

1883

Wellesley College Calendar 1883-1884

Wellesley College

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M. Lillie Leslie.

elleston ollege.

CALENDAR.

1883-'84.


WELLESLEY COLLEGE.



Ninth Annual

• CALENDAR •

1883-84.



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Announcements.

1884.

College Exercises resumed after Holiday Vacation,	Friday,	January 4.
Day of Prayer for Colleges,	Thursday,	January 31.
Holiday,	Friday,	February 22.
Winter Term ends,	Wednesday,	March 26.
Spring Term begins,	Thursday,	April 10.
COMMENCEMENT,	Tuesday,	June 24.
Alumnæ Day,	Wednesday,	June 25.

COLLEGIATE YEAR 1884-85.

Fall Term begins,	Wednesday,	September 10.
Entrance Examinations,	Thursday, Friday,	Sept. 11, 12.
Thanksgiving Recess, to Monday evening following,	Wednesday noon,	November 26.
Fall Term ends,	Tuesday,	December 23.

1885.

Winter Term begins,	Wednesday,	January 7.
Day of Prayer for Colleges,	Thursday,	January 29.
Winter Term ends,	Wednesday,	March 25.
Spring Term begins,	Thursday,	April 9.
COMMENCEMENT,	Tuesday,	June 23.
Alumnæ Day,	Wednesday,	June 24.

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1884.*

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1885.

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The Theory of Knowledge and Basis of the Christian Evidences.

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C. W. SANDERSON,

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Wellesley College.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE was established to furnish young women who desire to obtain a liberal education, such advantages and facilities as are enjoyed in institutions of the highest grade.

By the charter, "the corporation of Wellesley College is authorized to grant such honorary testimonials, and confer such honors, degrees, and diplomas, as are granted or conferred by any University, College, or Seminary of learning in this Commonwealth; and the diplomas so granted shall entitle the possessors to the immunities and privileges allowed, by usage or statute, to the possessors of like diplomas from any University, College, or Seminary of learning in this Commonwealth."

The College is undenominational, but distinctively and positively Christian, in its influence, discipline, and instruction. The systematic study of the Bible is pursued through all the courses. Worship in the chapel is attended daily by teachers and students. The Sunday services are conducted by ministers of different denominations.

Wellesley is on the Boston and Albany Railroad, fifteen miles west of Boston. The town is known as the most healthful in Massachusetts, and is entirely free from malaria. The College grounds include more than three hundred acres, and give ample opportunity for exercise and recreation. The lake affords a most attractive place for boating in summer, and skating in winter.

Students may room in a large or small building, according to preference. The College accommodates three hundred and thirty-six; Stone Hall, with its single apartments and four dining-halls, one hundred and ten; Simpson and Waban Cottages furnish quiet homes for thirty. Elevators are in constant use in the large buildings. Advanced students who desire can obtain board in the village.

The health of the family is considered of primary importance. In the construction of the buildings this was constantly in view. Everything possible has been done to give an abundance of light, sunshine, fresh air, and pure water. All the rooms are thoroughly furnished, and supplied with gas and student-lamps. Fresh air is admitted into the basement, and after being heated by contact with steam radiators and charged with moisture by the addition of a prescribed quantity of steam, passes into the rooms through hot-air flues. By means of the registers, the temperature is regulated by the students as they desire. The ventilation is a remarkable success. All the

buildings are supplied with hot and cold water. In order to prevent the possibility of harm from impurities in surface water, Artesian wells have been driven. The drainage, natural and artificial, is faultless. The College, Stone Hall, and Simpson Cottage are located on hills, and the ground slopes from them in every direction, so that stagnant water and dampness are impossible.

A lady physician resides in the College, and gives her personal attention to the arrangements connected with health. She has constant intercourse with the students, and instructs them in the laws of hygiene. They are urged to consult her freely. A resident nurse cares for the sick under the physician's direction. No charge is made for attendance or medicine except in cases of protracted illness. A hospital, which can be shut off from the rest of the building, is provided for those who need extra care.



East Lodge.

Requirements for Admission.

CANDIDATES for admission must be at least sixteen years of age, and must present satisfactory evidence of good moral character and good health, with credentials from their last instructor, or from the institution where they last studied. These certificates must be forwarded to the President before the student can be received.

No preparatory department is connected with the College.

FOR THE FRESHMAN CLASS IN THE CLASSICAL COURSE.

Students must pass satisfactory examinations in the following studies, unless admitted on certificate.

I. ENGLISH :—

Rhetoric.—“Choice of Words,” “Construction of Sentences,” “The Paragraph,” “Narration,” “Description.”

Composition.—Each candidate will be required to write an essay on one of three subjects to be assigned at the time of the examination, covering not less than two pages (foolscap), correct in punctuation, capital letters, spelling, and grammar, and showing proficiency in the principles of Rhetoric named above.

The subjects for September, 1884, will be taken from the following works: Shakspeare’s “Merchant of Venice,” Dickens’ “David Copperfield,” Longfellow’s “Evangeline;” or from the following historical periods: Civil Wars of Rome, Settlement of the New England Colonies.

In September, 1885, the subjects will be taken from the following works: Scott’s “Marmion,” Shakspeare’s “The Tempest.” Dickens’ “Old Curiosity Shop,” Kingsley’s “Westward Ho!” Macaulay’s “Essay on Milton.”

Many students who seek admission to the College are found to be deficient in their preparation in English. In order to meet the requirements of the College in this respect, candidates must be familiar with the elements of English Grammar, the elementary principles of Rhetoric, and must have had frequent practice in Composition during the last years of the preparatory course. For text-book, A. S. Hill’s “Principles of Rhetoric,” or Hart’s “Composition and Rhetoric,” is recommended.”

2. GEOGRAPHY:—

Guyot's Physical Geography, Parts II. and III., or an equivalent. Modern Geography. Ancient Geography, especially of Greece, Italy, and Asia Minor.

3. HISTORY:—

The History of the United States to the close of the Revolutionary War; Smith's History of Greece to the Peloponnesian War; Merivale's or Leighton's History of Rome to the Augustan Age. History of the Jews, as found in Genesis and Exodus, is advised, and in 1885 will be required; Smith's Old Testament History, Books I., II., and III., exclusive of Notes and Appendix, will indicate the amount expected.

4. MATHEMATICS:—

Arithmetic.—Fundamental Rules, Common and Decimal Fractions, Compound Numbers, Proportion, Percentage, Square and Cube Root, and the Metric System of Weights and Measures.

Algebra.—Through Involution, Evolution, Radicals, Quadratic Equations, Ratio, Proportion, Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression.

Plane Geometry.—As found in Chauvenet, or its equivalent.

Deficiency in preparation has, in a majority of cases, resulted from using elementary text-books; in others, from neglecting to review all the preparatory mathematics when their study has been for some time discontinued. To meet the first-mentioned cases of failure, we would suggest that Olney's Complete School Algebra should be used as the text-book, and that additional examples drawn from Olney's University Algebra should be given as test-work. When this is not practicable, some *standard University Algebra* should serve as equivalent. In Geometry, we would recommend Chauvenet's, Olney's, Wentworth's, or Newcomb's.

To all who have dropped their Mathematical studies for any length of time, we would strongly emphasize the necessity of a careful review of the whole work, with test examinations. We find those candidates most successful whose knowledge of subjects passed over has been frequently tested by written examinations (the exercises proposed being drawn from other sources than the text-book), and who in Geometry have had some exercise in original demonstration.

5. LATIN :—

Latin Grammar, including Prosody.

Jones's Exercises in Latin Prose Composition entire, or an equivalent in Arnold, Allen and Greenough, or Harkness.

Cæsar, Gallic War, four books.

Cicero, seven orations.

Virgil, Æneid, six books.

Equivalents in Latin will be accepted ; but verse will not be accepted for prose, nor anything in place of Prose Composition.

The following suggestions are offered for a four years' course of preparation :—

The first year may be given to Jones's First Lessons in Latin ; the second to Cæsar (four books), and to the first half of Jones's Exercises in Latin Prose Composition ; the third year may be given to seven orations of Cicero and the second half of the Prose Composition ; and the fourth to six books of Virgil and the careful study of rules of Prosody, accompanied by such exercises in transposition of verses as will make these rules familiar.

In pronunciation, the following rules are adopted : *ā* as in father ; *ǣ* as in fast ; *ē* as in there ; *ĕ* as in met ; *ī* as in machine ; *ȳ* as in piano ; *ō* as in holy ; *ō* as in wholly ; *ū* as in rule ; *ū* as in puss ; *c*, *g*, and *ch* always hard ; *j* like *y* in you ; *s* as in sill ; *t* as in till ; *v* somewhat softened. In diphthongs the sound of each vowel is preserved.

6. GREEK :—

Greek Grammar.

Jones's Greek Prose Composition entire, with the accents.

Xenophon, Anabasis, three books.

Homer, Iliad, three books.

The text-books recommended are : for the first year, either Hadley's Grammar, with Boise's First Lessons in Greek, or Goodwin's Grammar, with White's First Lessons in Greek ; for the second and third years, Boise's first three Books of Xenophon's Anabasis, Jones's Exercises in Greek Prose, and Boise's or Keep's Iliad.* Attention is invited to the suggestions in the prefaces of the above books upon the carefully written preparation of exercise work, the oral class drill upon forms and sentences, and the constant use of the blackboard for practice upon forms, and for writing sentences from dictation.

The following pronunciation is recommended : *α* as *a* in father ; *η* as *e* in prey ; *ι* as *i* in machine ; *ω* as *o* in prone ; *υ* as *u* in prune. The short vowels should be merely somewhat

shorter than the corresponding long vowels : *ai* as *ay* in *aye* ; *ei* as *ei* in *height* ; *oi* as *oi* in *oil* ; *ui* as *ui* in *quit* ; *ou* as *ou* in *house* ; *eu* as *eu* in *feud* ; *ou* as *ou* in *youth* ; γ before κ , γ , λ , ξ , as *n* in *anger*, elsewhere hard ; ϑ as *th* in *thin* ; χ , guttural, as *ch* in German, *machen*.

FOR THE FRESHMAN CLASS IN THE SCIENTIFIC COURSE,
the requirements in English, Geography, History, Mathematics, and Latin are the same as for the Classical Course. Instead of Greek, the candidate must be prepared in either French or German, or both. If French only is presented, she must be prepared upon

Bocher's or Keetel's Grammar.

Sauveur's *Causeries avec mes Elèves* and *Entretiens sur la Grammaire*.

Hennequin's *Idiomatic French*.

Six of La Fontaine's *Fables*, committed to memory.

Mme. Bernard's *Mythologie des Grecs et des Latins*.

Two Modern Plays, Scribe's or Feuillet's.

Two Classic Plays, Molière's or Racine's.

The candidate will be expected to be thoroughly familiar with the formation and use of French verbs, and to have given special attention to composition and conversation.

If German only is presented, she must be prepared upon
German Grammar and Prose Composition.

Hans Andersen, *Ausgewählte Märchen*. *Undine*.

Schiller, three dramas.

We advise for the first year German by Practice, by L. R. Klemm, edited by W. D. Whitney, with *Ausgewählte Märchen*, by Hans Christian Andersen, or an equivalent, or Worman's Grammar, with first and second German Books ; for the second year, Whitney's Grammar and Reader, *Undine*, or an equivalent ; the third year, Schiller's *Wilhelm Tell* and *Wallenstein*, or any two works of Schiller ; German Prose Composition upon Schiller's life. In this year the dramas read should be made the subject of conversation in German. The standard of pronunciation adopted at the College is the Hanoverian. From the beginning, special attention should be given to conversation and composition.

If both French and German are presented, the student must be qualified upon the Grammars and simple Prose Composition, and read easy French and German at sight.

ADMISSION TO ADVANCED STANDING.

All candidates for advanced standing must meet the requirements for admission to the Freshman class, and must also be examined in the required studies previously pursued by the class which they wish to join, and in a sufficient number of electives to give full standing with that class.

EXAMINATIONS.

The only time for entrance examinations at the College, is on the first Thursday and Friday of the fall term.

All candidates must present themselves on the day before examinations begin.

ADMISSION ON CERTIFICATE.

Certificates will be accepted from instructors, and from schools whose methods and courses of study are satisfactory to the College authorities. Teachers who desire to send students on certificates, should apply to the College for blank forms, which must be filled out *in full*. No certificate will be accepted unless the arrangement has been seasonably made, and the certificate is approved by the Professors in charge of the examinations. No partial certificates will be accepted unless the candidate is prepared, at the time of entrance examinations, to be examined in the subjects not covered by certificate. A certificate must state the amount of work done in *each* study; the time given to each language and to each branch of mathematics; and that the candidate has been carefully examined *within a year*, and has satisfactorily passed IN ALL THE STUDIES required for admission to the Freshman class. It must be signed by each teacher who has had charge of the preparation. All are requested, in doubtful cases, to throw the responsibility upon the College.

If at the end of the first term it is found that a student has been so imperfectly prepared in any study that she cannot satisfactorily continue it, she cannot be retained in the class.

All certificates *must* be sent by the teachers to the President, *before the first of August*.



Stone Hall.

STONE HALL was opened in September, 1881. It is especially designed for the members of the Teachers' class and for post-graduate students. It accommodates one hundred and ten in single apartments, and has small dining-rooms, instead of the usual large dining-hall.

Teachers' Collegiate Courses.

