

EXAMINATION ON HOMILETICS.

I. Give some evidences of a "call" to preach.

- Ans.- 1. A conviction that one ought to preach.
2. A desire to preach.
3. The possession of the natural qualifications-  
physical, intellectual, and spiritual.
4. The approving judgment of the Church, or a recognition of his call by others.

II. State the degree of preparation necessary for the ministry.

Ans.- This is rather difficult to answer as there is such a diversity of opinion in regard to it. At any rate, he should understand men, know his Bible, and get all the literary knowledge he can.

III. An ideal "work-shop" with requisite "tools" in it.

Ans.- By the minister's "work-shop" we mean his study. This should be readily accessible, yet free from ordinary intrusion. It needs no outlook, but should have good exposure. It is not necessary that it be very large as space is not needed for brains.

By the minister's "tools" are meant the books in his study. It is desirable that he should have those books that open up the varied mines of truth, but it is indispensable to have those that help in seeking and finding the great spoil of Scripture. The books that will grow in his study are the scrap-book, the common-place book, the text-book, the lecture-room-talk-book, and the record book. Much care should be taken in the buying, reading, and studying of books. A bookcase and revolving shelf are very

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The possession of the natural qualities of  
 intellectual, and spiritual.  
 the approving judgment of the world, or a  
 of the will to obey.  
 III. It is the degree of preparation necessary for the minister.  
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 for the minister's "study" any more than the work-shop is for  
 the mechanic. It is desirable that he should have those books that  
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 that help in seeking and finding the great word of Scripture.  
 The books that will grow in his study are the answer-book, the com-  
 parative book, the text-book, the lecture-room-talk-book, and  
 the record book. Much care should be taken in the buying, reading,  
 and retaining of books. A bookcase and revolving shelf are very

valuable.

IV. The selection of themes.

Ans.- In selecting a theme, we should bear three things in mind,-

1. Our knowledge of the theme.
2. The need of the people to whom we are to speak.
3. The leading of the Spirit.

V. How to make a sermon.

Ans.- After carefully observing the above in regard to the selection of the theme or text, we should secure all the information we can on the subject about which we are to speak. Having done this, we should make an outline of all the material in hand, and then develop it. It is often a good thing to revise the outline to secure greater unity, coherence, and emphasis.

VI. How to behave after delivering the sermon.

Ans.- If much vitality has been expended in delivering the sermon, it is best for his physical and mental benefit for him to retire as soon as possible and rest. If the service has been a very successful one and "all men speak well of him," he should not feel self-important but should give God the glory; if he has made a failure, he should not get discouraged but "be strong in the Lord, and the power of His might." As a rule the least he says about his sermons, the best.

VII. What should we preach?

Ans.- We should "preach the Word." 2 Tim. 4:2. Christ crucified should be our central theme.

VIII. State objections to preaching from manuscripts.

Ans.- 1. It is liable to lack naturalness and direct address.

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1. Our knowledge of the theme.  
 2. The need of the people to whom we are to speak.  
 3. The leading of the Spirit.  
 4. How to make a sermon.  
 5. The preparation of the sermon: the above are the steps in the preparation of the theme or text, we should secure all the material from which we can on the subject about which we are to speak. Having done this, we should make an outline of all the material in hand, and then develop it. It is often a good thing to revise the outline to secure greater unity, coherence, and emphasis.  
 VI. How to deliver a sermon.  
 A. The much vitality has been expended in delivering the sermon, it is best for his physical and mental benefit for him to rest as soon as possible and rest. If the service has been a very successful one and "all men speak well of him," he should not feel self-important but should give God the glory; "he has done great things for me, and there is none like him." As a witness to the Lord, and the power of His might." As a witness to the Lord, we should give the glory to the Lord, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit.  
 VII. What should we present?  
 A. We should "press the Word." 2 Tim. 4:2. Christ's office should be our central theme.  
 VIII. State of position to preaching from manuscripts.  
 A. It is better to lack readiness and direct address.

