ANNOUNCEMENT

OF

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY.

1876–7.

NASHVILLE, TENN.: 1876.
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Officers of Instruction and Government.

LANDON G. GARLAND, LL.D., CHANCELLOR.

Department of Philosophy, Science, and Literature.

L. C. GARLAND, LL.D.,
Professor of Physics and Astronomy.
NATHANAEL T. LUPTON, LL.D.,
Professor of Chemistry.
J. C. GRANBERY, D.D.,
Acting Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.
MILTON W. HUMPHREYS, M.A., Ph. D.,
Professor of Greek.
B. W. ARNOLD, M.A.,
Assistant Professor of Latin.
EDWARD S. JOYNES, M.A., LL.D.,
Professor of Modern Languages and English.
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Professor of Mineralogy, Botany, and Economic Geology.
ALEXANDER WINCHELL, LL.D.,
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Professor of Mathematics.
J. M. LEECH,
Librarian and Secretary of the Faculty.

Biblical Department.

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A. M. SHIPP, D.D.,
Professor of Exegetical Theology.
J. C. GRANBERY, D.D.,
Professor of Practical Theology.

Ecclesiastical History.
CALENDAR, 1876-7.

1876.

- Opening Sermon: September 17.
- Session begins: September 18.
- Law Lectures begin: September 18.
- Examination and Classification of new Students: September 18, 19, 20.
- Medical Lectures begin: October 2.

1877.

- Second half-year begins: February 1.
- Lectures on Philosophy and Criticism begin: February 1.
- Medical Department closes: February 22.
- Lectures on Dynamical Geology begin: March 20.
- Founder's Day: May 27.
- Last day of receiving Prize Essays: June 1.
- Final Examinations begin: June 1.
- Commencement Sermon: June 17.
- Annual Meeting of Board of Trustees: June 18.
- Closing Exercises of Law School: June 18.
- Annual Celebration of Literary Societies (evening): June 18.
- Alumni and Graduates' Day: June 19.
- Address before Literary Societies (evening): June 19.
- Commencement Day: June 20.

CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS.
FOR THE SESSION 1875-6.

ABBREVIATIONS:
L., Latin; G., Greek; E., English; M. L., Modern Languages; M. P., Moral Philosophy; M., Mathematics; C., Chemistry; P., Physics; N. H., Natural History; Ge., Geology; Th., Theology; C., Criticism; Med., Medicine.

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<td>Henrichson, M. R.</td>
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<td>McCallie, Wm. A.</td>
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<tr>
<td>McKay, Charles W.</td>
<td>Nashville, Tenn.</td>
<td>Med.</td>
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VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY.

NAMES.

Rogers, Samuel Ramsey
Savrie, Willis De Ford, Jr.
Scales, Horace Edwin
Schurer, Francis Miller
Scott, William Samuel
Scott, W. W.
Scripps, William Augustus
Selman, J. T.
Shands, Joseph Fletcher
Shannon, J. O.
Shepherd, Banks Arthur
Sherrill, E. E.
Ship, Albert William
Ship, Samuel Wilds Gillespie
Simmons, Oliver Cromwell
Sipe, James Nelson
Skillern, F. W.
Slack, William Henry
Sloan, Millard Fillmore
Smith, J. O.
Smith, Thomas Everett
Spann, James Henry
Speakes, E. T.
Steiger, Robert William
Steiner, John T.
Steiner, Samuel Jackson
Stephens, James Needly
Stephens, John Henry
Stewart, John Wesley
Stirman, Wilbur Fitzalan
Stockard, Charles Cecil
Stone, H. B.
Stovall, George
Sword, Larchus Halifa
Sweeney, John Hugh
Tait, Robert
Tate, George Andrew
Tatum, William Trousdale
Taylor, Henry Skipwith
Taylor, Lytton
Thomas, John Wilson, Jr.
Thomas, Oliver Sherrill
Thomason, Andrew McCampbell
Thomason, James G.
Thompson, John Mortimer
Tidwell, Albert Theodore
Tigert, John James, Jr.
Tucker, Hugh Clarence
Tucker, J ohn Fulton

RESIDENCE.

Tennessee.

Studies.

Med. L. E., M. L., M.
Med. M. C., N. H., Ge.
Med. L. E., M. L., M.
Mississippi.

Georgi.

Tennessee.

Tennessee.

Tennessee.

Mississippi.

Kentucky.

Vanderbilt University.

" Floyd co., Ga.

Tennessee.

Lawrence co., Ar. ko.

Tennessee.

Tennessee.

Greeneville, Ala.