THE special object of these courses is to aid teachers who feel deficiencies in their education, or a need of instruction in modern methods of teaching and the use of scientific apparatus.

A teacher may enter without examination, but she must furnish a certificate of good character and satisfactory evidence of qualification; and, after admission, must show diligence and scholarship satisfactory to the Faculty, as the condition of her continuance in the College. She may take such studies as she prefers in any of the College classes, giving her whole time, if she wishes, to a single branch. Thus one may choose one of the ancient, or one of the modern languages, or mathematics, or one of the sciences, or history, or literature, and give all her strength to that study, reciting daily in three different classes. It is desirable, however, that teachers who wish to devote their time to science, should spend two years at the College, and select their courses and classes accordingly. A special course of instruction in the use of the Compound Microscope is given to teachers.

Special lectures may also be expected from educators of experience and repute.

Any student who completes with great credit the full "Course of Instruction" offered in two or more Departments, may become a candidate for a Certificate.

Admission as Special Students.

CANDIDATES for special courses must be in good health, and at least eighteen years of age. They must present satisfactory certificates of character, and of ability to pursue in the regular classes the studies which they select. There is no opportunity to do preparatory work, and no classes will be formed for the special instruction of students who are not candidates for a degree. Ten class exercises per week is the minimum, and seventeen the maximum, amount of work allowed. The studies chosen are subject to the approval of the President.

After candidates for the Freshman class, graduates, and teacher-students have been received, special students will be accepted, so far as the accommodations of the College will allow. Definite answer to such applications will be given as *early as the first of August*.

Candidates are received at any time to fill vacancies.

Courses of Study.

ALL the regular College courses extend through four or five years. Evidence of satisfactory scholarship will be insisted upon in all studies, required or elective, as the condition of advancement, or of the attainment of a degree. In the Freshman year all the studies are required, except that Latin may take the place of one modern language in the Scientific Course.

After the Freshman year, students may specialize their work by electing Greek and Latin, or Mathematics, or French and German, or Science, throughout the course. All candidates for a degree must take, in addition to the required studies, a sufficient number of electives to give sixteen exercises per week during the Sophomore, and fifteen during the Junior and Senior, years. Eighteen exercises per week may be allowed, in exceptional cases, in the Junior year, by vote of the Heads of Departments. Music, Drawing, Painting, and Taxidermy are open to Juniors and Seniors in the regular four years' course.

The College reserves the right to withdraw the offer of any elective study not chosen by at least six students. In the following courses of study are printed only those electives in which classes have been instructed during the past two years. Additional electives will be provided as need arises.

Free instruction in Music or Art will be given in the Musical and Art courses to those who enter the *Freshman class* in the *Classical Course unconditioned*.

Courses of Study for 1883-84.

FRESHMAN YEAR.

CLASSICAL COURSE.

SCIENTIFIC COURSE.

FIRST TERM.

Latin. — Livy, book XXI. *4
Greek. — Odyssey: selections. 4
Mathematics. — Solid and Spherical Geometry (Chauvenet) 4
History. — Lectures on Roman Empire. 1
Literature. — Lectures on Nineteenth Century Authors. 1
Drawing. — Freehand. 2
Bible and Ethics. 2
 Lectures on Greek and Roman Literature will be given throughout this course.
 Lectures on Physiology and Hygiene.

Mathematics. — Solid and Spherical Geometry (Chauvenet). 4
French. † — Lit. du XVI. siècle. Histoire de France, Molière, Corneille. 3
German. † — Schiller's Leben und Werke. Conversation and Essays. 3
Chemistry. — Theoretical Chemistry, with Laboratory practice. 3
History. — Lectures on Roman Empire. 1
Literature. — Lectures on Nineteenth Century Authors. 1
Drawing. — Freehand 1
Bible and Ethics. 2
 Lectures on Physiology and Hygiene.

SECOND TERM.

Latin — Prose Composition. 4
Greek. — Herodotus: selections. 4
Mathematics. — Algebra, Olney's Univ. Part III. 4
Bible and Ethics. 2
History. — Rise of the New Nations. 1
Literature. — Lectures continued. 1
Drawing. — Geometrical. 1

Mathematics. — Algebra, Olney's Univ., Part III. 4
French. — Lit. Française du XVII. siècle, Histoire de France, Racine, Molière, Essays and Criticism. 3
German. — Schiller's Leben und Werke. Conversation and Essays. 3
Chemistry. — Study of Elements, and their important compounds, with laboratory practice. 3
Bible and Ethics. 2
Hist., Lit., and Geometrical Drawing.

THIRD TERM.

Latin. — Tacitus: Germania; Letters of Cicero: selections. 4
Greek. — Plato: Apology and Crito. 4
Mathematics. — Plane Trigonometry (Chauvenet). 4
History. — Early Med. Institutions. 1
Literature. — Continued. 1
Drawing. — Perspective. 1
Bible and Ethics. 2

Mathematics. — Plane Trigonometry (Chauvenet). 4
French. — Lit. Française du XVIII. siècle, Histoire, Lettres, Fables, Macaulay into French. 3
German. — Schiller's Leben und Werke. Conversation and Essays. 3
Chemistry. — Second Term's work cont'd. 3
History. — Early Med. Institutions. 1
Literature. — Continued. 1
Drawing. — Perspective. 1
Bible and Ethics. 2

* Numerals indicate the number of class exercises per week.

† Latin may be substituted for either French or German throughout the year.

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

	CLASSICAL COURSE.	SCIENTIFIC COURSE.	
FIRST TERM. ELECTIVES.	<i>Chemistry.</i> — Theoretical, with laboratory practice. 3 <i>Literature.</i> — Mediæval Epics. 1 <i>Rhetoric.</i> — Structure of the Essay, Narration, Exercises, and two Essays. 1 <i>Bible.</i> — History of Jewish Church. 2 <i>Latin.*</i> — Horace: Odes, selected. 3 <i>Greek.</i> — Prose Composition. 3 <i>Spherical Trigonometry.</i> — (Chauvenet); Analytical Geom. begun (Puckle). 3 <i>Political History of England.</i> 3 <i>French.†</i> 3 <i>German.‡</i> 3	<i>Spherical Trigonometry.</i> — (Chauvenet); Analytical Geom. begun (Puckle). 3 <i>French.*</i> — Lit. Française du XIX. siècle, Histoire, Montesquien, Pascal, Emerson into French. 3 <i>German.*</i> — Goethe's Leben und Werke, Literatur vom Anfang bis Klopstock. 3 <i>Mineralogy</i> † 3 <i>Botany.†</i> — General Morphology, with laboratory work. 3 <i>Literature.</i> — Mediæval Epics. 1 <i>Rhetoric.</i> — Structure of the Essay, Narration Exercises, and two Essays. 1 <i>Bible.</i> — History of Jewish Church. 2 <i>English History.</i> — Elective.	
	SECOND TERM. ELECTIVES.	<i>Chemistry.</i> — Elements and important compounds, with laboratory practice. 3 <i>Literature.</i> — Early Modern Literature. 1 <i>Rhetoric.</i> — Description, Exposition, Exercises, two Essays. 1 <i>Bible.</i> — History of Jewish Church. 2 <i>Latin.</i> — Prose Composition. 3 <i>Greek.</i> — Demosthenes: select Orations. 3 <i>Mathematics.</i> — Analytical Geom. (Puckle), continued 3 <i>History.</i> — England to the French Revolution. 3 <i>French.</i> 3 <i>German.</i> 3	<i>Analytical Geometry</i> (Puckle), continued. 3 <i>French.</i> — Histoire, Chateaubriand, Mme. de Staël, Bernardin de St. Pierre. 3 <i>German.</i> — Goethe's Leben und Werke, Literatur vom Anfang bis Klopstock. 3 <i>Geology.†</i> 3 <i>Botany.</i> — Continued. 3 <i>Literature.</i> — Early Modern Literature. 1 <i>Rhetoric.</i> — Description, Exposition, Exercises, two Essays. 1 <i>Bible.</i> — History of Jewish Church. 2 <i>English History.</i> — Elective.
		THIRD TERM. ELECTIVES.	<i>Chemistry.</i> — Study of Elements, etc., continued. 3 <i>Literature.</i> — History of English Lit. 1 <i>Rhetoric.</i> — Exposition, Figures of Speech, two Essays. 1 <i>Bible.</i> — History of Jewish Church. 2 <i>Latin.</i> — Horace: Satires and Epistles, selections. 3 <i>Greek.</i> — Thucydides: selections. 3 <i>Mathematics.</i> — Analytical Geometry, continued. 3 <i>U. S. History.</i> — From Revolutionary War. 3 <i>French.</i> 3 <i>German.</i> 3

* Candidates for the degree of B.A. must elect either Greek or Latin in the Sophomore Year.

* Latin may be substituted for either French or German throughout the year.

† Botany may be substituted for Mineralogy, Geology, and Lithology, but must be taken before graduation.

‡ Since the Modern Languages are elective throughout this Course, students can begin the study of French and German here, or can join any advanced class for which they are fitted. For work, see Scientific Course.

	CLASSICAL COURSE.	SCIENTIFIC COURSE.
FIRST TERM.	<i>Physics.</i> —Experimental lectures on Mechanics, with laboratory practice. 3	<i>Physics.</i> —Experimental lectures on Mechanics, with laboratory practice. 3
	<i>Logic.</i> —Formal Principles of Inference. 3	<i>Logic.</i> —Formal Principles of Inference. 3
	<i>Rhetoric.</i> —Lectures in Argumentation, two Essays. 1	<i>Rhetoric.</i> —Lectures in Argumentation. 1
	<i>Bible.</i> —The Life of Christ. 2	<i>Bible.</i> —The Life of Christ. 2
	<i>Latin.</i> —Plautus, Captivi, Pliny's Letters, selected. 3	<i>Math.</i> —Dif. Calculus (Rice and Johnson), 3
	<i>Greek.</i> —Thucydides, continued. 3	<i>French.</i> —Higher readings of ancient and modern works. 3
	<i>Math.</i> —Differential Calculus (Rice and Johnson). 3	<i>German.</i> —Goethe's Faust, Parts I. and II., Lit. von Klopstock bis Uhland. 3
	<i>Botany</i> 3	<i>Latin.</i> —See Classical Course. 3
	<i>Zoology.</i> 3	<i>Botany.</i> —Lectures on Economic Botany, higher and lower cryptogams, with laboratory work. 3
	<i>Mineralogy.</i> 3	<i>Zoology.</i> 3
	<i>French.</i> 3	<i>Mineralogy.</i> 3
	<i>German.</i> 3	<i>Qualitative Analysis.</i> 3
<i>Italian.</i> 2	<i>Astronomy.</i> —Physical. 3	
<i>Elocution.</i> 2	<i>Elocution.</i> 2	
SECOND TERM.	<i>Physics.</i> —Experimental lectures on Electricity and Sound, with lab. prac. 3	<i>Physics.</i> —Experimental Lectures on Electricity and Sound, with lab. work. 3
	<i>History.</i> —Guizot's Hist. of Civil'n, with sup. Lectures and Library work. 3	<i>History.</i> —Guizot's Hist. of Civilization, with Lectures and Library-work. 3
	<i>Rhetoric.</i> —Conduct of Discuss., 2 Debates. 1	<i>Rhetoric.</i> —The Conduct of Discussion. 1
	<i>Bible.</i> —Life of Christ, continued. 2	<i>Bible.</i> —The Life of Christ, continued. 2
	<i>Latin.</i> —Latin Verse, with sel. from Ovid's Metamorphoses, Fasti, and Tristia. 3	<i>Math.</i> —Applications of Differential Calculus (Rice and Johnson). 3
	<i>Greek.</i> —Euripides: Alcestis. 3	<i>French.</i> —Comparative Studies of French and other Modern Literatures. 3
	<i>Mathematics.</i> —Applications of Differential Calculus (Rice and Johnson). 3	<i>German.</i> —Lit. von Klopstock bis Uhland. 3
	<i>Botany.</i> 3	<i>Latin.</i> —See Classical Course. 3
	<i>Geology.</i> 3	<i>Geology.</i> 3
	<i>Zoology.</i> 3	<i>Botany.</i> —Continued. 3
	<i>French.</i> 3	<i>Zoology.</i> 3
	<i>German.</i> 3	<i>Qualitative Analysis.</i> 3
<i>Italian.</i> 2	<i>Elocution.</i> 2	
<i>Elocution.</i> 2		
THIRD TERM.	<i>Physics.</i> —Exp'tal Lectures on Light and Heat, with laboratory practice. 3	<i>Physics.</i> —Exp. Lect's on Light and Heat. 3
	<i>History.</i> —Guizot's Civilization, continued. 3	<i>History.</i> —Guizot, continued. 3
	<i>Rhetoric.</i> —Principal Forms of Prose Discourse, Debate, and Essay. 1	<i>Rhetoric.</i> —Prose Discourse. 1
	<i>Bible.</i> —The Life of Christ, continued. 2	<i>Bible.</i> —The Life of Christ, continued. 2
	<i>Latin.</i> —Juvenal: selected Satires. 3	<i>Math.</i> —Integral Calculus, with applications (Johnson). 3
	<i>Greek.</i> —Æschylus: Prometheus. 3	<i>French.</i> —Essays, Criticism, Translation of some selected works. 3
	<i>Mathematics.</i> —Integral Calculus, with applications (Johnson). 3	<i>German.</i> —Lit. von Klopstock bis Uhland, work of Second Term, continued. 3
	<i>Botany.</i> 3	<i>Latin.</i> —See Classical Course. 3
	<i>Zoology.</i> 3	<i>Botany.</i> —Continued. 3
	<i>Lithology.</i> 3	<i>Zoology.</i> 3
	<i>French.</i> 3	<i>Lithology.</i> 3
	<i>German.</i> 3	<i>Qualitative Analysis.</i> 3
<i>Italian.</i> 2	<i>Astronomy.</i> 3	
<i>Elocution.</i> 2	<i>Elocution.</i> 2	