2. It is liable to become mechanical in its delivery.

3. The lessened probability of riveting attention.

4. The bondage to a prescribed course, thus making it impossible to express the thoughts that are suggested while speaking.

IX. What are the dangers peculiar to extemporaneous preaching?

Ans.- 1. It is apt to be desultory.

2. It is apt to be superficial.

3. It is apt to be unsymmetrical in the treatment of a subject.

X. What should be the length of the discourse?

Ans.- There can be no definite length given. This depends largely upon the occasion, the interest manifested by the audience, and the subject for discussion.

XI. What is the purpose of illustrations?

Ans.- To make obvious some obscure passage of Scripture, or truth. They are to the sermon what windows are to the house. It is best not to have too many, as the house should not be all windows.

XII. How is sameness in themes to be avoided?

Ans.- 1. Fidelity to the text.

2. Record of previous talks.

3. Needs of the flock.

4. Student habit.

XIII. Suggest errors in gestures and voice.

Ans.- 1. In gestures.

(a) Mannerism.

(b) Inappropriateness.

(c) Awkwardness.

(d) Frequent use of the same gesture.

(e) Unnaturalness.

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2. In voice.

(a) Too loud.

(b) Too low.

(c) Lack of adapting the voice to the truth to be expressed.

(d) Monotony.

XIV. What is the aim of the Gospel Ministry?

Ans.- Perfect manhood in Christ.

XV. Mention certain habits of the ideal minister.

Ans.- 1. The habit of diligence.

2. The habit of thoroughness.

3. The habit of method.

4. The habit of attentiveness.

5. The habit of studying.

6. The habit of prayer.

XVI. Mention six things the preacher should do while in the pulpit.

Ans.- 1. He should look the audience in the face.

2. He should be natural in using gestures.

3. He should speak so as to be heard.

4. He should stand erect and away from the pulpit.

5. He should vary his tone of voice.

6. He should adapt his language to the audience.

XVII. How many different methods of treating text?

Ans.- Three; viz., the explanatory, the observational, and the propositional methods.

XVIII. How far is literature other than the Bible admissible in a sermon?

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XIV. What is the aim of the Gospel Ministry?  
 Ans. - To preach the Gospel to all men.

XV. How many different methods of treating text?  
 Ans. - Three; viz., the explanatory, the observational, and the propositional methods.

XVI. Section six things the preacher should do while in the pulpit.  
 Ans. - 1. He should look the audience in the face.  
 2. He should be natural in using gestures.  
 3. He should speak so as to be heard.  
 4. He should vary his tone of voice.  
 5. He should shape the language to the audience.  
 6. He should vary his tone of voice.

XVII. How many different methods of treating text?  
 Ans. - Three; viz., the explanatory, the observational, and the propositional methods.

XVIII. How far is literature other than the Bible valuable in a sermon?  
 Ans. - It is valuable in a sermon.



Ans.- To the extent that it is needed by the sermon to accomplish its design, i. e., the salvation of souls.

XIX. Name the ideal cardinals, topics, qualities of style, delivery, and sermon.

Ans.- 1. The ideal cardinals.

- (a) Unity.
- (b) Order.
- (c) Movement.

2. The ideal qualities of style.

- (a) What it is.
- (b) Value of.
- (c) Objections.
- (d) Properties, perspicuity, precision, energy,

and beauty.

3. The ideal topics.

- (a) Range.
- (b) Variety.
- (c) Proportion.
- (d) Method.

4. The ideal delivery.

- (a) Importance.
- (b) Neglect.
- (c) Acquisition.
- (d) Sources of power.

5. The ideal sermon.

- (a) Perfect verbal form.
- (b) Climax.
- (c) Adaptation.
- (d) Born of the Spirit of God.

