwin, Mellon, Florence, Munsell, Ernestine, Pollard, B. J., Price, B. J., Rogers, Ella, Rogers, Mada, Sauls, Minnie, Sauls, Myrtle, Seabloom, Susie, Singleton, Clementine, Simpson, Harriet, Sperry, Lelia, Stinson, Josephine, Tattersall, Pluma, Taylor, W. B., Vinson, Maud, Warren, Council, Whitney, Mary,

Home Address. DeLand, Fla., Grandin, Fla., Eau Gallie, Fla., Barberville, Fla., Ft White, Fla., Eloise, Fla., Plant City, Fla., Higby, Fla., Port Orange, Fla., Ft. White, Fla., Yulce, Fla., Tampa, Fla., Altoona, Fla., Williston, Fla., Williston, Fla., Sanford, Fla., Sanford, Fla., Clermont, Fla., Portsmouth, Ohio, Orange City, Fla., Orange City, Fla., Sebastian, Fla., Antrim, Ohio, Ocklawaha, Fla., Bay View, Fla., Tampa, Fla.; Erie, Pa., Lithia, Fla., Melrose, Fla., Putnam Hall, Fla., Putnam Hall, Fla., Callahan, Fla., Callahan, Fla., Ormond, Fla., Rockledge, Fla., Weirsdale, Fla., DeLand, Fla., Sebastian, Fla., Chicago, Ill., Tarpon Springs, Fla., Stetson Hall. Lecanto, Fla., Starke, Fla., St. Petersburg, Fla.,

DeLand Residence. Rich Ave. Stetson Hall. Chaudoin Hall. Stetson Hall. Rich Ave. Chaudoin Hall, Conrad Hall. Chaudoin Hall. Minnesota Ave. Rich Ave. Chaudoin Hall, Chaudoin Hall, Stetson Hall. Chaudoin Hall, Chaudoin Hall, Minnesota Ave. Minnesota Ave. Boulevard. New York Ave. Rich Ave. Rich Ave. Chaudoin Hall. New York Ave. Chaudoin Hall. Stetson Hall. Chaudoin Hall. Boulevard. Stetson Hall, Minnesota Ave. Chaudoin Hall. New York Ave. Chaudoin Hall. Chaudoin Hall. Chaudoin Hall, Stetson Hall. Chaudoin Hall.



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Names repeated	681 197
Total enrollment	484

#### STATES REPRESENTED.

Alabama, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, North Carolina, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin. Total, 25.

#### FLORIDA COUNTIES REPRESENTED.

Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Brevard, Citrus, Clay, Columbia, Dade, DeSoto, Duval, Hamilton, Hernando, Hillsborough, Jefferson, Lake, Lee, Leon, Levy, Manatee, Marion, Monroe, Nassau, Orange, Osceola, Polk, Putnam, St. Johns, St. Lucy, Sumter, Volusia, Walton. Total, 31.