SENIOR YEAR

		CLASSICAL COURSE.	SCIENTIFIC COURSE.
FIRST TERM	ELECTIVE.	<i>Mental Science.</i> — Psychology. 3	<i>Mental Science.</i> — Psychology. 3
		<i>Rhetoric.</i> — Study of Style in Prose and Verse, and Essay. 1	<i>Rhetoric.</i> — Study of Style in Prose and Verse, one Essay. 1
		<i>Bible.</i> — Apostolic Church. 2	<i>Bible.</i> — Apostolic Church. 2
		<i>Philosophy.*</i>	<i>Philosophy.*</i>
		<i>Latin.</i> — Lucretius, Martial, and other writers, selections. 3	<i>Math.</i> — Determinants (Muir); Analytical Geometry of Three Dimensions (Aldis), begun. 3
		<i>Greek.</i> — Euripides; Medea. 3	<i>Math. Astr.</i> — Spher. (Chauvenet); Theo. Astronomy (Watson), begun. 3
		<i>Math.</i> — Determinants (Muir); Analytical Geometry of Three Dimensions (Aldis), begun. 3	<i>Analytical Mechanics.</i> — (Wood) 3
		<i>Analytical Mechanics.</i> — (Wood). 3	<i>Astronomy.</i> — Physical. 3
		<i>Math. Astronomy.</i> — Spherical (Chauvenet). Theoretical Astronomy (Watson), begun. 3	<i>Physics.</i> — Laboratory Work in Spectrum Analysis, Polarized Light, Chromatics, with Lect's and Lib. ref. 3
		<i>Astronomy.</i> — Physical. 3	<i>French.</i> — Hist. of the French Language, Barch's Chrestomathy of Old French translated into Modern. 3
		<i>Physics</i> — Laboratory work in Spectrum Analysis, Polarized Light, Chromatics, with Lectures and Library references. 3	<i>German.</i> — Literatur des 19 Jahrhunderts. 3
		<i>Qualitative Analysis.</i> 3	<i>Latin.</i> — See Classical Course. 3
		<i>Botany.</i> 3	<i>Botany.</i> — Lectures on Histology, Phyto-genesis, and Elementary Physi-ology, with Laboratory work. 3
		<i>Mineralogy.</i> 3	<i>Zoölogy.</i> 3
		<i>Zoölogy.</i> 3	<i>Mineralogy.</i> 3
		<i>History.</i> — Constitutional, of England. 3	<i>Quantitative Analysis.</i> 3
		<i>Literature.</i> — Special Study of Authors: Spenser, Shakspeare. 3	<i>Literature.</i> — Special Study of Authors: Spenser, Shakspeare. 3
		<i>French.</i> 3	<i>History.</i> — Constitutional, of England. 3
		<i>German.</i> 3	<i>Anglo-Saxon.</i> 3
<i>Anglo-Saxon.</i> 3	<i>Italian.</i> 2		
<i>Italian.</i> 2	<i>Elocution.</i> 2		
<i>Elocution.</i> 2			
SECOND TERM	ELECTIVE.	<i>Mental Science.</i> — Metaphysics and Ethics. 3	<i>Ment. Science.</i> — Metaphysics and Ethics. 3
		<i>Rhetoric.</i> — Continued. Two Essays. 1	<i>Rhetoric.</i> — Continued. Two Essays. 1
		<i>Bible.</i> — Hist. of the Church, continued. 2	<i>Bible.</i> — Hist. of the Church, continued. 2
		<i>Philosophy.</i>	<i>Philosophy.</i>
		<i>Latin.</i> — Sel. fm. Cicero and other Authors. 3	<i>Math.</i> — Analytical Geometry of Three Dimensions, continued; Modern Anal. Geom. (Whitworth), begun. 3
		<i>Greek.</i> — Sophocles: Antigone. 3	<i>Analytical Mechanics.</i> — Continued. 3
		<i>Math.</i> — Analytical Geometry of Three Dimensions, continued; Modern Anal. Geom. (Whitworth), begun 3	<i>Math. Astronomy.</i> — Theo. Astr., con'd. 3
		<i>Analytical Mechanics</i> — Continued. 3	<i>Physics.</i> — Photography, theory and elementary practice; Experimental Work in Heat, lect. and lib. ref. 3
		<i>Math. Astronomy.</i> — Theo. Astr., cont. 3	<i>French.</i> — Reading of Reuves and Mag. 3
		<i>Physics.</i> — Photography, theory and elementary practice; Experimental Work in Heat, with lectures and library references. 3	<i>German.</i> — Middle and Old High German. 3
		<i>Qualitative Analysis.</i> 3	<i>Latin.</i> — See Classical Course. 3
		<i>Botany.</i> 3	<i>Botany.</i> — Continued. 3
		<i>Geology.</i> 3	<i>Zoölogy.</i> 3
		<i>Zoölogy.</i> 3	<i>Astronomy.</i> 3
		<i>French.</i> 3	<i>Geology.</i> 3
		<i>German.</i> 3	<i>Quantitative Analysis.</i> 3
		<i>Anglo-Saxon.</i> 3	<i>History.</i> — Constitutional Hist. of U. S. 3
		<i>Italian.</i> 2	<i>Literature.</i> — Sp'l Study of Auth.: Milton, Restor'n Writers, 18th Cent. Auth. 3
		<i>History.</i> — Constitutional Hist. of U. S. 3	<i>Anglo-Saxon.</i> 3
<i>Literature.</i> — Sp'l Study of Auth.: Milton, Restor'n Writers, 18th Cent. Auth. 3	<i>Italian.</i> 2		
<i>Elocution.</i> 2	<i>Elocution.</i> 2		

THIRD TERM.

ELECTIVE.

CLASSICAL COURSE.	
<i>Moral Philosophy.</i>	3
<i>Rhetoric.</i> — Continued. One Essay.	1
<i>Bible.</i> — Study of the Epistles.	2
<i>Philosophy.</i>	
<i>Latin.</i> — Latin Hymns	3
<i>Greek.</i> — Plato: Selections. Greek Lyric Poetry: Selections.	3
<i>Math.</i> — Modern Analytical Geometry, continued.	3
<i>Analytical Mechanics.</i> — Continued.	3
<i>Mathematical Astronomy.</i> Theoretical Astronomy, continued.	3
<i>Astronomy.</i> — Physical.	3
<i>Physics.</i> — Electrical Measurements and Testing. Preparation of Thesis.	3
<i>Qualitative Analysis.</i>	3
<i>Botany.</i>	3
<i>Lithology.</i>	3
<i>Zoology.</i>	3
<i>French.</i>	3
<i>German.</i>	3
<i>Anglo-Saxon.</i>	3
<i>Italian.</i>	2
<i>Political Economy.</i>	3
<i>Literature.</i> — Special Study of Authors: Chaucer.	3
<i>Elocution.</i>	2

SCIENTIFIC COURSE.	
<i>Moral Philosophy.</i>	3
<i>Rhetoric.</i> — Continued. One Essay.	1
<i>Bible.</i> — Study of the Epistles.	2
<i>Philosophy.</i>	
<i>Math.</i> — Modern Analytical Geometry, continued.	3
<i>Analytical Mechanics.</i> — Continued.	3
<i>Mathematical Astronomy.</i> — Theoretical Astronomy, continued.	3
<i>Physics.</i> — Electrical Measurements and Testing. Preparation of Thesis.	3
<i>French.</i> — Reading of <i>Reves</i> and <i>Magazines</i> , continued.	3
<i>German.</i> — Old High German and Gothic.	3
<i>Latin.</i> — See Classical Course.	3
<i>Botany.</i> — Continued.	3
<i>Zoology.</i>	3
<i>Astronomy.</i>	3
<i>Lithology.</i>	3
<i>Quantitative Analysis.</i>	3
<i>Political Economy.</i>	3
<i>Literature.</i> — Special Study of Authors: Chaucer.	3
<i>Anglo-Saxon.</i>	3
<i>Italian.</i>	2
<i>Elocution.</i>	2

* Required Course must be completed earlier by those who elect this Course.

Graduate Instruction.

GRADUATES of Wellesley, and other institutions of equal rank, may continue their studies at the College, whether they make application for a higher degree or not.

The Faculty will recommend for the degrees of Master of Arts and Master of Science those who hold the corresponding first degree, and, in addition, present the result of two full years of study, taken under the direction of a special committee of the Faculty.

The second degree can in no case be taken earlier than two years after the first, nor earlier than three years, unless one year's work, at least, has been done in the College, or under instruction approved by the committee in charge.

The privilege of taking the entire graduate course in non-residence is restricted to graduates of this College.

At least two months before taking the degree, the candidate must either pass a satisfactory examination upon the completed work, or present a thesis which she is prepared to defend.

Degrees.

STUDENTS who complete the Classical Course will, on the recommendation of the Faculty, receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Students who complete the Scientific Course will, on the recommendation of the Faculty, receive the degree of Bachelor of Science.

The degree of Bachelor of Music will be granted upon the conditions stated under the head of School of Music.

The degrees of Master of Arts, and Master of Science, will be granted upon the conditions stated under the head of Graduate instruction.

Courses of Instruction Offered for 1884-1885.

A DESCRIPTION of the general plan and scope of instruction is given to aid students in their selection of a course of study, and in their choice of electives during the course.

I. THE CLASSICS.

I. GREEK.

First Year.—Odyssey (selections); Herodotus (selections); Plato: Apology and Crito; English into Greek from dictation.

Second Year.—Greek Prose Composition; Demosthenes (select orations); Thucydides (selections).

Third Year.—Thucydides, continued; Euripides: Alcestis; Æschylus: Prometheus; English into Greek from dictation.

Fourth Year.—Euripides: Medea; Sophocles: Antigone; Plato (selections); Greek Lyric Poetry (selections).

2. LATIN.

First Year.—Livy: one book; Prose Composition; Tacitus: Germania; Cicero: Letters (selections).

Second Year.—Horace: Odes, Epodes, Satires, and Epistles (selected); Prose Composition; Pliny's Letters (selected).

Third Year.—Plautus: Captivi; Verse Composition; Ovid: Metamorphoses, Fasti, and Tristia (selections); Juvenal: Satires (selected).

Fourth Year.—Martial: Epigrams (selected); Selections from Lucretius, Cicero, and other writers; Latin Hymns.

Classical students are instructed in the Literature, History, Mythology, Archæology, and Art of Greece and Rome. They have unrestricted use of numerous works of reference and illustration, together with the latest and best German, French, and English editions of the classics. There is also a large collection of copies in plaster and sulphur from antique coins, medals, and gems, for the illustration of Classical Studies and Ancient History.

II. MATHEMATICS.

First Year.—Solid and Spherical Geometry (Chauvenet); University Algebra (Olney), Part III.; Plane Trigonometry (Chauvenet).

Second Year.—Spherical Trigonometry (Chauvenet); Analytical Geometry (Puckle).

Third Year.—Differential Calculus (Rice and Johnson); Applications of Differential Calculus (Rice and Johnson); Integral Calculus, with applications (Johnson).

Fourth Year.—Determinants (Muir); Analytical Geometry of Three Dimensions (Aldis); Modern Analytical Geometry (Whitworth).

ANALYTICAL MECHANICS.

Analytical Mechanics (Wood).

MATHEMATICAL ASTRONOMY.

Spherical Astronomy (selections from Chauvenet). Spherical coordinates, Precession, Nutation.

Theoretical Astronomy (Watson), Chaps. I. and III., concluding with the calculation of a parabolic orbit.

III. MODERN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES.

I. GERMAN.

First Year.—Klemm's German by Practice with H. C. Andersen's Ausgewählte Märchen, or an equivalent; or Worman's Grammar, with first and second German Books.

Second Year.—Whitney's Grammar and Reader. Undine, or an equivalent.

Third Year.—Schiller: Wilhelm Tell, Wallenstein, Die Piccolomini, Wallenstein's Tod. Schiller's Leben. The dramas are translated, and made the subject of conversation in German. Resumés in German are written on the scenes and acts.

Fourth Year.—Goethe: Hermann and Dorothea, Ausgewählte Prosa, Egmont. Goethe's Leben. Kluge: Geschichte der deutschen National Literatur.

Fifth Year.—Lessing: Nathan der Weise. Kluge: Geschichte der deutschen National Literatur. König: Deutsche Literaturgeschichte.

Sixth Year.—Goethe: Faust. Deutsche Literaturgeschichte. Mittelhochdeutsch. Das Nibelungenlied.

The students consult the valuable library of Ancient and Modern German Literature. Many reviews and magazines are taken with the purpose of giving information concerning the history of current literature, as well as of teaching idiomatic forms of expression. Among these are Literarisches Centralblatt, Deutsche Rundschau, Archiv für Literaturgeschichte, Westermann's Monats-Hefte, Neue Jahrbücher für Philologie und Pädagogik.