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(1) Order

(2) Payment

(3) Title

(4) Value of

(5) Operations

(6) Properties, personality, principles, energy

(7) The ideal

(8) Hence

(9) Verbal

(10) The ideal

(11) The ideal

(12) Acquisition

(13) Source of power

(14) The ideal

(15) Perfect verbal form

(16) Climate

(17) Adaptation

(18) Born of the Spirit of God

XX. Why is the present day ministry so ineffective?

Ans.- The failure on the part of the preacher to seek and obtain the baptism with the Holy Ghost, to preach the gospel, and to prepare every sermon for the purpose of bringing souls to Christ.

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Examination paper,  
 Homiletics,  
 M. Homer Cummings,  
 April 28, 1909.

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EXAMINATION ON HOMILETICS.

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Ans.— 1.

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## EXAMINATION ON THEOLOGY.

I. What is meant by dogma?

Ans.- The form that a doctrine assumes as a result of its development. In other words, it is man's theory of a doctrine.

II. What is the difference between Mysticism and Rationalism?

Ans.- Mysticism stresses spirituality and the Divine life in man to the neglect of outward forms and ceremonies in religious services; while Rationalism is the other extreme. It rejects all feeling and revelation and demands that everything be proven by reason.

III. What do you understand by the Inspiration of the Bible.

Ans.- There are two theories in regard to the Inspiration of the Scripture, the verbal, which teaches that every word of the Bible was the language of the Holy Spirit; and the dynamic, *plenary* which teaches that the Holy Spirit worked in and through the natural faculties and gifts of man in writing the Bible. I believe the latter theory to be more nearly correct.

IV. How do we get a knowledge of God?

Ans.- By the Holy Spirit through the Word and nature.

V. Define Pantheism, Materialism, and Agnosticism.

Ans.- 1. Pantheism is the doctrine that teaches God is every-

EXAMINATION ON THEOLOGY.

I. What is meant by dogma?

EXAMINATION ON THEOLOGY.

I. What is meant by dogma?

Ans. - The term dogma is used in a technical sense to denote a doctrine or teaching which is held by the Church as a result of the development of the Christian faith. In other words, it is man's theory of a doctrine. Ans. - Catholicism stresses spirituality and the Divine life in man to the neglect of outward forms and ceremonies in religious exercises; while Rationalism is the other extreme. It rejects all feeling and revelation and demands that everything be proven by reason.

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IV. How do we get a knowledge of God?

Ans. - By the Holy Spirit through the Word and nature.

V. Define Rationalism, Materialism, and Agnosticism.

Ans. - I. Rationalism is the doctrine that teaches that every-



thing and everything is God.

2. Materialism is the doctrine that teaches that there is nothing but matter.

3. Agnosticism is the doctrine that claims to know nothing of God or spiritual things.

VI. Give Attributes of the Deity.

1. Natural.

- (a) Omnipresence.
- (b) Unity.
- (c) Eternity.
- (d) Immutability.
- (e) Omnipotence.
- (f) Omniscience.
- (g) Invisibility.
- (h) Incomprehensibility.

2. Moral.

- (a) Wisdom.
- (b) Goodness.
- (c) Holiness.
- (d) Justice.
- (e) Mercy.
- (f) Truth.

VII. Mention several heresies regarding the person of Christ.

Ans.- Arianism, Socinianism, Sabellianism, Unitarianism, Apollinarianism, Monothelism, Nestorianism, Eutychianism, Monophysitism, and Adoptianism.

VIII. What is sin?

Ans.- According to one authority, it is any disobedience to God in will or deed.

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VII. ...

(a) ...

(b) ...

(c) ...

(d) ...

(e) ...

(f) ...

(g) ...

(h) ...

VIII. ...

(a) ...

(b) ...

(c) ...

(d) ...

(e) ...

(f) ...

(g) ...

(h) ...

IX. ...

(a) ...

(b) ...

(c) ...

(d) ...

(e) ...

(f) ...

(g) ...

(h) ...

X. ...

(a) ...

(b) ...

(c) ...

(d) ...

(e) ...

(f) ...

(g) ...

(h) ...