" Carroll co., Tenn.

" Lawrence co.,

Owenboro, Ky.

Mississippi.

Fulton co., Ky.

Tennessee.

Nashville, Tenn.

Wilcoo co., Ala.

Tennessee.

Lewis co., Tenn.

Fayette co., "

Nashville, "

Fayette Co., H., Ala.

Henry co., Tenn.

Tennessee.

Nashville, Tenn.

Vicksburg, Miss.

Louisiana, Ky.

Williamson co., Tenn.

Rutherford co., "

E. M. L., M. C.

Recapitulation.

SCHOOLS.

Latin .......................... 106
Greek .......................... 46
English .......................... 116
Modern Languages .......................... 48
Mathematics .......................... 121
Moral Philosophy .......................... 18
Chemistry .......................... 46

Physics .......................... 5
Natural History .......................... 12
Geology .......................... 9
Theology .......................... 32
Law .......................... 25
Medicine .......................... 115
Philosophy and Criticism .......................... 38

STATES.

Alabama .......................... 28
Arkansas .......................... 11
Florida .......................... 138
Georgia .......................... 5
Illinois .......................... 1
Kentucky .......................... 24
Louisiana .......................... 3
Mississippi .......................... 23
Missouri .......................... 3
North Carolina .......................... 1

TOTAL .................................. 307
that they refused to authorize steps toward the selection of a site and the opening of any department of the University until the public showed itself to be in sympathy with the movement by a valid subscription of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Such, however, was the exhausted condition of the South, and so slow its recuperation under the disorganized state of its labor, trade, and governments, that the first efforts to raise funds showed the impossibility of the enterprise. The yearning desire of our people seemed destined to disappointment for this and following generations, and the well-laid scheme was already—in the judgment of some of its warmest friends—a failure. At this crisis Mr. Vanderbilt came to their help. In his sympathy for a people struggling to revive their fortunes, and to secure for their posterity the highest blessing of Christian civilization, he stepped forward and, by his princely gift, gave form and substance to the plan. The Board of Trust, in accepting the donation, as an expression of gratitude resolved to change the name of the projected Institution to Vanderbilt University; and on their petition the Charter was so amended.

Earth was broken for the main edifice of the University September 15, 1873, and the cornerstone was laid April 28, 1874. The various buildings and apparatus were in a condition of readiness for opening the University by October 3 and 4, 1875, on which days suitable dedicatory and inaugurator services were held. The sermons, addresses, and proceedings on this occasion were published in a volume at the time.

Organization.

The University is organized with four distinct Departments, as follows:

I. The Department of Philosophy, Science, and Literature.
II. The Biblical Department.
III. The Law Department.
IV. The Medical Department.

Each of these Departments has its Faculty of Instruction, charged with its special management.

The General Purpose.

The wants which the University will attempt to supply are threefold: 1. The protection of the morals and the cultivation of the religious perceptions and sympathies of our youth, during the period of their pupilage. 2. A more profound system of study, and, as a consequence, a more thorough and practical knowledge of the subjects that enter into a course of liberal education. 3. A range of study to meet the educational demands of all, from the highest to the lowest, in respect of both general and professional knowledge. Without the first, education is not a blessing; without the second, education is a sham; and without the third, education must be sought by our youth abroad, at an expense which few can afford, and under other circumstances of great disadvantage.
It is the purpose of the Board, as it will be their constant care, so to organize and conduct the University that it may, as far as possible, supply these recited wants. They desire to make it a bulwark for the defense of Truth, in every department of human knowledge. In its maintenance of the truth, they expect it to vindicate the existence of a perfect harmony between a sound philosophy and a true religion.

Scope of Instruction.

If the graduates of colleges generally sought a more advanced course of study, the proper organization of the University would restrict its instruction to them alone, and would make a college diploma the prerequisite of matriculation; but in a country like ours, where low conditions for admission to professional service prevail, and where the various pursuits of life are open to the competition of all, and where there is imposed upon young men the necessity of an early self-support, if this Institution were organized for graduates alone, it would have but little material upon which to operate, by reason of its want of adaptation to the demands of the country. On the other hand, if the curriculum of the University were made to cover precisely the ground occupied by that of a college, then this Institution would but swell the list of colleges, already too great. Its work would be the mere drill in elements, without the possibility of enlarging its course to a respectable university standard, or of adopting the most highly approved modes of university instruction.