2. FRENCH.

First Year.—Grammar. Conversation and Essay. Sauveur's Causeries. La Fontaine's Fables. Modern select Plays.

Second Year.—Sauveur's Entretiens. Hennequin's Idiomatic French. Roulier's Comp. Mme. Bernard. Molière.

Third Year.—Paul Albert's Lit. Française to the 19th Century. History of France. Molière. Racine. Corneille. Macaulay into French.

Fourth Year. — Lit. of the 19th Century. History of French Revolution. Montesquieu. Pascal. Taine. Emerson into French. Composition and Criticism on Hugo, Coppee, and other modern authors.

Fifth Year. — Translations of ancient and modern works. Comparative studies of French and other modern Literatures. Essays and Criticism.

Sixth Year. — History of the French Language. Barch's Chrestomathy of Old French translated into Modern. Reading of the *Reves* and *Magazines*.

Exercises in prose composition, translation, and dictation are given throughout the course. French text-books are used, and recitations are conducted entirely in French. Students are taught to converse correctly in the classroom, and at the French tables in the dining-halls.

The French Library contains a useful selection of classical and modern authors, and an important collection of Old French Works. A number of French magazines, periodicals, and reviews are received for the use of this department. Among these are: —

Revue des Deux Mondes, *Magazin Pittoresque*, *Revue Politique et Littéraire*, *Gazette des Beaux Arts*, *Revue des Langues Romances*, *Romania*.

3. ITALIAN.

First Year. — Toscani's Grammar. Oral Exercises. Reader: Marianni, *Antologia*.

Second Year. — Grammar and Reader completed. Prose Composition. Narration. Dictation. Manzoni's *I Promessi Sposi*.

4. SPANISH.

Grammar and Reader. Oral Exercises.

IV. ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

I. RHETORIC AND ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

First Year. — Bain's English Composition: Organic Structure of the Essay; Laws of Narration, Description, and Exposition; Figures of Speech, with brief papers illustrating the principles studied. In addition to these exercises six essays are required during the year.

Second Year.— Study of Argumentation, with lectures on Oral and Written Discourse. Four debates and four essays are required.

Third Year.— Spencer's Philosophy of Style. Critical Analysis of selections in prose and poetry. Four essays are required on literary, philosophical, and historical themes.

2. ENGLISH LITERATURE.

First Year.— Nineteenth Century Literature. Lectures on English and American Authors.

Second Year.— Outlines of General Literature, beginning with the corruption of the Latin Tongue. Mediæval Epics. Early Literature of Italy, Spain, France, and Germany. Outline History of English Literature.

Third Year.— Critical Study of English Classic Authors: Spenser, Shakspeare, Milton, Writers of the Restoration, Writers of the Eighteenth Century, Chaucer.

Special Courses for the study of the History of American Literature, and of English Translations of Homer and Dante are arranged, and will be given if a sufficient number of students wish to form a class.

No class text-books are used. Instruction is given by lectures and topics, whose elaboration is made dependent upon constant and thorough use of the College Library.

A large Shakspeare Library has been formed, to encourage the study of this author. The publications of the New Shakspeare Society, and the "Deutschen Shakspeare Gesellschaft," are regularly received.

3. ANGLO-SAXON.

March's Reader and Grammar, entire. Beowulf, entire. Selections from other early English Poems.

For the study of early English Literature, the Library offers Rolbing, *Englische Studien*, Archiv für das Studium der Neueren Sprachen und Literaturen; the publications of the early English Text Society, the Chaucer Publication Society, the Camden Society, with many others. For the study of Anglo-Saxon, the Library offers the publications of the Aelfric Society and of the Surtees Society, and various editions of Anglo-Saxon documents. The publications of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen, and of the English and American Philological Societies are received, and there are various editions of the Sagas and Eddas in the original.

V. HISTORY.

- First Year.* — Lectures on the Roman Empire; the Rise of the New Nations: Early Mediæval Institutions.
- Second Year.* — *First two terms:* Political History of England to the French Revolution; *third term:* Political History of the United States from the Revolutionary War.
- Third Year.* — The History of European Civilization. Guizot, with illustrative lectures and library studies.
- Fourth Year.* — *First half:* The Constitutional History of England.
Second half: Constitutional History of the United States.
- Fifth Year.* — *First half:* Modern History.
Second half: Political Economy.
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VI. POLITICAL SCIENCE.

1. Lectures on Primitive Societies; Growth of States; Forms of Government; Development of Constitutional Government; Relation of Government to Society.
 2. Growth of law; Rise and Progress of International Law.
 3. Political and Social Institutions. Discussion of important questions in Social Science.
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VII. MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

- First Year.* — Bible Study, with Lectures upon Principles of Ethics.
- Second Year.* — Logic; Formal Principles of Inference; Exercises in Argumentation. *One term.*
- Third Year.* — 1. Psychology; Discussion of Scientific Terms; Lectures and Recitations on the leading systems of the Scottish Philosophers.
2. General History of European Philosophy; Discussions and Lectures.
3. Ethics and Moral Philosophy; Lectures and Recitations.
- Fourth Year* — 1. Prolegomena of Ethics, by T. H. Green, with Discussion.
2. History of Modern Philosophy.
3. Studies in Theism.

VIII. CHEMISTRY.

The instruction is given by lectures, aided by text-books and by a large collection of books of reference, to which the students have constant access. From the commencement of the course to the end, the students receive practical instruction in the Laboratory.

I. GENERAL CHEMISTRY.

General Introduction.—Laws of Chemistry, nomenclature, formulæ, voltaic battery; hydrogen, oxygen, ozone and air, water and electrolysis, ammonia, hydrogen peroxide, nitric acid and nitrates, nitrous oxide, nitric oxide and other oxides of nitrogen; chlorine, hydrochloric acid, and compounds of chlorine with oxygen; bromine, iodine, fluorine, and their compounds; sulphur, sulphurous oxide, sulphuric acid; hydrogen sulphide, hyposulphurous acid, the thionic acids; selenium; carbon, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, illuminating gas, carbon disulphide; silicon; boron, phosphorus and compounds; arsenic and compounds; antimony and bismuth.

General Introduction to Metals.—Potassium, sodium, lithium, cæsium, ammonium compounds, calcium, barium, strontium, and the remaining metals; electrotyping and electroplating.

During the year problems in Stoichiometry will be given under the following heads: 1. Calculation of percentage composition from the formula. 2. Calculation of symbol from percentage composition. 3. Calculation of the weight of products, the factors being given. 4. Calculation of the factors required to yield a given weight or volume of the product. 5. Reduction of gaseous volumes for pressure and temperature.

2. QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS.

In General Chemistry the pupils will have already become acquainted with many tests for the more common acids and bases. Lectures will be given explaining the methods of preliminary testing in the dry way, viz.:

in closed tube, on charcoal in reducing flame, in phosphorus-salt bead, etc. ; the methods of bringing into solution the various oxides, salts, and silicates ; the arrangement of the bases in six groups ; the methods of separating the single members of each group ; the testing for acids.

All these lectures will be illustrated by suitable reactions in the class-room, and will be followed by experiments in the Laboratory, with materials both known and unknown.

Each member of the class will be furnished with a separate set of unknown substances, solutions, and solids, which she must examine systematically according to the plan taught, noting in her blank-book her purpose in instituting each test, the result, and her interpretation of the latter.

3. QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS.

The experiments in Quantitative Analysis will be accompanied by lectures explaining the apparatus to be used, the re-agents, and the methods.

By gravimetric methods, the analysis of eight compounds will be required: 1. BaCl_2 , to determine H_2O , Ba, Cl. 2. MgSO_4 , to determine sulphuric acid, magnesia, water. 3. Solder, to determine tin, lead. 4. Brass, to determine copper, zinc. 5. Potassium alum, to determine sulphuric acid, Al, K. 6. Ferric ammonium sulphate, to determine Fe, NH_4 . 7. Feldspar, to determine Al, K, Si. 8. Silver coin.

By volumetric methods will be required: 1. Preparation of normal ammonia and hydrochloric acid. 2. Soda-ash, to determine Na_2CO_3 , Na Cl, Na_2SO_4 . 3. Pearl-ash, K_2CO_3 . 4. Bleaching-powder, HOCl. 5. Ferrous-sulphate, Fe. 6. Ferrocyanide of potassium, Fe. 7. Grape sugar. 8. Cane sugar. 9. A phosphate. 10. Binoxide of manganese.

4. ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

In Organic Chemistry a course of lectures will be given which will cover the most important topics, as well as the theories which have been advanced by the leading chemists of the present century.

The following are among the topics which will be treated in these lectures : Tests for carbon, nitrogen, hydrogen, chlorine, sulphur, phosphorus, in organic bodies ; empirical formulæ, how determined ; six series of homologous compounds ; constitution formulæ ; isomerism ; marsh-gas series of hydrocarbons ; alcohols, monatomic, diatomic, triatomic, primary, secondary, tertiary ; esters or etherial salts, ethers ; mercaptans, amines, nitro-compounds, kakodyl, aldehydes, chloral hydrate, ketones, formic acid, acetic acid, glycerine, nitro-glycerine, fats, protagon, soaps, prussic acid, nitriles, cyanogen, urea, mannite, tartaric acid, sugar, acrolein, cellulose, starch, benzol and its derivatives.

Among the books of reference are Watts' Dictionary of Chemistry, Wurz' Dictionaire de Chimie, Storer's Dictionary of Solubilities, Graham-Otto's Lehrbuch der Chemie, and the works of Fresenius, Wagner, Classen, Schorlemmer, Dittmar, Barker, Cooke, Roscoe, Tilden, and others.

The following periodicals are regularly received for the use of teachers and students ; Journal of the Chemical Society, London ; Bulletin Mensuel de la Societé Chimiques de Paris, Annales de Chemie et de Physique ; Annalen der Physik und Chemie ; Zeitschrift für Analytische Chemie ; Berichte der Deutschen Chemischen Gesellschaft ; Jahresberichte über die Fortschritte der Chemischen Technologie ; Jahresberichte über die Fortschritte der Chemie.

IX. MINERALOGY, LITHOLOGY, AND GEOLOGY.

After studying Chemistry a year, the students may commence the course in Mineralogy. This embraces the various topics comprehended under morphology, the physical properties of minerals, and the chemical reactions employed as tests. In the Mineralogical Laboratory every convenience for Blow-pipe Analysis is provided. From twenty to thirty determinations (according to Brush) are required. Students can also determine as many other minerals as they desire.

Throughout the course they study minerals, and become familiar with their chemical and physical properties by careful observation and comparison, with the aid of the blow-pipe, the microscope, and chemical re-agents.

During the recitations devoted to Descriptive Mineralogy, every student has before her a collection of hand-specimens of all minerals studied, so that the whole class can examine specimens of the same mineral at the same time. There are other sets of choice specimens which they can keep for weeks in their own rooms; and still other sets of minerals which they are required, in their laboratory work, to test for their physical properties. The class have access to the extensive collections of the Cabinet of Mineralogy.

The instruction is given by lectures, aided by text-books and a reference library. Frequent oral examinations are held, in which the students are expected to recognize at sight, compare, and describe, the minerals already studied.

The study of Crystallography is taken up in connection with Mineralogy. This is aided by a collection of models of crystal forms, and a collection of typical crystals.

The study of Lithology follows. There is a large collection of rocks specially arranged for this course. An important branch of this study is carried on with the aid of the compound microscope, the polariscope, and a collection of microscopical sections of typical rocks and their constituent minerals, prepared for the College by Fuess of Berlin, Julien of New York, and Dickermann of Boston. These sections are carefully studied in the laboratory, and the results and inferences from the study are reported and discussed in the class-room.

The course in Geology is designed to give the students a general knowledge of the history of the earth, and of the methods of geological study and reasoning. An outline of the physical changes which are in progress is given as a fitting introduction to the interpretation of the records of the past. The instruction consists of lectures, supplemented by reading and recitations. The specimens in the collections are used as freely as the circumstances will permit.

The text-books used are the works of J. D. Dana, E. S. Dana, Brush, and Collins. The following are the books of reference: *Physikalische Krystallographie*, by P. Groth; *Elemente der Mineralogie*, by Naumann; *Lehrbuch der Physikalischen Mineralogie*, by Schrauf; *Microscopische Physiographie*, by Rosenbusch; *Die Krystalliten*, by Vogelsaug; *Mineralogie*, by P. Brard; *Lehrbuch der Mineralogie*, by Kenngott; *Phillips' Mineralogy*, by Brooke and Miller; *Microscopische Beschaffenheit der Mineralien*, by Zirkel; *Petrographie*, by Zirkel; and the works of Von Cotta, Rammelsberg, Von Kobell, Plattner, and Burat.

Geological reference-books: *Elements of Geology*, by Le Conte; *Manual of Geology*, by Dana; *Principles of Geology*, by Lyell; *Text-Book of Geology*, by Geikie.

X. PHYSICS.

First Year.—Experimental lectures on the Mechanics of Visible Masses, with laboratory work in Physical Measurements. experimental lectures on Electricity, Sound, Light, and Heat, with laboratory work.

Second Year.—Laboratory work in Spectrum Analysis, Polarized Light, Chromatics, with lectures and library references; Photography, theory and elementary practice; experimental work in Heat, with lectures and library references; electrical measurements and testing; preparation of thesis.