IX. What do you understand by depravity?

Ans.- Total depravity is the doctrine that human nature has no tendency to piety or spirituality, but has the opposite tendency, every faculty having an innate taint.

X. What was the difference between Pelagianism and Augustinianism?

Ans.- The chief point of divergency between Pelagianism and Augustinianism was that the former rejected the doctrine of depravity and taught that man in himself was able to do right; while the latter held to the doctrine of depravity and taught that man without help from God was unable to do anything to better his condition.

XI. How did Christ atone for our sin?

Ans.- By His vicarious suffering and death.

XII. What are the steps in salvation?

Ans.- Revelation, Conviction, Repentance, Faith, Justification, Regeneration, Adoption, Witness of the Spirit, Growth in Grace, Sanctification, Redemption of the Body, and Glorification.

XIII. Define the person and work of the Holy Spirit.

Ans.- The Holy Spirit is the Third Person in the Trinity, and is the Chief Executive of the Godhead in this dispensation.

XIV. What is the difference between regeneration and sanctification?

Ans.- Regeneration is the gracious divine impartation of spiritual life, while sanctification is the work of the Holy Spirit whereby the believer is freed from sin.

XV. How many judgments mentioned in the Scripture?

Ans.- According to our text-book only one general judgment,

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but I think the Bible speaks of five.

XVI. Name the different theories in regard to Church Government.

Ans.- There are three mentioned in Bank's Manual of Christian Doctrine,- the Episcopalian, the Presbyterian, and the Congregationalist.

XVII. What is the purpose of the Sacraments?

Ans.- 1. As a sign of discipleship.

2. As a symbol of the inwardness of the Spirit's ministry.

XVIII. When will the resurrection occur?

Ans.- When Christ comes for His saints. 1 Thes. 4:16-18.

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Thought - feel - change.  
 16:13. Reason for what  
 to preserve that like-  
 ness to God - not responsible  
 for anything else - that and on  
 the two sides,  
 Stand fast in the faith,  
 Foundation of the sanctuary  
 in the temple - the temple  
 in the presence, the church  
 in the presence of God.

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May 1, 1909.  
 M. D. Jones & Cummings  
 Theology,  
 Examination Paper,



Literary and  
Bible  
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Nashville, Tennessee  
1909-1910