Both of these extremes are avoided by making the lower part of the University curriculum embrace the higher portion of that of a college—namely, the Junior and Senior years. This leaves the studies of the first two years of the collegiate course (Freshman and Sophomore) to the preparatory schools. The studies of these years require no large outlay for apparatus, and cabinets, and costly furniture. They require nothing but competent, and faithful, and earnest teachers, to carry on the English, and classical, and mathematical studies. And until the number of schools competent to instruct pupils in the studies of the lower college classes is enlarged so as to meet the wants of our patrons, there has been established a Collegiate Department, in connection with the University, to perform this service. The students of this Department will be under the same government with those of the University, and will enjoy the same privileges; there will be no difference but in the mode of instruction, which ought to be different, in order to be useful. This Department will be supplied with competent instructors, who will discharge their duties under the advice and control of the officers of the University; and it will prove to be, under such organization, the best of normal schools.

Distinct Schools.

The Course of Study is distributed into separate and distinct Schools, in each of which the subjects it embraces may be studied as extensively as a student may wish. The curriculum is so arranged as to allow the student the privilege of pursuing those studies which are suited to his special tastes, previous preparation, or proposed business in life.

The studies of a School are spread over such a period that a student of average ability can accomplish them by devoting to them about one-fourth of his time. Such a student may, therefore, enter four of these Schools, and prosecute them all thoroughly. It is so important that a pupil should understand what he studies that the Faculty are charged with the proper regulation of the amount of a student's labor, so as to secure him against indolence on the one hand, and superficiality on the other. It is in this way that a practical provision is made for thoroughness in study, which is the first and most important condition of effective training.

Time Required for Graduation.

The studies of the Schools are so arranged that a student of average capacity, and of commendable diligence, after having completed the college course of two years, may obtain the degree of Bachelor of Arts in two additional years, and that of Master of Arts in three. The quality and extent of attainments, and not the time consumed in making them, will be the test of fitness for the honors of the Institution. Beyond this the instruction will be without limit; but it will be private. A post-graduate may reside at the University for any length of time, and be entitled to the advice and assistance of the professors, and to the use of the University Library, and to examination for higher degrees.

Professional Education.

It is the purpose of the Board to provide for professional education upon a liberal scale. Already the Departments of Law and Medicine are in successful operation, and, as soon as their means will allow, they will establish, under special professors, Schools of Civil Engineering, Mining Engineering, and the Useful and Fine Arts.

Homes of Students.

The University does not provide board and rooms for those in attendance. Students are allowed to select their own homes in families approved by the Faculty. There are no dormitories connected with the Institution, and none are contemplated, except such as may hereafter be supplied in connection with the Divinity School. For the generality of young men, the dormitory system is unsatisfactory in its results. In the opinion of most persons best qualified to judge, it is injurious to both morals and manners. It is thought far safer to disperse young men among the private families of an intelligent and refined community, and hence this policy has been adopted.

Government—Discipline.

The government of the University is based upon the recognition of
its pupils as young men capable of being influenced by considerations of duty and honor. The dormitory system being discarded, there is no occasion for a systematic espionage. Obliquities of conduct will not be sought for, but such as may obtrude themselves upon the notice of the Faculty will meet with prompt correction. The progress and deportment of each student will be inquired into, at short intervals, and if these shall not be satisfactory, the delinquent will be privately and kindly admonished; but whenever it shall appear that a student is pursuing a course that renders his longer connection with the University of no benefit to himself and a damage to others, he must be withdrawn. The University is not a school of reform for vicious boys. Its work is to aid earnest, manly young men in acquiring the best education their means and talents allow. Any student found guilty of intoxication, or other gross immorality, will be at once dismissed.

As the end of the University is to train a body of gentlemen in knowledge, virtue, and religion, whatever has a tendency to defeat this end, or is inconsistent with it, shall be treated as an offense, whether expressly mentioned in the Laws or not. The sense of propriety and right which every honorable young man carries in his own bosom shall be taken as a sufficient means of knowing these things; and he who pleads ignorance of such matters is unfit to be a member of the University. The government of this Institution expects and requires the students to maintain the character of refined and elevated Christian gentlemen. It would be ashamed of any who would excuse breaches of morality and decorum on the plea that the acts in question were not specifically condemned in the Code of Laws. It earnestly desires that the students may be influenced to good conduct and diligence in study by higher motives than the coercion of law; and it mainly relies for the success of the University as a place of liberal education on moral and religious principle, on a sense of duty, and the generous feelings which belong to young men engaged in honorable pursuits.

Religious Instruction—Worship.