The instruction in Physics is given by lectures and recitations, supplemented by quantitative experiments in the laboratory. The foundation doctrines of Energy and Motion are first discussed. Sound, Light, Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism are treated as forms of Energy. As far as possible, experiment precedes theory, and the student is led to make the inductions. Drawing of apparatus and a distinct record of the object and results of the experiment are required. The graphical method of showing the relation between variable quantities is much used.

LABORATORY PRACTICE.

First Year.—Experiments in General Physical Measurements, — Estimation of tenths in space; estimation of tenths of a second; use of Verniers; use of various forms of Thermometers; meth-

First Year.
(Continued.)

ods of testing Thermometers ; use of Reading-Microscopes ; use of Cathetometer ; use of Hook Gauge in determining the height of the surface of liquids ; use of Hydrometers ; use of Barometer in determining heights ; calibration by water and mercury ; calculation of probable error of results.

In Mechanics. — Determination of the co-efficient of friction ; of the laws of deflection of beams ; of the laws of the pendulum ; of the laws of the torsion of wires ; of specific gravity by various methods ; of the laws of falling bodies, and the relations of force and momentum by Atwood's machine.

In Light. — Determination of the law of the conjugate foci of Lenses ; of the radius of curvature and focal distance of lenses by the Spherometer ; of the candle-power of lights ; use of the Spectroscope, mapping out the prominent Fraunhofer lines, and the spectra of the lighter metals, which can be volatilized by the Bunsen Burner ; general manipulation of the Microscope ; study of the phenomena caused by parallel beams of polarized light.

In Sound. — The verification of the laws of strings with Sonometer ; study of overtones, with set of diapasons and organ-pipes from König ; study of vibrations, with Chladni's Plates, Lissajou's Apparatus, Tisley's Pendulums, Blackburn's Pendulum and the Phoneidoscope.

In Electricity. — Measurement of electrical resistances ; determination of the law of Sine-Galvanometer ; law and force of Magnets. A telegraphic line has been set up and experiments are performed with the ordinary transmitter and receiver, and with the Telephone and Microphone.

Second Year. — *In Heat.* — Laws of the expansion of solids, liquids, and gases ; determination of specific heats ; study of the laws of radiant heat and diathermancy, with the use of a complete Melloni's apparatus.

Second Year. In Light.—Study of the laws of reflection, refraction, and dispersion with the Circle of Duboscq; measurement of the angle of prisms, with the Spectrometer, and of crystals with Wallaston's Goniometer; more extended work with the Spectroscope, mapping out the spectra of gases, with the use of the electric spark and a seven-inch Induction Coil from Ritchie; comparative spectra; constructing spectroscopy curve, the instrument used being a spectroscopy from Browning, of London, giving a dispersion of twelve prisms; study of absorption spectra, with the Microspectroscope; study of the phenomena of Polarized Light, with a Polari-Microscope and complete set of crystals from Hofmann, of Paris.

In Photography.—The action of light upon sensitized plates is studied with suitable experiments. Positives on glass are taken from wood-cuts, for use with the Lantern.

In Electricity.—Measurement of the resistances of liquids and of the electro-motive force of batteries; determination of the galvanometer constants; the study of the phenomena of diamagnetism.

Students are taught the various departments of lantern projection. The experiments will be extended and varied according to the judgment of the instructor. It is the intention to shape the course to train the student to accuracy of observation, skill in experimenting, and clearness in statement of scientific facts.

Text-book for Laboratory practice, Pickering's Physical Manipulations, Vol. II.

Among the books of reference are: Deschânel's Natural Philosophy; Wüllner, Physik; Weinhold's Experimental Physics; Frick, Physikalische Technik; Jamin, Cours de Physique; Daguin, Traité de Physique; Roscoe's Spectrum Analysis; Schellen's Spectrum Analysis; Helmhöltz's Sensations of Tone, and Optique Physiologique; and the Works of Tyndall, Spottiswoode, Thompson, Jenkin, Lommel, Pereira, Tait, and Stewart.

The following scientific periodicals are received for the use of this department: Comtes Rendus de l'Académie des Sciences, Philosophical Magazine, Journal of the Franklin Institute, Dinger's Polytechnische Journal, The American Journal of Science, Popular Science Review Annalen der Physik und Chemie.

XI. ASTRONOMY.

Physical Astronomy is an elective study of the Senior year. The basis of instruction is given by lectures, illustrated by globes, charts, and lantern-slides. The lectures are supplemented by the constant use of the works in the Astronomical library, and by observations with the telescope. Every student is required to observe the moon at several phases, and to identify certain prominent craters and seas; also to observe the sun and planets, and certain nebulae and clusters.

Especial attention is given to Spectroscopic Astronomy and the Constitution of the Sun. For Course in Mathematical Astronomy, see "Mathematics."

XII. BOTANY.

First Year.—Lectures on Descriptive Anatomy.

General Morphology, with laboratory work and the making of Herbarium.

Second Year.—Lectures on Economic Botany. Laboratory work in the more difficult orders of Phænogams.—grasses, sedges, etc. Higher Cryptogams, followed by lectures on lower Cryptogams, with laboratory work.

Third Year.—Lectures on Histology, Phytogenesis, and Vegetable Physiology, with laboratory work.

The study of the gross and minute anatomy of the various organs of plants is followed by a consideration of the changes of form which they undergo in different species, according to their conditions of life. Plants thus studied are carefully described, compared, and grouped, in accordance with their genetic relations.

Special attention is given to the orders which have been supposed to present peculiar difficulties, and which, for this reason, are often neglected. In the study of orders, mention is made of the prominent species of each.

especially those furnishing useful products. In connection with the study of vegetable tissues, instruction is given in Practical Microscöpy, in the use of Micro-chemical re-agents, and in preparation of microscopical specimens.

Succeeding this branch of the science is the study of the plant in action, and the consideration of questions pertaining to its life-history. A portion of the second year is also given to the determination of dried specimens of plants, and to the study of the flora of some assigned locality.

Every object studied in the laboratory is sketched. To give facility in this indispensable part of the work, opportunities are given to the students to receive every week, throughout the course, free instruction in drawing, and painting in water-colors.

The following Botanical periodicals are regularly received for the use of this department: Curtis' Botanical Magazine; Botanische Zeitung, Bulletin de la Société Botanique de France; Annales des Sciences Naturelles; Bulletin Botanique; Journal of Botany; Journal of the Linnæan Society; Grevillea; Hedwigia, and Botanical Gazette.

XIII. ZOÖLOGY.

First Year. — *First term:* Dissection of typical Invertebrates. *Second term:* Dissection of typical Vertebrates, of important organisms or mechanisms. Histology of tissues. *Third term:* Vertebrate embryology. Laboratory work throughout supplemented by Lectures.

Second Year. — Laboratory work upon three selected groups, with Lectures both on these and on the remaining divisions of the animal kingdom.

The work of the first year is mainly preparatory. Familiarity with laboratory methods is sought rather than wide knowledge. One or more typical examples of each group of animals is dissected, and notes and drawings of its anatomy are made by the student. Knowledge thus gained is supplemented by a lecture, in which the more difficult points of anatomy are discussed, together with those noticeable variations from this type which the group displays.

The early part of the year is devoted to anatomy, while the spring is spent in studying the development of the structures previously examined. The embryology of the chick is worked through in the laboratory, while the lectures include also the outlines of general vertebrate embryology.

In the second year, two groups of Invertebrates and one of Vertebrates will be selected for careful study with special reference to Phylogeny. These groups will not be the same in two successive years; by this method any student may have the opportunity of a third year's work. While laboratory study will be almost entirely on these forms, the lectures will cover a wide field.

Preparation. A knowledge of Drawing and German is indispensable if the student would gain the full benefit of this course. Those unable to draw must avail themselves of the free weekly instruction which is provided.

Apparatus. Each student is provided with microscopes, dissecting-instruments, re-agents, and anything else necessary.

Museum. This is solely a working one; but neither pains nor expense are spared to make it effective. It has recently been enriched by a considerable number of glass models of perishable animals, and has also typical models in *papier maché*.

Literature. There is a zoölogical library, and all the important zoölogical periodicals are regularly received.

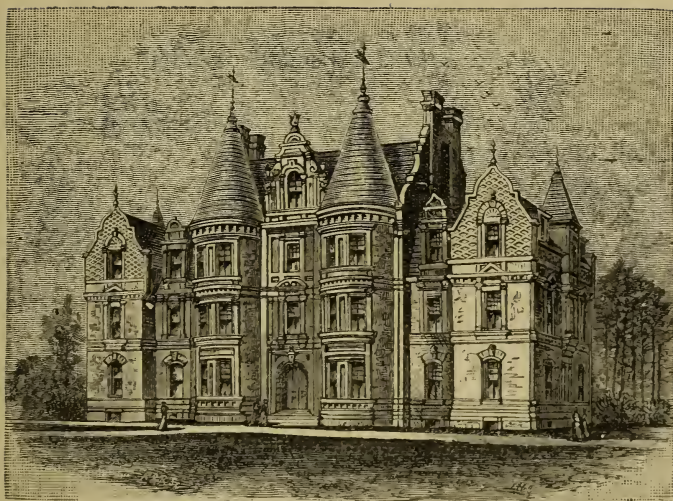
PHYSIOLOGY.

Courses of elementary lectures are given upon those points in human anatomy and physiology which bear upon hygiene.

XIV. ELOCUTION.

Elocution is open to all the students as an elective study. Private instruction is given at the same expense as in Vocal Music.

Special students desiring to fit themselves for teachers in oratory, will find facilities here for thorough instruction.



Wellesley School of Music.

THIS building contains thirty-eight music-rooms for teaching and practice, with a hall for choral singing. The floors are deafened, and double partition walls with double doors prevent the transmission of sound between the rooms. Three full courses in music are offered, each extending through five years; students at all times taking three studies — two lessons per week in each.

- I. PIANO: HARMONY AND COMPOSITION, and GERMAN.
- II. ORGAN: HARMONY AND COMPOSITION, and GERMAN.
- III. VOICE: HARMONY AND COMPOSITION; two years ITALIAN; three years GERMAN.

(Violin, Viola, Violoncello, Harp, or any orchestral instrument, may be made a specialty instead of the above-mentioned principal studies.)

Theory and *Æsthetics* — and

Lectures on History of Music — last year of each course, weekly.

Students completing either of these courses will receive the diploma of the School of Music, and if especially talented and deserving, the degree of Mus.B.

For the admission to the privileges of these courses, students must pass satisfactory examinations in

MATHEMATICS, as required for the Freshman class.

LATIN, as required for the Freshman class.

HISTORY, GREEK and ROMAN (Smith's and Merivale's). Outline of ENGLISH and UNITED STATES HISTORY.

ENGLISH LITERATURE. (Shaw's Manual, or an equivalent.)

ENGLISH COMPOSITION, as for the Freshman class.

GEOGRAPHY, as for the Freshman class.

Special students for any musical study, and preparatory students in music, will be received as heretofore.

The five years' Literary-Musical Courses will be continued as heretofore; but the full diploma of the School of Music will be given only to those who complete one of its regular courses, as specified above.

Students applying for a course in music only, will be accommodated in one of the College buildings, so far as these rooms are not required for collegiate students in the regular Literary Courses.

THE FIVE YEARS' LITERARY AND MUSICAL COURSE.

No student taking one of the regular courses can, at the same time, pursue the study of Music. Her time will be fully occupied with her collegiate studies; but the lessons in Music in *this* course will be so arranged as not to interfere with the other studies, the only change necessary being the distribution of the collegiate studies through five years, instead of four. Students will preserve their rank as members of the College class which they enter.

Any one of the three regular courses of instruction may be selected — the Piano-forte, the Organ, or the Voice. Lessons on the Harp, Violin, Viola, and Violoncello are subject to special arrangements. Students who

enter the Freshman Class of the Classical Course *unconditioned*, may join the Five Years' Musical Course, and receive *free instruction* in Vocal Music, or on the Piano or Organ. The instruction will be given according to the approved Conservatory method; but the classes will for the present consist of three only, instead of four or six, as usual. There will be two lessons weekly.

Students in the Scientific Course may combine with it a five years' course in Music; but the instruction is not free, the extra expenses of the laboratories being considered equivalent to the expenses of the Musical Course.

All students in Music pay for the use of organs or pianos.

The organ in the Chapel was presented to the College by Mr. W. O. Grover. It has three manuals each of sixty-one notes, a pedal of thirty notes, twenty-six speaking registers, eight mechanical registers, seven pedal movements for combinations, and a crescendo pedal controlling the whole organ. It contains 1584 pipes.

The organ in the hall at the School of Music has two manuals and fourteen registers. Both organs are from the manufactory of Messrs. Hook & Hastings, and are of unusual beauty of tone. They are furnished with the latest mechanical appliances, and are supplied with wind by hydraulic motors. The pianos are from the manufactories of Chickering, Steinway, Knabe, and Weber.

COURSE OF STUDY FOR THE PIANO-FORTE.

FIRST YEAR.

Selections from the following works:—

Cramer-Etudes; Czerny-Etudes, Op. 740, 2 Books; Czerny—"Method of Legato and Staccato," Op. 335; Krause-Etudes; Loeschorn-Etudes, Ops. 67, 136; Jensen-Etudes, Op. 32; Mayer-Etudes, Op. 305; Bach's Inventions; Select Pieces to be played without notes; Solo and Piano and Violin Sonatas of Haydn and Mozart; easier Sonatas of Beethoven; Songs without Words, Mendelssohn; Pieces for four hands; smaller works of best modern composers.