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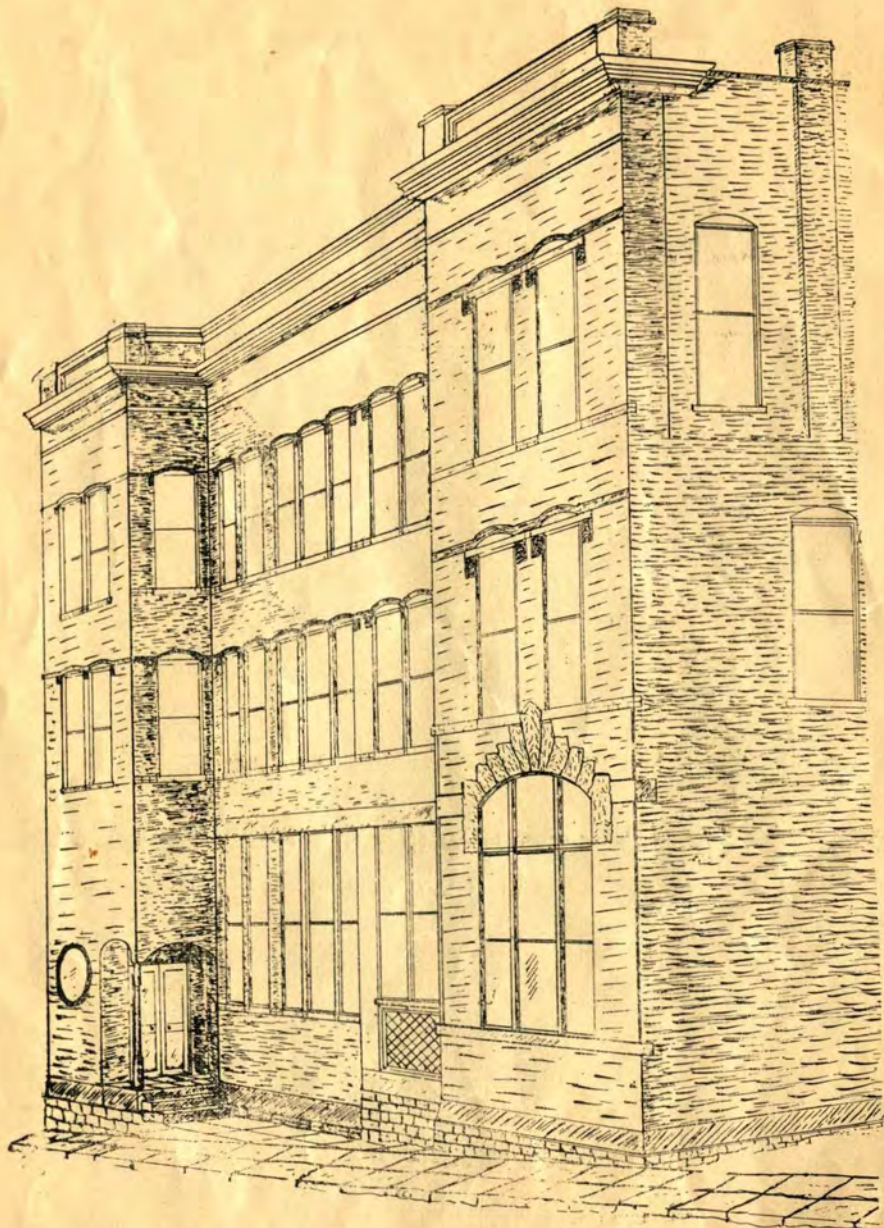
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PREPARATORY  
NORMAL  
THEOLOGICAL



FRONT VIEW OF TABERNACLE AND SCHOOL BUILDING.

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CALENDAR.

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FALL TERM OPENS SEPTEMBER 30, 1909.  
FALL TERM CLOSES JANUARY 14, 1910.

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WINTER TERM OPENS JANUARY 17, 1910.  
WINTER TERM CLOSES MAY 9, 1910.

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ENTIRE SESSION THIRTY-ONE WEEKS.

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FALL TERM FIFTEEN WEEKS.  
WINTER TERM SIXTEEN WEEKS.

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FINAL EXAMINATIONS LAST WEEK OF WINTER  
TERM.

## SUBJECTS TAUGHT.

BIBLE.	CIVIL GOVERNMENT.
READING.	GEN. HISTORY.
SPELLING.	AM. LITERATURE.
GRAMMAR.	ENG. LITERATURE.
ARITHMETIC.	PHYSICS.
GEOGRAPHY.	ASTRONOMY.
PENMANSHIP.	PHYSICAL CULTURE.
U. S. HISTORY.	VOCAL EXPRESSION.
PHYSIOLOGY.	CHURCH HISTORY.
PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.	VOCAL MUSIC.
RHETORIC.	ORGAN AND PIANC.
ALGEBRA.	BOTANY.
GEOMETRY.	LATIN.
PSYCHOLOGY.	THEOLOGY.
GREEK.	MISSIONS.
APPLIED METHODS.	GEOLOGY.

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## A TRAINING SCHOOL.

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“Study to show thyself approved unto God, a workman that need not be ashamed,” is a scriptural injunction for every honest, intelligent individual. The Divine approval is the highest motive in service, and to merit this approval the God-given faculties must be developed and trained. And to meet the demands of the various activities of life there must be training along the many lines of labor such as will equip the individual for the best of service, hence the necessity of schools for special training.

### FOR CHRISTIAN WORKERS.

To the life that yields to God there comes the vision of service, and the whitened harvest fields stand as a beckoning invitation, yea as a crying appeal for the servants of the King to embrace this their greatest opportunity—the privilege of service.