The sanctions of religion arc, and must ever be, the most powerful conservators of morals, and upon these the chief reliance for the control of conduct must be placed. It will be a leading object to cultivate in students a high sense of duty and Christian obligation. Religious worship will begin the exercises of each day, and religious service will be provided in the Chapel at least once every Sunday. If the University can but succeed in sending forth into society young men of truthfulness, of fidelity, of moral courage, and of untiring industry, there need be no apprehension of their failure from lack of knowledge; but if the youth of its training shall be destitute of these moral qualities, then it will have failed in accomplishing that for which chiefly it was founded.

All students are expected to attend on Sunday morning such Churches in the city as they may prefer. They are required to keep the Lord's-day with becoming reverence, and to abstain from all behavior inconsistent with that sacred season. On Sunday afternoon they are required to be present at the delivery of a sermon in the Chapel of the University, unless, for satisfactory reasons, they are excused by the Chancellor.

Students are required to attend daily morning prayers in the Chapel, unless especially excused by the Faculty.

Library and Reading-room.

A spacious hall has been set apart specially for this purpose. It is designed to make it a feature and an educating power in the University—open to all students for reading and reference, under suitable regulations. The beginning of a Library has already been made in the collection of about six thousand volumes of standard and miscellaneous authors; and to these additions will be made, from time to time, as rapidly as possible. With the general Library is connected a Reading-room, provided with the issues of the current press, and with the leading Magazines and Reviews of America and Europe—literary, scientific, and theological. The Library is open from 9 A.M. to 2 P.M. daily.

Grounds and Buildings.

The site of the University is at the west end of Nashville, half a mile from the corporation line. The water and gas pipes have been extended to the grounds, and a street-car furnishes cheap access from every part of the city. The grounds comprise seventy-five acres, and from their elevation—on a level with Capitol Hill—afford fine views on every side, and
furnish the fullest conditions of health. The main building contains Chapel, Library, Society-halls, Museum, Laboratories, and Lecture-rooms, and Offices for Professors, and in all its arrangements is ample and well ventilated. It is built according to the most approved models, and suitably furnished, and warmed throughout by steam. In the south tower is a clock, striking the hours, by which the movements of the University are regulated. On the grounds are eight professors' houses, recently constructed; also, a commodious building, capable of accommodating thirty or forty young men, appropriated to the use of a certain number of students in the Divinity School.

These structures, together with Observatory, outhouses, and accommodations for the Janitor and other employees of the University, present, at convenient distances from the principal building, a group of eleven brick and an equal number of frame buildings. The grounds have been well inclosed, and suitably improved with roads and walks, water and gas pipes, and the planting of forest-trees.

In appreciation of the elevating and refining influence of a culture of the esthetic principle in our nature, it is the intention of the Board, as far as possible, to ornament the buildings and grounds, and to keep them in such a state of neatness as to surround the pupils, at all times, with objects of beauty and taste.

Professorships.

The contribution of Thirty Thousand Dollars to the University will establish a Professorship. The donor shall have the right to name it, and to designate the special department of learning to which it is to be devoted.

Founder's Day.

The 27th of May—the birthday of the founder of the University—is marked in its Calendar for suitable celebration every year. Addresses will be made the present year by the President of the Board of Trust and by the Chancellor. In the evening the two Literary Societies will have a joint celebration, in which their appointed orators will contend for the Founder's Medal.

GENERAL COURSE OF STUDY.

College Course.

The Course of Study in the Collegiate Department extends over two years, in which young men are prepared for the University proper.

University Course.

In each School of the University there are two or more Classes, in the lower of which the instruction is adapted to those who have completed the studies in the Collegiate Department.

Post-graduate Course.

The higher University Classes are adapted, in their extent and mode of instruction, to candidates for Master of Arts, Engineering, and Doctor of Philosophy.

Conditions of Admission.

All candidates for admission must be of good moral character, and not less than sixteen years of age; but, in case an applicant be accompanied by an elder brother, or other near relative, the Faculty may, at its discretion, waive the requirement in respect to age. If the applicant has been a student at any other University or college, or incorporated Seminary of learning, he must produce a certificate from such institution, or other satisfactory evidence of honorable dismissal.

If any person, whose object it is to become a student, shall fail to report himself to the Chancellor on the first day after his arrival, he shall be excluded, if his reasons for delay be deemed invalid.

Every student, in matriculating, shall be required to write in the Matriculation Book his own name in full, his age, the name and place of abode of his parent or guardian, and also make his subscription to the Laws and Rules of the University; and no one shall be admitted to any Class previous to such registration and subscription.

The qualifications requisite for entering any Class will be found stated in the course of study given in the several Classes of each School.

Preliminary Instruction.