SECOND YEAR.

Selections from the following works:—

Clementi's "Gradus ad Parnassum" (Tausig); Etudes by Eschmann; Bennett; Mayer, Op. 119; Moscheles, Op. 70; Bach's French and English Suites; C. Baermann, Jr., Op. 4.

Sonatas by Beethoven and Schubert; larger pieces of Bach, Scarlatti, Mendelssohn, and Schumann; Concertos by Mozart; Concerted Music; Selections from best modern composers.

THIRD YEAR.

Selections from the following works:—

Grund; Harberbier ("Poésies"); Eschmann, Op. 16; Chopin, Op. 25; Henselt; Kullack's Octave Studies; Moscheles, Op. 75; Bach's "Well-tempered Clavichord."

Sonatas; Concertos by Mendelssohn, Weber, Beethoven, and Hummel; Concert Pieces by Bach, Chopin, Schubert, Schumann, Thalberg, Moscheles, Liszt, and Rubinstein.

FOURTH YEAR.

Chopin-Etudes, Op. 10; Kullak's Octave Studies; Bach's "Well-tempered Clavichord;" Sonatas; Concerted Music; Concertos by Mendelssohn, Schumann, and Beethoven; Concert Pieces by modern writers—Liszt, Rubinstein, Raff, Chopin, Brahms, Bennett, Schumann, Mendelssohn, Saint-Saëns, Rheinberger, Henselt, and Paine.

FIFTH YEAR.

Selections from the following works:—

Liszt-Etudes; Rubinstein-Etudes and Preludes; Alkan-Etudes.

Sonatas; Concerted Music; Concertos by Beethoven, Chopin, and Saint-Saëns; Concert Pieces continued.

COURSE OF STUDY FOR THE ORGAN.

FIRST YEAR.

Rink's Organ-School, Books IV. and V.

Lemmen's Organ-School, Book II.

"Arrangements from the Scores of the Great Masters," W. T. Best.

Preludes, Fugues, and Concert Pieces by Bach, Mendelssohn, Merkel, Guilmant, and other composers.

Introduction to extempore playing, and accompaniments for solo and chorus singing.

SECOND YEAR.

Mendelssohn's Sonatas, Op. 65.
 Merkel's Sonatas.
 Best's "Arrangements," continued.
 Works of Bach, continued.
 Extempore playing, continued.
 Accompanying solo, choir and chorus, with orchestra.

THIRD YEAR.

Bach's Preludes, Fugues, etc.; Ritter's Sonatas; Handel's Concertos; Best's "Arrangements;" Concert Pieces by the best German, French, and English composers; Accompanying, continued.

FOURTH YEAR.

Rheinberger's Sonatas; Grand Studies, Preludes, Fugues, Toccatas, Fantasias, and Variations by Bach, Handel, Mendelssohn, Hesse, Guilman, Best, Buck, Whiting, Paine, Widor, and Saint-Saëns; Accompanying, continued.

FIFTH YEAR.

Bach's Trio Sonatas, Preludes, Fugues, Toccatas, Fantasias, Variations, Passacaglia, etc.; Thiele's Concert Pieces; Best's "Arrangements;" Grand-Concert Pieces by the best masters.

Lessons as to the structure of the Organ, tuning, and repairing.

COURSE OF STUDY IN SOLO SINGING.

FIRST YEAR.

Physiology of the Voice. Rules for Breathing, and their practical application to the formation of simple, pure tones of uniform force. Study of the Diatonic Scale, in slow *tempo*, on the vowel *ä*. Practical application of the Rules for Breathing to the study of blending the registers of the voice. Intonation. Study of the Slow Trill. Study of the Diatonic Scale on the Italian vowels *o* and *e*.

SECOND YEAR.

Continued study of the Trill. Study of the Italian vowels *i* and *u*. Solfeggio practice, as preparatory to pronunciation. Etudes for Soprano. "36 Leçons faciles et graduées pour le Chant." Luigi Bordese (easy studies of short range). "24 Vocalises pour

Mezzo-soprano ou Soprano," Marchesi. Etudes for Alto. Panofka, Op. 81. Nava's Studies for Alto, arranged by Teschner, Books I. and II. Nava, Op. 22, Book I "Vocalises pour Contralti," Marchesi.

THIRD YEAR.

Study of Italian Melody. The Aria. Renewed study of the practical application of the Rules of Breathing, in equalizing the voice and increasing its compass. Study of the Trill. Etudes for Mezzo-soprano and Soprano, selected from Bordogni. Etudes for Alto; Nava, Op. 22, Book III. Analysis of English vowels and diphthongs. Mode of treatment in singing English text. Select Italian and English Songs. Studies in Expression and Phrasing.

FOURTH YEAR.

The Aria, continued.—Recitative, Dramatic Accent. Advanced study of Breathing as a source of expression.

For Soprano.—Lamperti's "Studies of Bravura," Books I. and II. Bordogni's advanced Etudes in Bravura.

Continued study of the Trill.

Alto.—Continued study of Nava, Op. 22, Book III.

Selections from Operas.

Twelve Operatic Arias for Soprano;

Twelve Operatic Arias for Alto;

Continued study of Accent and Phrasing. Select German Songs.

FIFTH YEAR.

The Aria, continued.

Further study of Recitative, Dramatic Accent, and Phrasing.

Continued study of Breathing as a source of expression. Oratorio. Opera. English, German, Italian, and French Songs.

To this course will be added, from time to time, at the discretion of the teacher, the study of Duets, Trios, and Part-Singing; also recreations in the form of simple Ballads and Songs, selected according to the ability and progress of the pupils, so that they will not interfere with the regular and more severe prescribed study.

THEORETICAL TEXT-BOOKS USED IN THE STUDY OF HARMONY AND COMPOSITION

Emery's Harmony.

Richter's Counterpoint (translated by Taylor).

Haupt's Counterpoint and Fugue (translated by Eddy).

School of Art.

THE course of study in Art extends through five years. Its purpose is to develop individual ability, and the expression of individual ideas. Copies in all cases are considered secondary.

COURSE OF STUDY.

FIRST YEAR.—FORM.

Modeling; Drawing from objects, in outline and from copies; Design; Geometrical Drawing.

SECOND YEAR.—LIGHT AND SHADE.

Modeling; Drawing and Shading from objects, models, casts, and copies; Freehand Perspective.

THIRD YEAR.—COLOR.

Drawing from casts — details of human face; Historic Ornament; Painting from still life.

FOURTH YEAR.—COLOR.

Drawing from casts — heads and figures; Painting from still life — fruit and flowers.

FIFTH YEAR.

Drawing and Painting from life models.

Special instruction will be given in methods of teaching form, light and shade, and color.

Lectures will be given during the entire five years' course on 'Ancient, Classic, and Modern Art ; Science of Perspective ; Composition and style.

FREE INSTRUCTION.

FREE instruction in Free-hand, Mathematical, and Perspective Drawing is given to the students in the regular College Courses, for one year, two hours per week. All the classes in Botany receive free instruction in flower-painting in water-colors.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

Private lessons in the various branches of Art will be given to those who desire them. The medium used may be pencil, charcoal, crayon, water-colors, or oil.

THE FIVE YEARS' LITERARY AND ART COURSE.

A regular course of five years' instruction in Art Studies will be given upon the same plan which has proved so satisfactory in the study of Music.

Students who enter any one of the regular college courses may combine with it the course in Art, their regular collegiate studies being distributed through five years instead of four. Free instruction in the Art Course will be given to those who enter the Freshman Class of the Classical Course *unconditioned*. Students in the Scientific Course can take the Art Course, but the instruction is not free, as the expenses of the laboratories are fully equivalent to the expenses of the Art Course.

The Libraries and Reading-Room.

THE Libraries of the College contain about 25,000 carefully selected volumes, and are open for the use of the students during the day and evening. Beside the General, there are the following Special Libraries:—

THE SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY numbers about 3,000 volumes, and is divided into

Botanical Library, 850 vols.

Library of Physics and Physical Astronomy, 750 vols.

Library of Biology and Zoölogy, 660 vols.

Library of Chemistry and Mineralogy, 510 vols.

Library of Geology, 265 vols.

These libraries are placed, for convenience, in the laboratories of the departments to which they belong.

THE GERTRUDE AND SUNDAY LIBRARIES, with other collections in the General Library, furnish 2,600 volumes for Biblical study and religious reading.

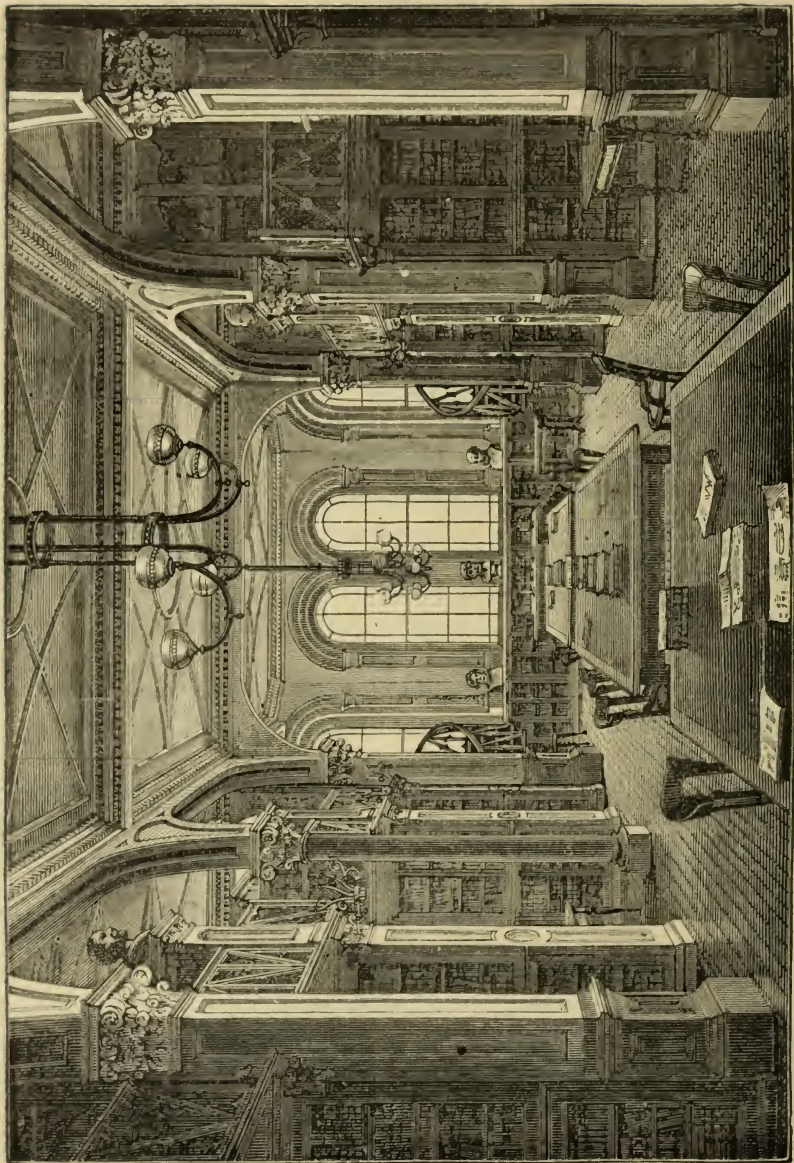
THE ART LIBRARY has been begun, and now numbers nearly 700 valuable books, many of them rare collections illustrating the finest works of the Old Masters.

THE MUSICAL LIBRARY is a collection of the biographies, the great oratorios, and classic songs.

THE STONE HALL LIBRARY, of valuable literary, historical, and religious works, is being accumulated through private generosity.

Ninety-three American, English, French, and German periodicals are taken in the General Library. Fifty-seven daily, weekly, and monthly journals are taken in the Reading-Room.

Besides the regular book and card catalogues as used in the best libraries, a complete and minute classification on the shelves, by subjects, is well advanced by trained cataloguers, under the supervision of the Consulting



College Library.

Librarian. With this is being made a complete subject-catalogue in a separate book for each main class, an exhaustive catalogue and analysis on cards, and the fullest printed index of topics that has yet been arranged for library use. To all books, catalogues, and indexes, all students have unrestricted access, day and evening ; and it is purposed to make the training in the best methods of reading and consulting libraries an important factor in the College Course. Besides the personal efforts of Librarian and Faculty to this end, lectures, readers' manuals, guides, and all the aids that the recent study of leading librarians have proved most valuable, will be provided.



Wellesley College—From Lake Waban.

Historical and Art Collections.

1. A COLLECTION of 881 Framed Engravings, Photographic Views, and Drawings.

2. A collection of 350 Stereoscopic Views illustrating the history and art of different nations and periods.

3. A collection of 75 Paintings in oil and water-colors, some of which are copies of the Masters, and others, by Gifford, Quartley, Zangower, Vedder, Cole, Hübner, Webb, Chapman, Frair, Bellows, Lambinet, Ellen Robins, and other artists. illustrating the modern schools of Art.