If the business spheres require trained workmen, how much more should the business of the King require that the best of service be rendered, that the latent faculties be brought into activity, and that the entire man be so trained that he can lay at the feet of the Master the best service of which he is capable.

The great religious awakening known as the Holiness Movement has thrust to the front a body of devout young men and young women that desire to engage in missionary, pastoral, and evangelistic service; and it is for these that the Literary and Bible Training School is especially designed. It was founded to operate in a neglected sphere, and in a modest manner is seeking to fulfil its mission.

The Christian worker is confronted by many problems, and the desire is to equip him to deal with these grave, delicate and difficult questions in an intelligent, Christ-like manner; hence an important feature of the school is a

thorough course of instruction adapted to this particular need. We believe the Pentecostal movement has suffered much for want of such trained workers, and this urgent call for deeply spiritual, scriptural, symmetrical evangelists and teachers is heard everywhere.

The school is strictly non-sectarian in character. It is run in the interest of no particular church. Denominational lines are not drawn. Christ is exalted, rather than a sect, and none need have any fear of being proselyted.

A number of our students have already gone to the foreign field, and a large number are now engaged in effective service in the homeland. We believe that one of the most helpful features of the institution is the combination of both practical and theoretical work.

#### THE BIBLE.

The course of Bible study is invaluable to the Christian worker. Various methods of teaching are used, all of which are practical and designed to establish the student in his own experience and to make him most efficient in instructing others. The scriptures are studied dispensationally. Much Bible study is so fragmentary that the pupil fails to get anything like a clear view of the plan of the ages; hence misses what is to us one of the most inspiring, luminous and strengthening truths of Holy Writ. This plan of Bible work is one of the distinguishing features of the school. We endeavor to teach the Word in all its fullness, no one phase to the neglect of the other, emphasizing the spiritual truths in such a manner as to make them practical and impressive. Blackboard exercises are given regularly. This is important as the work is before the entire class where it is discussed for the benefit of all. There are two Bible classes daily, one for primary and one for advanced work.



SENIOR CLASS OF 1909.

### THEOLOGY.

The Theological course has been so arranged as to give the student a systematic view of Bible truth.

### PRACTICAL.

In the city the student has the opportunity of getting practical training. Besides the regular Tabernacle services, in which personal work is prominent, there are open-air meetings, cottage prayer services, mission Sunday schools, jail services, prison and hospital work, house-to-house visitation and other city mission work all of which are valuable in training as well as avenues of service.

### LITERARY.

To furnish literary training a comprehensive course in the common English branches has been arranged. This course is practical and thorough. Competent instructors will strive earnestly to give the student the help he most needs for his chosen work.

### NORMAL.

Besides the Preparatory course, a Normal course has been provided for the instruction of those who expect to spend part of their time in teaching. This course includes nearly all the subjects taught in our first-class colleges.

### COURSE OF STUDY.

We have three courses of study. These have been arranged carefully and prayerfully, and we believe will be found satisfactory.

### PREPARATORY COURSE.

This is a three year's course arranged for those who have had but little training and wish to begin at the bottom,



work up and lay a good foundation for further study. In the first year's course, all subjects begin at the first of the text-book.

Of course the majority of students entering this course will be somewhat advanced in part of their studies, and therefore can pass satisfactory examinations on some of the subjects and in their place take part of the second or third year's work, and thus complete the entire course in one or two years.

The following is the schedule of the preparatory course:

#### PREPARATORY COURSE.

First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.
Fall.	Fall.	Fall.
Reading and Spelling	U. S. History	U. S. History
Grammar	Grammar	Advanced Grammar
Arithmetic	Arithmetic	Arithmetic
Geography	Geography	Physiology
Bible	Bible	Bible
Winter.	Winter.	Winter.
Reading and Spelling	U. S. History	U. S. History and Civics
Grammar	Grammar	Advanced Grammar
Arithmetic	Arithmetic	Arithmetic
Geography	Geography	American Literature
Bible	Bible	Bible

Reading, writing and spelling will be required of all students, unless excused.