For the present, preliminary instruction in Latin, Greek, English, or Mathematics, will be given to students who are not fully prepared to enter all the regular College Classes.
These Classes, and, when necessary, the lower College Classes, will be taught in sections, so as to afford opportunity for thorough drill in elementary principles.

Class Distinction.
Certificates of Class Distinction will be conferred upon students who attain the requisite grade in any Class of any School for both Terms, without having completed the entire Course.

Proficiency and Distinguished Proficiency.
Certificates of Proficiency will be conferred upon students who satisfactorily complete the Baccalaureate studies in any School. Those who complete such studies with distinction will receive a Certificate of Distinguished Proficiency.

Graduate in a School.
The title of School-graduate will be conferred upon those students who complete the entire studies in a School with distinction.

Degrees.
The regular Degrees of the University are as follows:

I. Academic—Bachelor of Philosophy (B.P.), Bachelor of Science (B.S.), Bachelor of Arts (B.A.), Master of Arts (M.A.).

II. Professional—Civil Engineer (C.E.), Bachelor of Law (B.L.), Doctor of Medicine (M.D.).

III. Post-graduate—Mining Engineer (M.E.), Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.).

University Diplomas will be conferred only upon students who fulfill the requirements for Degrees.

Exercises per Week.
The number of hours assigned to each School per week is as follows:

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<th>Exercise</th>
<th>College Course</th>
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<td>First Year</td>
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<td>1. Latin</td>
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<td>2. Greek</td>
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<td>3. Modern Languages</td>
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<td>4. History, Philosophy, and Criticism</td>
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<td>5. Moral Philosophy</td>
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<td>6. Mathematics</td>
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<td>7. Physics and Astronomy</td>
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<td>8. Chemistry</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Natural History and Geology</td>
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The number of hours for post-graduate Lectures is not included in the above.
The number of hours in the Theological, Law, and Medical Departments is determined by the Faculties in those Departments.

**Requirements for Degrees.**

Bachelor of Philosophy (B.P.).

Required: Proficiency in College Course of English, Modern Languages Mathematics, History; and in First Year University, History, Physics, Chemistry, Natural History, and Geology; and in First and Second Year University, Moral Philosophy.

The College Course of Latin may be substituted for one Modern Language.

Bachelor of Arts (B.A.).

Required: Proficiency in College Course of Latin, Greek, English, Mathematics, and History; in First Year University, Latin, Greek, History, Chemistry, Natural History and Geology; and in First and Second Year University, Moral Philosophy, Physics and Astronomy.

Bachelor of Science (B.S.).

Required: Proficiency in College Course of Mathematics, Modern Languages, and English; in First Year University, Mathematics and Moral Philosophy, and in First and Second Year University, Physics and Astronomy, Chemistry, and Natural History and Geology.

The College Course of Latin may be substituted for one Modern Language.

Master of Arts (M.A.).

To obtain this degree the candidate must be a graduate in eight of the following subjects and a proficient in all: (1) Latin, (2) Greek, (3) Mathematics, (4) English, (5) one Modern Language, (6) History, (7) Physics and Astronomy, (8) Chemistry, (9) Moral Philosophy, (10) Natural History and Geology.

The College Course in two Modern Languages may be substituted for the entire Course in one.

Civil Engineer (C.E.).

Required: Proficiency in College Course of English and Modern Languages; and graduation in Pure Mathematics, Physics, and Astronomy, Natural History and Geology, and Chemistry; and, in addition, the Special Course prescribed in the School of Engineering.

Mining Engineer (M.E.).

For the degree of Mining Engineer, in addition to the requirements for the degree of Civil Engineer, the applicant must study for at least
one year in the School of Chemistry Blow-pipe Analysis, Quantitative Analysis, Assaying and Metallurgy; in the School of Natural History and Geology, Determinative Mineralogy and Crystallography.

For each of the foregoing degrees there shall be required an essay, oration, or thesis, which shall be read or delivered on Commencement Day, if so required by the Faculty.

Doctor of Philosophy (Ph. D.).

The degree of Doctor of Philosophy will be conferred upon any student who, having taken one of the Baccalaureate degrees of the University, shall, for not less than two years after graduation, pursue such special studies as may be presented in any one of the following collective subjects, and stand such examinations as may be required by the Faculty, and present an approved thesis:

1. Physics, Chemistry, Natural History, and Geology.
4. French, German, English, Modern History and Literature.
5. Mental and Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, and Belles Lettres.

Graduates of other universities or colleges may be admitted to this degree upon fulfilling the required conditions.

Bachelor of Law.

This degree is conferred upon graduates in the School of Law.