4. The Hammatt Billings collection of 54 Drawings, illustrating the Apocalypse.

5. One hundred Statues and Busts, among which are Jackson's Reading Girl, Story's Mrs. Browning, and the Young Augustus.

6. A Gallery of 176 casts, for use, chiefly, in the Department of Modeling.

7. A collection of 35 pieces in bronze and iron.

8. A ceramic collection.

9. A collection of coins.

10. Ancient armor.

A complete descriptive catalogue of the works of Art has been published for the use of students.

Laboratories and Scientific Collections.

I. CHEMICAL AND MINERALOGICAL LABORATORIES.

IN THE department of Chemistry there are two Laboratories, which are fully supplied with apparatus and chemicals. These Laboratories are arranged for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty students doing experiments in general chemistry. They are furnished with pneumatic

sinks, gas, and a number of convenient hoods for the manipulation of noxious gases. There is also a Qualitative Analysis Laboratory, where students of this branch are provided with everything necessary for their work.

In the Mineralogical Laboratory there is room for the accommodation of thirty students to experiment at the same time. Each place is furnished with a set of blow-pipe tools, and all the apparatus and re-agents necessary for the determination of minerals by chemical tests.

The Mineralogical Cabinet comprises between five and six thousand minerals, which are well-selected, and well adapted for the purposes of instruction. Among these are a large number of natural crystals, which afford good facilities for the study of crystallography.

In the Lithological collection, the principal varieties of rocks are well represented.

A collection for the purpose of illustrating the subjects of Structural and Historical Geology has been begun.

2. PHYSICAL LABORATORIES.

The department of Physics has a convenient lecture-room, with lantern and *portelumière* for the illustration of lectures. Water, wires from the battery, oxygen, hydrogen, and illuminating gas, are at the lecturer's desk. Everything necessary for instruction and illustration has been selected with great care from the best makers in England, Germany, France, and America. There is also a Professor's Laboratory, for the preparation of experiments, and an extensive Students' Laboratory, supplied with instruments for quantitative work. This is arranged in eight separate rooms and alcoves. A dark room is supplied with Bunsen's Photometer, for measuring the candle-power of lights, and with apparatus for other experiments in Light. The room is fitted up for an Electrical Laboratory, and is supplied with Wheatstone's Bridge and Resistance Coils; Thomson's Mirror Galvanometer and Lamp-stand, made by Elliot, of London; the instruments of a telegraphic station; and other apparatus necessary for electrical measurements. There is also a Battery-room and a room for Photography.

3. BOTANICAL LABORATORIES.

At the opening of Stone Hall, in 1881, the Botanical department was removed to that building, in order that more ample room might be secured for the prosecution of the study of Botany.

The Laboratory for the study of Morphology accommodates one hundred students for lectures, or fifty for laboratory-work. Each student has her own table, dissecting microscope, and other appointments. Adjoining are the College Herbarium and Botanical Museum, and a third room for the pressing and preparation of plants. On the same floor is the Botanical Library, all being accessible to students. On the floor above is a lecture-room for classes in advanced work, and a Histological Laboratory, furnished with seventeen Compound Microscopes, and with cameras and Micrometers for accurate drawing. Cases of chemical re-agents, and all the necessary apparatus for the preparation and mounting of microscopic specimens, are provided. All the Laboratories are supplied with water, and all face the north, thus securing the most favorable light for microscopic work. Flowers are supplied from the large College greenhouse during the winter.

The collection illustrative of Botany includes, —

1. The Herbarium, containing upward of five thousand specimens, besides a full collection of the lowest Fungi.
2. A collection of woods, fruits, and of economic vegetable products.
3. Thirty-three charts, hand-painted; six Botanical Charts, by Prof. Henslow, of Edinburgh; fifty German Charts, by Kny.
4. The Botanical Model collection, being a series of thirty-four models of Phænogamous Plants, and thirty-four models of Fungi, made by Auzoux, of Paris. Each part of the object represented is greatly magnified, and is separable from every other part.

4. ZOÖLOGICAL LABORATORY.

A new laboratory was opened last September, which gives every facility for zoölogical investigation. Each student is provided with dis-

secting instruments, a case of re-agents, a dissecting and a compound microscope. For special demonstration, lenses of exceedingly high power are available.

The lecture-room adjoins the laboratory, and contains that portion of the zoölogical library which is most often in use.

Accessories which aid in the pursuit of the subject are: the museum, a typical collection of both vertebrates and invertebrates; a considerable and increasing number of charts; a collection of models in wax, glass, or *papier maché*, including a manikin and models of separate vital organs.

5. MICROSCOPICAL LABORATORY.

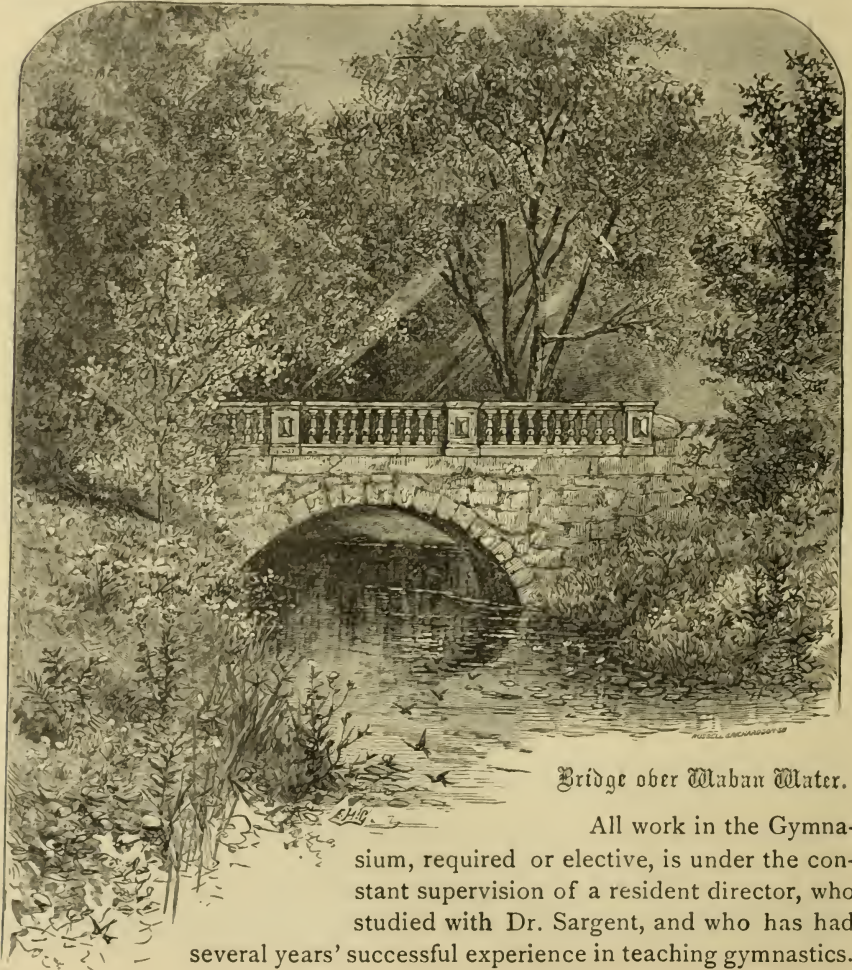
There are in constant use, in the different departments, ninety-five Microscopes of various patterns, including a Polari-Microscope, and one especially adapted to the study of rock-sections. There is a large battery of objectives, ranging in power from one-twenty-fifth inch down, and a variety of accessory apparatus. Care has been taken to represent in this collection the best makers in Europe and America.

Members of the Teachers' class, and others who wish, may, in a weekly class, learn the general manipulation of the microscope and its various applications.

Gymnasium.

THE GYMNASIUM has been improved and fitted up under the direction of Dr. D. A. Sargent, director of Harvard Gymnasium, and, by the use of his system of physical training, is conducted on a strictly scientific basis, the amount and manner of exercise being carefully prescribed, and directed, according to the needs of each individual. The apparatus includes chest-weights, clubs, horizontal and parallel bars, rowing-machines, flying-rings,

inclined planes, and a great variety of mechanical arrangements for special work. There is an opportunity for those students who wish, to take special training, in addition to the work required by the College.



Bridge ober Waban Water.

All work in the Gymnasium, required or elective, is under the constant supervision of a resident director, who studied with Dr. Sargent, and who has had several years' successful experience in teaching gymnastics.

Societies.

THE MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY affords opportunity for an exchange of results of work in the different departments of science, and of individual work. Meetings are held monthly, and the papers presented are illustrated by exhibitions of objects under microscopes, or by lantern projection.

THE SHAKSPERE SOCIETY was formed in 1876, and is a branch of the London Shakspeare Society, whose publications it regularly receives. Its sessions are held once in three weeks.

THE BEETHOVEN SOCIETY is under the direction of the Professor of Music, and is open to all students, with free instruction in class and choral singing. The present year, the weekly rehearsals are devoted to the study of works of Mendelssohn, Rheinberger, Schumann, Schubert, Bargiel, Rossini, Smart, and A. Zimmermann.

THE TEMPERANCE and the MISSIONARY SOCIETIES are devoted to the increase of intelligence in regard to the great questions of reform, and to the spread of the gospel in all lands.

Domestic Department.

ALL students aid in some of the lighter domestic work of the family. The time thus occupied is one hour daily, and does not interfere with the hours of study. The economy of this course should not be overlooked. It would be easier to hire a much larger number of servants than are now employed, and bear the expense of their wages and board with the

accompanying waste ; but it would be necessary in that case to make the price for board and tuition much larger than it now is. This would defeat one great object of the Trustees, which is, to give opportunities for higher education to young women of moderate means. The success of this plan in the College leads the Trustees to believe that the students will cheerfully take their share in the easy and useful domestic work, when they understand that they are thus helping, in part, at least, to educate themselves. Experience in the well-known institutions in which this course has been pursued, has proved that the discipline of this domestic work, which unites all in one family as helpers for the common good, is invaluable in its influence upon character, and its preparation for social life.

Expenses.

THE price of board and tuition, including heating and lights, for each student, regular or special, is \$275 per year, — \$175 payable on entrance, \$100 on the first of January. Each student will also pay \$5 per year for a general repair fund, and will be liable for special damages. The price for tuition alone is \$75 per year. Checks or money-orders must be made payable to the order of Wellesley College.

That as many as possible may enjoy the benefits of the College, the charges are kept at the lowest possible point. Hence it must be clearly understood that in case of withdrawal during the year, unless for some providential reason that may seem to the Executive Committee to be adequate, the student has no claim for the return of any part of the money she has paid. Students can arrange for board at the College during the Christmas and spring vacations at \$6 per week.

EXTRA CHARGES FOR MUSIC LESSONS.

For private instruction, during the College year, on Piano, Organ, or in Vocal Music, two lessons per week	\$100 00
One lesson per week	60 00
For the same instruction, during the College year,—two lessons per week,—in classes of two, each student	50 00
Harmony, in classes of four	40 00
Theory and History of Music (classes)	30 00
All students pay for the use of Piano or Reed Organ, one period daily, for the year	12 00
For two periods daily during the year	15 00
For the use of the Pedal Organ, Music Hall	25 00
For the use of the Organ in College Chapel	35 00

EXTRA CHARGES FOR INSTRUCTION IN ART.

For one lesson per week for College year	\$36 00
For two lessons per week for College year	66 00
For three lessons per week for College year	90 00
The lessons are two and one-half hours in length.	

PECUNIARY ASSISTANCE TO STUDENTS.

There are twenty-four scholarships, the income of which is to be appropriated to aid deserving students.

Mrs. Caroline A. Wood has given \$5,000 to establish a scholarship as a memorial of her deceased husband.

W. O. Grover, Esq., has given \$5,000, which has been applied by the Trustees to establish the "Grover Scholarship."

D. M. Weston, Esq., has given \$5,000 to found a scholarship, which has been named the "Weston Scholarship."

The "Northfield Seminary Scholarship" was founded by a gift of \$5,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Durant founded the "Pauline A. Durant Scholarship" of \$5,000.

Mr. V. C. Sweatman has given \$5,000 to establish a scholarship, which has been named the "Sweatman Scholarship."

Mrs. E. W. J. Baker has founded a scholarship, called the "Walter M. Baker Memorial Scholarship."

Mr. Frank Wood has founded a \$5,000 scholarship, named the "Annie M. Wood Scholarship."

Hon. Rufus S. Frost has founded a \$5,000 scholarship.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Stetson have founded a \$5,000 scholarship, which they have named the "Union Church Scholarship."

Mr. John H. Cheever has founded a \$5,000 scholarship.

Mr. Samuel N. Brown, Jr., and Mrs. Ruth C. Brown have founded a \$5,000 scholarship, called the "Florence N. Brown Memorial Scholarship."

Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Clark have founded a \$5,000 scholarship, which is called the "Augustus R. Clark Memorial Scholarship."

The "Durant Memorial Scholarship" of \$5,000 has been founded by the officers, teachers, and students of Wellesley College, in honor of Henry F. Durant.

Four "Harriet Fowle Smith Scholarships" were founded by Mr. Durant, in memory of his mother.

The "Jane Topliff Memorial Scholarship" has been founded by a gift of \$5,000.

The "Stone Educational Fund" of \$25,000 provides for five scholarships.

The income of these twenty-four scholarships is appropriated yearly, under the direction of the Students' Aid Society, to help those who require assistance; but it is wholly insufficient to meet the wants of the numerous applicants.

THE STUDENTS' AID SOCIETY, OF WELLESLEY COLLEGE.