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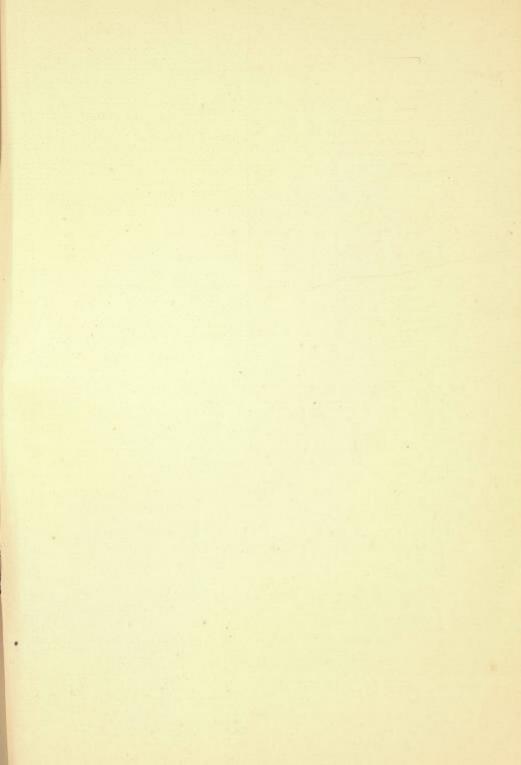
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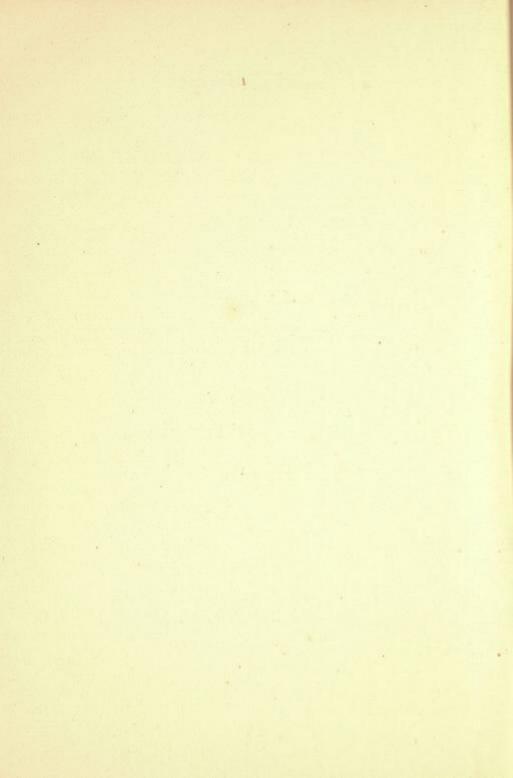
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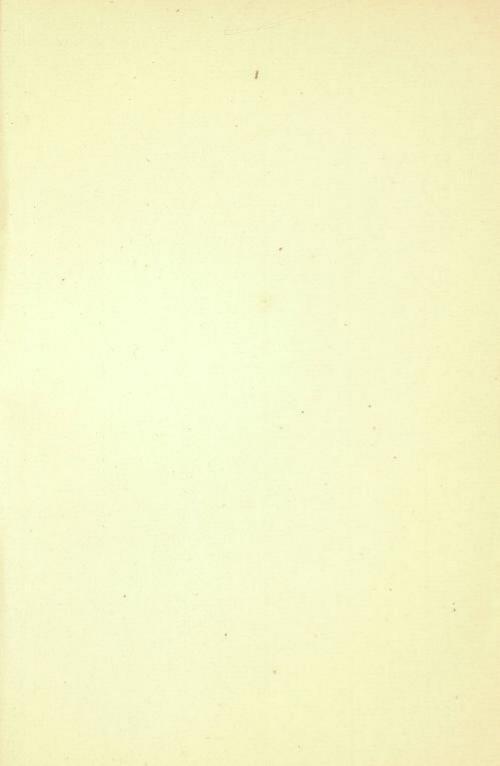
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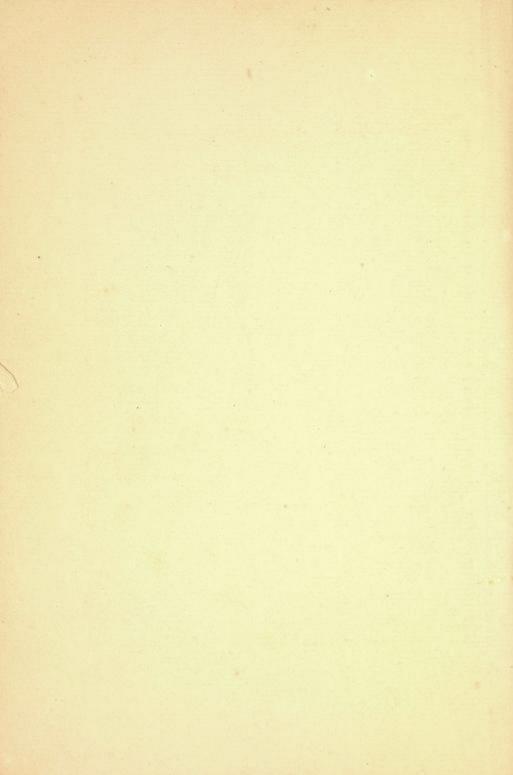
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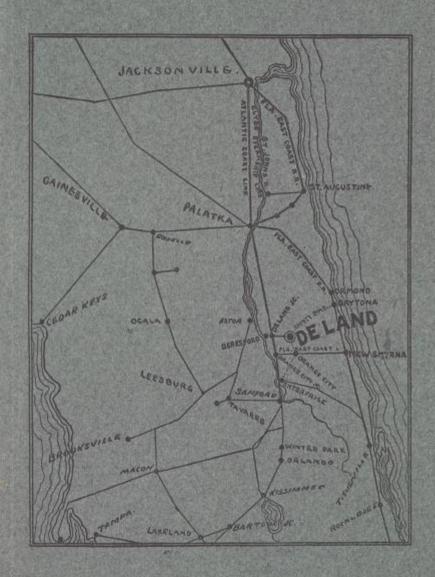
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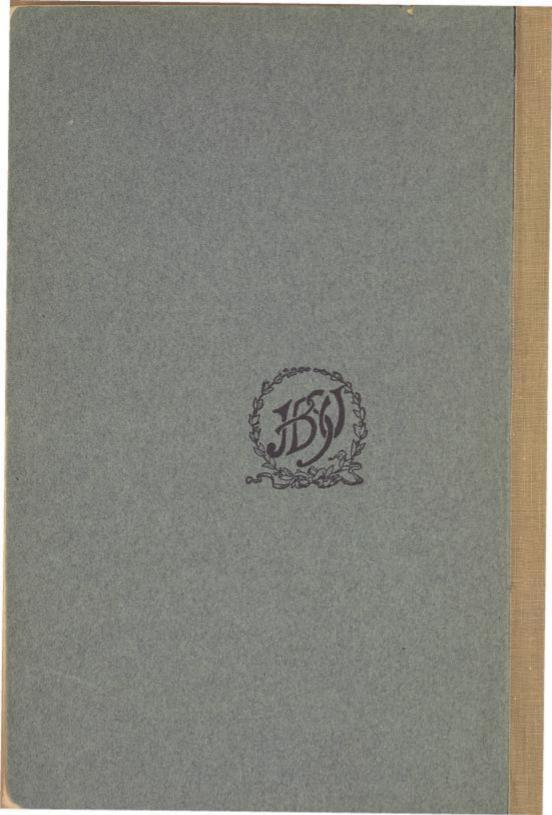












Gaylord SHELF BINDER Syracuse, N. Y. Stockton, Calif.			
SHELF BINDER Syracuse, N. Y.			
Stockton, Calif.			
			N.S. C.
		. Standard	
Car The Star Start			