Doctor of Medicine.

This degree is conferred upon graduates in the School of Medicine.

COURSE OF STUDY FOR DEGREES.

While the organization of the University into distinct Schools permits a student to elect such studies as he may prefer, if found prepared, students who are candidates for one of the Baccalaureate degrees are advised by the Faculty to prosecute the studies prescribed for the degrees in the following order:

Bachelor of Philosophy.

First Year: English, French, German, or Latin, Mathematics.
Second Year: English, French, German, or Latin, Mathematics, Physics, or Chemistry.
Third Year: Moral Philosophy, Physics, or Chemistry, Natural History and Geology, History.

Bachelor of Arts.

First Year: English, Latin, Greek, Mathematics.
Second Year: English, Latin, Greek, Mathematics.
Third Year: Latin, Greek, History, Physics.
Fourth Year: Moral Philosophy, Physics and Astronomy, Chemistry, Natural History and Geology.

Bachelor of Science.

First Year: English, French, German, Mathematics.
Second Year: English, French, German, Mathematics.
Third Year: Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Natural History, and Geology.
Fourth Year: Moral Philosophy, Physics and Astronomy, Chemistry, Natural History and Geology.

For the other degrees, which are usually taken after the Baccalaureate degrees, no special courses of study need be here indicated.

Note.—Wherever the School of History is mentioned in the requirements for degrees, it may be substituted, until other provision is made, by the Lectures in the School of Philosophy and Criticism.
COURSE OF STUDY.

The Course of Study in the Department of Philosophy, Science, and Literature, is divided into the following distinct Schools:

I.—SCHOOL OF LATIN.
PROFESSOR ARNOLD.

The Course of Study preparatory to entering the First College Class embraces the following:
1. Grammar and Reader, Cornelius Nepos, Caesar, Sallust (Catiline), Cicero’s Orations, Ovid, Virgil (Iliad), and Livy.
2. Latin Composition; Elementary Prosody; some facility in extemporaneous translation.
3. Elementary Knowledge of Ancient Geography, Mythology, Antiquities, and Roman History.

Quality, however, will be the test of admission, rather than quantity.

The pronunciation in Gildersleeve’s Grammar is recommended.

College.

First Year. Horace.
Quintilian and Tacitus; Prosody and Metres; Original Latin Composition; Antiquities.

Second Year. Cicero de Officiis.
Juvenal, and Cicero’s Tusculan Disputations; Original Composition, continued; frequent rendering of English into Latin and Latin into English, at sight; Advanced Geography and History.

University.

First Year. Cicero de Oratore.
Lectures on Grammar and Latin Style.
Terence and Catullus.
Lectures on Mythology and Antiquities.

Second Year. Plautus.
Lectures on Metres.
Latin Verse Composition.
Lucilius.
Reproduction of Latin from English Translation.
Lectures on Roman Literature and Inscriptions.

II.—SCHOOL OF GREEK.
PROFESSOR HUMPHREYS.

Applicants for admission to the School of Greek should have a respectable knowledge of Elementary Grammar, especially the Etymology, and should be able to construe with facility the easier authors. This preparation may be secured by a thorough study of two Books of Xenophon’s Anabasis and two Books of the Memorabilia, with an elementary exercise-book, such as Leighton’s or Jones’s. Goodwin’s Grammar is recommended.

First College Class (five hours per week).—In this Class are read Xenophon, Herodotus, and Demosthenes. The Etymology is reviewed, and the Syntax studied, with progressive exercises.

Second College Class (three hours per week).—In this Class are read Lycurgus, Isocrates, Homer, Euripides, and Plato. Advanced Exercises in Greek Syntax, with thorough study of Syntax and Metres. (Goodwin’s Moods and Tenses; Lectures on Metres.)

First University Class (three hours per week).—In this Class are read Thucydides and Sophocles. A portion of each is carefully studied in class, and the rest read privately. Weekly Exercises in Greek Composition; History, and Literature.

Second University Class (two hours per week).—In this Class are read Aeschylus, Aristophanes, Pindar and other Lyric Poets; Comparative Etymology, and Exercises in Greek Composition.

Examinations in the University Classes are not confined to the authors or subjects pursued in class.

Applicants are admitted only upon a satisfactory examination, and merely having read certain authors will in no case secure admission. The use of accents is required in all the Classes. The First University Course is required for proficiency, and the Second University Course for graduation.

The Professor will give elementary instruction in Sanskrit whenever there is a sufficient number of applicants.