Contributions of any amount will be gladly received from those interested in helping poor girls who desire to obtain an education. There is no charity more useful than helping those who are trying to help themselves. It is hoped that all who are generously disposed will send their much-needed help to the Treasurer of the Society, Mrs. Pauline A. Durant.

More than \$10,000 have been appropriated by this Society during the present year to assist faithful students. The funds collected are held and controlled by the Society. In some cases money is loaned to students to be repaid by them, without interest, whenever they are able to do so; in some cases assistance is given partly in gifts and partly in loans. All applications for assistance from the scholarship funds or from the "Students' Aid Society" must be made by letter, addressed to the Secretary, Mrs. Goodwin, 232 Clarendon Street, Boston.



Longfellow's Fountain.

WANTS OF THE COLLEGE.

We ask the attention of all who are interested in the higher education of women, to the immediate needs of the College. It is now established upon such a firm footing that we can, with confidence, appeal to the public for aid. It has been filled with students from its commencement. This year it has received 502 students.

The advanced courses of study, the watchful care of the students' health, the standard of character, refinement, and usefulness, are known throughout the country. Many of our students are already doing good work as teachers, and we have had the privilege, every year since the College opened, of sending one or more missionaries from among our students to the foreign field.

We ask all who appreciate the influence of learned and refined women to aid the College by gifts or legacies.

If the present low rates of board and tuition are to be maintained, there must be permanent endowments. Gifts or bequests of money to the Trustees, with authority to use the income to defray the general expenses of the College, are the most practical form of assistance. The bequest of \$30,000 will endow a professorship.

The most pressing want is a laboratory-building, as the accommodations of the College are insufficient for the increasing requirements of the scientific departments. An astronomical observatory, properly equipped, is also an immediate necessity.

A large amount is needed for new scientific apparatus. The Art Gallery needs statues, pictures, engravings, models, and other works of art. The College has no debt, as the Trustees confine its expenses strictly to the means which are furnished. Permanent funds are carefully invested by the Finance Committee of the Trustees.

 FORMS OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to the Trustees of Wellesley College the sum of ——— thousand dollars, to be appropriated by the Trustees for the benefit of the College, in such manner as they shall think will be most useful.

I give and bequeath to the Trustees of Wellesley College the sum of ——— thousand dollars, to be safely invested by them, and called the ——— Scholarship Fund. The interest of this fund shall be applied to aid deserving students in Wellesley College.

I give and bequeath to the Trustees of Wellesley College the sum of ——— thousand dollars, to be safely invested by them, and called the ——— Endowment Fund. The interest shall be applied to the payment of the salaries of teachers in Wellesley College, as the Trustees shall deem expedient.

As an expression of the spirit in which the institution has been founded, we quote the inscription in the Bible placed in the corner-stone of the College:—

This building is humbly dedicated to our heavenly Father, with the hope and prayer that he may always be first in everything in this institution; that his Word may be faithfully taught here, and that he will use it as a means of leading precious souls to the Lord Jesus Christ. "Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it" (Psalm cxxvii).

"Thine, O Lord, is the greatness, and the power, and the glory, and the victory, and the majesty: for all that is in the heaven and in the earth is thine: thine is the kingdom, O Lord, and thou art exalted as head above all. Both riches and honor come of thee, and thou reignest over all; and in thine hand is power and might; and in thine hand it is to make great, and to give strength unto all. Now, therefore, our God, we thank thee and praise thy glorious name. But who am I, and who is my people, that we should be able to offer so willingly after this sort? for all things come of thee, and of thine own have we given thee. For we are strangers before thee, and sojourners, as were all our fathers: our days on the earth are as a shadow, and there is none abiding.

"O Lord our God, all this store that we have prepared to build thee an house for thine holy name cometh of thine hand, and is all thine own" (1 Chron. xxix. 11-16).

The following sentences are from the Deed of Gift of Stone Hall, erected by Mrs. Valeria G. Stone, in 1880:—

I wish the building to be always regarded and used as one that has been *sacredly consecrated to the promotion of a truly Christian education, and the development of Christian character and life.*

It is my hope and prayer that the young ladies who in the coming years may enjoy the benefits of "Stone Hall," may learn as the most important of all lessons to become *noble Christian women*, and devote their powers and their attainments to earnest lives of Christian usefulness.

I have often and sadly observed the pitiable worthlessness, both to themselves and others, of the lives of women when given up to selfish frivolity, or wasted in the pursuit of mere personal enjoyment. And often, too, have I noted, with admiration and gratitude to God, the saintly beauty and beneficent power of the lives of truly Christian women, whose learning has been too genuine for skeptical conceit, and whose refinement has been too thorough for fastidious selfishness; but whose highest aim has been simply to do, faithfully and cheerfully, the work which God, in his providence, had assigned them, wherever and whatever it might be.

Such are the women whom, for their own sake and the world's, I most earnestly desire to aid in training,—women who will always regard *a symmetrical Christian character as the most radiant crown of womanhood*, and a life spent in humble imitation of Him who "*came not to be ministered unto, but to minister,*" as the noblest of all aims.

With this expression of my wish and prayer, and with the earnest hope that these views may always find active sympathy in those to whom the work of instruction in Wellesley College shall be intrusted, I hereby, with gratitude to God for the power and the opportunity, commit to the Trustees "Stone Hall," erected and furnished, as a sacred trust, to be held and used by them for the purpose indicated—*the Christian education of women for their more efficient service of the world and of God.*

Summary of Students by Classes.

Resident Graduates	3	Candidates for Degrees	334
Seniors	68	Students in Special Courses	97
Juniors	57	In Teachers' Collegiate Courses,	71
Sophomores	91		<hr style="width: 100%;"/>
Freshmen	115	Total Number 1883-'84	502

NUMBER OF THE ABOVE STUDENTS IN THE SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

Piano	98	Piano, Voice, and Harmony	2
Voice	28	Piano and Harmony	2
Organ	1		<hr style="width: 100%;"/>
Piano and Voice	14		148
Piano and Organ	2	Beethoven Society	83
Voice and Harmony	1		<hr style="width: 100%;"/>

SUMMARY OF STUDENTS BY STATES AND COUNTRIES.

Massachusetts	134	Nebraska	2
New York	84	Tennessee	2
Pennsylvania	38	Utah	2
Ohio	31	Delaware	2
Maine	23	Colorado	1
New Jersey	23	Mississippi	1
Illinois	22	South Carolina	1
Vermont	19	Texas	1
New Hampshire	19	West Virginia	1
Connecticut	13	Wisconsin	1
Michigan	13	Indian Territory	1
Minnesota	12	New Brunswick	1
Rhode Island	10	Nova Scotia	1
Iowa	7	Mexico	1
Missouri	5	Chili	1
Kansas	5	India	4
Georgia	4	Turkey	2
Kentucky	4	China	1
Indiana	3	Siam	1
North Carolina	3		<hr style="width: 100%;"/>
Oregon	3	Total, 1883-'84	502

Degrees Conferred at Fifth Annual Commencement, '83.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

REBECCA ELIZABETH ABBOTT, <i>Newton Centre, Mass.</i>	RUTH WEBSTER LATHROP, <i>Le Roy, N. Y.</i>
CLARA GEORGE AMES, <i>Mt. Morris, N. Y.</i>	MARY ELIZABETH LOVELESS, <i>Skaneateles, N. Y.</i>
MARY LOUISE BARSTOW, <i>Gardiner, Me.</i>	ALICE HANSON LUCE, <i>Auburn, Me.</i>
ADA BRANN, <i>Boston, Mass.</i>	JENNIE CLARA MERRILL, <i>Milwaukee, Wis.</i>
ANNA ROBERTSON BROWN, <i>Darby, Penn.</i>	ALICE LUMMUS MOULTON, <i>Beverly, Mass.</i>
HARRIET LOUISE COOKE, <i>Stow, Mass.</i>	EMILY TYLOR MURDOCH, <i>Wabasha, Minn.</i>
KATE CROSBY DARLING, <i>Waupun, Wis.</i>	BELLE MERRILL, <i>Islesboro, Me.</i>
MARY JUDITH DUDLEY, <i>Candia, N. H.</i>	CATHERINE GERTRUDE NASH, <i>Madison, Conn.</i>
LOUISE ADELAIDE EATON, <i>Andover, Mass.</i>	NELLIE FRANCES PAGE, <i>Rockford, Ill.</i>
WINNIFRED HARING EDGERTON, <i>New York, N. Y.</i>	CARRIE LUCY PARK, <i>Warren, O.</i>
HARRIETT MINERVA FOSTER, <i>East Killingly, Conn.</i>	FLORENCE ABBIE RUNNELLS, <i>Nashua, N. H.</i>
ISABELLA GRAHAM FRENCH, <i>Woburn, Mass.</i>	HARRIET BEECHER SCOVILLE, <i>Stamford, Conn.</i>
JULIA FRANCES GLIDDEN, <i>Gilmanton, N. H.</i>	EMMA JANE SHERBURNE, <i>Woburn, Mass.</i>
ALICE TRACY GOLD, <i>West Cornwall, Conn.</i>	BETSEY SPENCER, <i>Corning, N. Y.</i>
LUCY GRAEME GRIEVE, <i>New Britain, N. Y.</i>	MARY ELIZABETH TOLFORD, <i>Gorham, Me.</i>
SUSAN RAY GREENE, <i>Westerly, R. I.</i>	MARTHA GODDARD TYLER, <i>Natal, South Africa.</i>
WILLA LOUISE HASKELL, <i>Yarmouth, Me.</i>	ALICE WHITTEMORE UPTON, <i>East Jaffrey, N. H.</i>
ALICE CYNTHIA JONES, <i>Stoneham, Mass.</i>	MARY CYNTHIA WALKER, <i>Spencer, Mass.</i>
LOUISE PENFIELD LANGFORD, <i>Cattskill, N. Y.</i>	

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

HARRIET WARREN ADGATE, <i>East Hardwick, Vt.</i>	SARAH BRADFORD FAUNCE, <i>Kingston, Mass.</i>
ALICE WHIPPLE AYRES, <i>Oakham, Mass.</i>	EMILY CORA LEWIN, <i>Fall River, Mass.</i>
GERTRUDE BELDEN, <i>New York, N. Y.</i>	CLARIMOND E. POTTER, <i>Kalamazoo, Mich.</i>
MARY JONES BREWSTER, <i>Brookfield, Mass.</i>	LAURA FRANCES SHATTUCK, <i>Lowell, Mass.</i>
MARY MATILDA DE VENY, <i>Cleveland, O.</i>	KATE IRVING-SQUIRE, <i>Arlington, Mass.</i>
SARAH ELIZABETH DICKINSON, <i>Jamestown, N. Y.</i>	MARIE LOUISE TUCK, <i>New Britain, Conn.</i>

GRADUATE OF COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

CLARA MAY SKEELE, Chicago, Ill.

List of Text-Books

RECOMMENDED TO STUDENTS PREPARING FOR WELLESLEY COLLEGE.

Jones's First Lessons in Latin,		<i>S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago.</i>
Allen and Greenough's Grammar,	}	<i>Ginn, Heath & Co., Boston.</i>
Allen and Greenough's Cæsar, Cicero, Virgil,		
Harkness' Latin Grammar,	}	<i>D. Appleton & Co., New York.</i>
Harkness' Cæsar, Cicero, Virgil,		
Latin Prose Composition, by E. Jones,		<i>S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago.</i>
Merivale's General History of Rome,		<i>D. Appleton & Co., New York.</i>
First Lessons in Greek, by J. R. Boise,		<i>S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago.</i>
White's First Lessons in Greek,		<i>Ginn, Heath & Co., Boston.</i>
Greek Prose Composition, by E. Jones,		<i>S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago.</i>
Hadley's Greek Grammar,		<i>D. Appleton & Co., New York.</i>
Goodwin's Greek Grammar,		<i>Ginn, Heath & Co., Boston.</i>
Xenophon's Anabasis, by J. R. Boise,		<i>D. Appleton & Co., New York.</i>
Homer's Iliad, by J. R. Boise,		<i>S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago.</i>
W. Smith's History of Greece,		<i>Harper Brothers, New York.</i>
Olney's Complete School Algebra,	}	<i>Sheldon & Co., New York.</i>
Olney's University Algebra,		
Chauvenet's Elementary Geometry		<i>J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.</i>
German by Practice, by L. R. Klemm,	}	<i>Henry Holt & Co., New York.</i>
Whitney's German Grammar,		
Whitney's German Reader,		
Konig René's Tochter,		<i>Carl Schwanhof, Boston.</i>
Buckheim's Deutsche Lyrik,		<i>Macmillan & Co., New York.</i>
Noel and Chapsal's French Grammar,		<i>Carl Schwanhof, Boston.</i>
Histoire de France, par Lamé Fleury,		<i>H. Holt & Co., New York.</i>
Keetel's Analytical Grammar,	}	<i>Clark & Maynard, New York.</i>
Keetel's Analytical Reader,		
Larousse's Grammar,		<i>Aug. Boyer et Cie., Paris.</i>
Hart's Composition and Rhetoric,		<i>Eldredge & Bro., Philadelphia.</i>
Principles of Rhetoric, A. S. Hills,		<i>Harper Brothers, New York.</i>
Guyot's Physical Geography,		<i>Scribner, Armstrong & Co., New York.</i>

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DANA HALL.

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