#### NORMAL COURSE.

This is a three year's course, arranged for those preparing to teach, and for those desiring a more advanced training than that afforded in the Preparatory Course.

A student who completes the Preparatory Course is ready for the Normal or Theological Course.

Many who desire to take this work will be able to pass satisfactory entrance examinations on some of the subjects; in that case they will be permitted to take subjects in the second or third year's work, and by so doing be able to complete the Normal Course in less than three years.

The following is the schedule of the Normal Course:

#### NORMAL COURSE.

First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.
Fall.	Fall.	Fall.
General History	Physical Geography	Physics ✓
Rhetoric	Rhetoric	Astronomy ✓
Algebra	Algebra	Plane Geometry ✓
English Literature	Latin ✓	Latin
Bible	Bible	Bible
Winter	Winter	Winter
General History	Algebra	Physics
Rhetoric	Advanced Physiology	Botany
Algebra ✓	Plane Geometry	Solid Geometry ✓
Geology ✓	Latin	Latin
Bible	Bible	Bible

In the above course all subjects begin with the first lesson of the text-book in the first year's work.

As stated elsewhere, our school is for special training, hence our courses are arranged accordingly.

Many students entering have not the time for an extensive theological course. While all have systematic Bible work, the following course is for the student who has had considerable literary and Bible training. This is arranged particularly for the missionary, evangelist, and pastor.

The following is the schedule of the Theological Course:

## THEOLOGICAL COURSE.

First Year.	Second Year.
Fall.	Fall.
General History	Theology
Rhetoric	Rhetoric
Theology	Missions
English Literature	Astronomy
Bible	Bible
Winter	Winter
General History	Psychology
Rhetoric	Homiletics
Theology	Missions
Church History	Theology
Bible	Bible

All students will be required to study vocal music unless excused.

No student will be graduated in any course without taking at least one year in vocal expression.

## ELECTIVE.

There are some who wish to attend a Bible school for a brief course, but cannot stay long. In such cases they will be allowed to take the special work they most need. Even a few months in practical training will be found very helpful. We urge all those that can stay a sufficient length of time, to take the course as outlined, but, as stated above, if this cannot be done, the student will be given work accordingly.

## REMARKS ON THE COURSES.

It is understood that each teacher strives to instruct in every subject so that the pupil will be most benefitted, however, we add the following brief comment on some portions of the course of study.

Every subject in the Preparatory Course will be taught with care, in order that a good foundation may be laid for further work.

Grammar being one of the neglected subjects, and at the same time one of vital importance, is given especial attention.

As it is quite impossible for a poor reader to intelligently grasp and impart thought, diligent instruction in reading will be given.

General History in the Normal and Theological Courses will give the student a much needed knowledge of the world. This will be of much value to the Christian worker. The work in Rhetoric will be conducted in such a manner as to be both interesting and of value to the public speaker and to the writer.

Literature will give an introduction to the great writers of the past and present.

Algebra is one of the best subjects taught to develop the reasoning power, and because of this fact it is quite invaluable.

Psychology helps to a better understanding of the underlying principles of the "man proper," hence is of much value.

Physical Geography and Plane Geometry will be taught by the usual methods.

Physics, one of the most interesting of subjects, will be handled in such a way that the student will get a practical knowledge of the laws of nature and mechanics. Practical experiments will form the basis of work.

Astronomy.—This is one of the most sublime subjects, and will cover all that is usually embraced under the head of Descriptive Astronomy.

Botany will be taught during the last term. The structure, nature and history of a number of types from each great sub-kingdom will be studied, followed by a classification of the same.

### VOCAL MUSIC.

All students who do not understand the rudiments of vocal music will be expected to finish this course before taking advanced work. Those that have completed the Primary course will have the facilities for more advanced training and will be expected to take advantage of this as they have opportunity.