III.—SCHOOL OF MODERN LANGUAGES AND ENGLISH.
PROFESSOR JOYNEs. Assistant Instructor, J. E. F. MATTHEWS.

The French and German languages are taught in the regular course in this School. Classes in Spanish and Italian will be formed when required.

The instruction in the lower Classes is chiefly practical, having reference to early results for the actual use of the languages. In the higher Classes, philological and literary studies are gradually introduced. Special attention is paid to the pronunciation. Written as well as oral exercises are required throughout the course, and much stress is laid upon the accuracy of current translation into idiomatic English.

Exercises in speaking are not attempted; but the effort is made to give
such a foundation of thorough and practical scholarship as would render
this acquisition rapid and easy, under favorable circumstances.

The Course of Instruction is as follows:

**French.**

1. **First College Course.** Pronunciation, Joyner's Introduction; Otto's French Grammar; Pinney's Elementary and Progressive Readers.

2. **Second College Course.** Otto's Grammar; Littérature Française Contemporaine and Classique [H. Holt & Co.].

3. **University Course.** Classic French Plays, Joyner's editions; Selections from Modern Authors; Borel's French Grammar and Exercises.

**German.**

1. **First College Course.** Otto's Introductory Lessons, and Introductory Reader (Joyner's edition).

2. **Second College Course.** Whitney's Grammar and Reader; and Selections.

3. **University Course.** Classic Drama, with Selections from Modern Authors; Original and Selected Exercises.

The College Classes meet each three times a week, and the University Classes twice a week. Candidates for Distinction are required to read beyond the class recitations; and in the University Classes a special course of literary study is prescribed, to be pursued under the direction of the Professor.

**English.**

For the present, until the organization of a distinct School of English, the English Language is attached to the School of Modern Languages. There are three courses of instruction, in three Classes:

1. **First College Class.** This Course embraces a comprehensive review of English Grammar and Analysis, and of the principles of Composition and Rhetoric. Exercises, both practical and critical, are required throughout the Course. These exercises embrace Written Composition, Written and Oral Analysis, Reading, and Writing from Dictation.

   This Class meets three times a week. The Text-books are Hart's English Grammar and Analysis, Hart's Composition and Rhetoric, Sewell's Dictation Exercises, and an English Reader.

2. **Second College Class.** A Course of Lectures on the Philology, History, and Idioms of the English Language. The language is exhibited in its relation to the kindred tongues, especially Latin, Greek, German, and French; and its idioms are discussed in the light of these analogies and of its own history. The general principles of special and comparative philology, as well as of linguistic and literary criticism, are thus illustrated and applied. This Course is designed to give a sound and critical knowledge both of English as a language and of its relations to other departments of linguistic or literary study.

   For admission to this class, besides the preceding course or its equivalent, some knowledge of other languages, especially of Latin and German, is desirable.

   Text-books for reference: Latham's and Angus's Hand-books, Whitney's Lan-

**COURSE OF STUDY.**

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**IV.—SCHOOL OF MORAL PHILOSOPHY.**

**PROFESSOR GRANBERRY.**

**First University Class:** Mental Philosophy, Logic, and Political Economy.

**Second University Class:** Moral Philosophy, and Evidences of Christianity.

The instruction is partly by Text-books and partly by Lectures.

**Text-books:** Hamilton's Metaphysics, Bowen's Logic, Amasa Walker's Science of Wealth, Joubert's Ethics, Butler's Analogy.

**V.—SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY AND CRITICISM.**

**PROFESSOR LIPSCOMB.**

Courses of Lectures.

**First Course: Books of Thought—A series of twenty (20) Lectures, designed to be a practical application of Intellectual Philosophy to the operations of the mind, so as to train students in the best methods of Acquisition and Creation.**

**Second Course: Art as a Means of Development.**

**First Division—Shakespeare's Julius Caesar:** Twenty (20) Lectures. *Macbeth*:

Two (2) Lectures. *Hamlet*; Two (2) Lectures.

**Second Division—Milton's Paradise Lost:** Thirty (30) Lectures.

**Third Division—Raphael's Cartoons, Michael Angelo and his works; Lessing's Laocoon:** Twenty (20) Lectures.
Third Course: For Theological Class—Lectures on the Forty Days between Christ's Resurrection and Ascension; Lectures on St. Paul as a Thinker: Twenty (20) Lectures.

Summary.—Laws of Thought, 20 Lectures.
Art Courses, 74 Lectures.
Theological, 20 Lectures.

Total, 114 Lectures.

Note.—Paintings, Cartoons, Drawings, necessary for illustration, are furnished by the University.