### VOCAL EXPRESSION.

The art of public speaking has great power. The printed page has done much to enlighten and interest the world, but the spoken word, coupled with the individuality of the speaker, still possesses unparalleled charm and influence. He who can clearly, forcibly, and pleasingly present the merits of a cause will seldom wait for adherents. The coming school year there will be two classes. One class will study the classics and vocal and physical culture, while the other class will be trained especially in vocal interpretation of the Bible, and in classical hymns.

### WHO ADMITTED.

The school is open to all Christians who desire to prepare for greater efficiency in the work of the Lord, either directly or indirectly. Every department of life needs men and women who know God. Trained workers are needed in the school room, as well as in channels usually considered more directly religious, and because of this we have decided to admit those preparing for teaching. This we deem expedient, as the teacher is an important factor in the foundation of character, which is the exponent of the moral and spiritual atmosphere of a community.

### SOME OF THE ADVANTAGES.

We believe that by a careful consideration of the methods and the schedule of studies, you will find this school among the best for those who are seeking to get the most help in the quickest way possible. The studies have been so selected that young people unable to spend several years in college may obtain much help in a brief period of time, while, on the other hand, any who may desire a more exhaustive course of study will find all they can do for years.

We have learned by experience that it is difficult to keep students in school more than seven or eight months, hence we are endeavoring to the greatest amount of work in the briefest time.

The terms have been so arranged that the student may spend the summer in evangelistic work.

The time of opening is arranged so as to accommodate those that are gathering their crops, for a goodly number of our students come from the rural sections and find it much more convenient to enter in October.

### DIPLOMAS.

Diplomas will be awarded to students completing any of these courses.

### LOCATION.

Nashville, the "Athens of the South," long noted for her schools and churches, a city without saloons, is a religious and educational center hence many noted religionists and prominent educators and popular lecturers can be heard from time to time.

### CARNEGIE CITY LIBRARY.

to which students have free access, is only a few minutes walk from the school building.

### EQUIPMENTS.

We are furnished with modern improvements, electric lights, dustless blackboards, maps, globes, and a laboratory for scientific research.

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**EXPENSES.**

As a rule Christian workers are among the classes having but little money, hence we may reduce the expenses to a very low rate considering the advantages offered.

**MATRICULATION FEE.**

A payment of \$5.00 for this purpose is required of every student before enrolling.

**TUITION.**

Free to all preparing for the gospel ministry as pastor, evangelist or missionary. To all others a tuition of \$10 per term will be required before entering upon literary or Bible work.

**GRADUATING FEE.**

A fee of \$5.00 will be paid by all graduates on receiving their diplomas.

**INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.**

To accommodate students teachers are secured for this department.

Rooms, instruments and cost of instruction are reduced to a low rate.

Tuition is \$2.00 a month. A fee of \$5.00 for rental of instrument, is charged for the entire session.

This fee and tuition are payable in advance.

**BOARD, ROOM, LIGHT AND FUEL**

\$3.00 per week, if you board in the school building, to be paid weekly in advance.

**OTHER ITEMS.****WORK.**

Every student is expected to do some work each day in connection with the household duties.

**WRITE AT ONCE.**

for application blanks, if you wish to room in the school building. Do not come without first corresponding with us.

### EASY TO REACH.

On arriving in the city, take a street car to the central car station, and there take a Cherry and College, Fairfield or South High Street car. Tell the conductor to let you off at the Pentecostal Tabernacle. Students will be met at the train if they will give the date of their expected arrival.

### PROVIDE YOURSELF

with comb, brush, towels, sheets, pillows, pillow slips, and covering sufficient for winter use. *Please do not neglect this.*

### RULES.

The majority of students entering here are mature men and women who know God, and as such we expect them to act accordingly. Of course rules and regulations relative to the work of the school are necessary, but only such are adopted as are necessary to safeguard the student's best interests.