I. These Courses of Lectures are supplementary to Text-book instruction in other Schools of the University, and are open to the Law, Medical, Divinity, and Academic students without additional charge.

II. Students will be expected to take copious notes of these Lectures, and to submit them for examination.

VI.—SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS.

PROFESSOR BRUN.

To enter the First College Class in Mathematics students should be qualified to pass a satisfactory examination in Arithmetic, including the Metric System of Weights and Measures, Algebra in Equations of the First and of the Second Degree, and in Plane Geometry.

First College Class (five hours per week) completes Solid Geometry, Algebra to Theory of Equations, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, with their applications to Surveying, Leveling, Navigation, etc.; also, the Algebraical and Graphical solution of Geometrical problems.

Second College Class (three hours per week): Analytical Geometry, Descriptive Geometry, Linear Perspective, and Theory of Equations.

First University Class (three hours per week): Differential and Integral Calculus, with Calculus of Variations.

Second University Class (two hours per week): Higher Modern Algebra, Elements of Quaternions.

The lower Classes are divided into Sections, and recite daily. Frequent examinations are held, and the solution of exercises—the application of the principles studied—is required.

In the University Classes will be discussed the History and Logical Structure of the Mathematical Sciences, and the Logical Theory of the Calculus, the Theory of Limits, and the Infinitesimal Method.

Mixed Mathematics.

This Course of Study will embrace Analytical Mechanics, and the mathematical discussion of the Wave Theory in relation to sound and light. It is adapted only to those students who have completed the Course in the School of Pure Mathematics.

Text-books.

The following Text-books will be used, in connection with the notes of the Professor:

Olney's University Algebra, Todhunter's Algebra, Chauvenet's Geometry, Venable's Legendre, Schuyler's Trigonometry, Surveying, etc.; Chauvenet's Trigonometry, Church's Descriptive Geometry, Puckle's and Todhunter's Conic Sections, Clark's Calculus, Todhunter's Calculus, Courtenay's Calculus, Salmon's Higher Algebra, Introduction to Quaternions by Kelland and Taft. The Text-books in the Course of Mixed Mathematics will be indicated hereafter.

VII.—SCHOOL OF PHYSICS AND ASTRONOMY.

PROFESSOR GARLAND.

This School is divided into three Classes, each pursuing its studies for a period of nine months.

First Year, University Class.

First Term. Five Lectures per week; Second Term, three Lectures per week.

First Term. (a) General Properties of Matter.
(b) Units of Measure, Instruments, and Methods of Precision.
(c) The Doctrine of Motion, Force, and Energy.
(d) The Equilibrium and Motion of Solids, Liquids, and Gases.
(e) Molecular Forces, their Nature and Laws—Cohesion, Adhesion, Capillarity, etc.

Second Term. (a) Molecular Forces, continued. Elasticity, Vibrations of Rods, Plates, Stretched Cords, and Columns of Air.
(b) The Doctrine of Undulations.
(c) Acoustics.
(d) Optics, Photometry, Reflection, Refraction, and Optical Instruments.

Second Year, University Class.

Three Lectures per week.

First Term. (a) Heat, its Laws and Phenomena.
(b) Magnetism, Electricity, Statical and Dynamical.

Second Term. Astronomy and Meteorology.

Post-graduate Class.

Two Lectures per week.

First Term. Physical Astronomy.
Second Term. Practical Astronomy.

For admission to the First University Class, the applicant must ex-
VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY.

hibit an adequate knowledge of Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, and the leading properties of the Conic Sections.

For admission to the Post-graduate Class, the student must have successfully prosecuted the studies of the First and Second University Classes; and, in addition thereto, the Course of Pure Mathematics, and Mechanics in the School of Mixed Mathematics.

The completion of the studies of the First and Second University Classes is essential to obtaining the degree of either Bachelor of Arts or Master of Arts.

In addition to the above, the completion of the studies of the Post-graduate Class is essential to obtaining the degree of Civil Engineer.

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VIII.—SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR LUPTON.

Instruction in this School embraces—

1. A Course of Lectures on General Chemistry.
2. A Course of Lectures on Applied Chemistry.
3. A Systematic Laboratory Course in Analytical Chemistry, for the practice of Chemical Analysis and for Chemical Research.

1. The Lectures on General Chemistry (five per week) extend throughout the entire Session, and include a discussion of the fundamental principles of Chemical Philosophy in connection with the history, preparation, properties, and compounds of the metallic and non-metallic elements, with the main facts and principles of Organic Chemistry. In this Course, the more common applications of Chemistry to the Arts and Manufactures are discussed. The Apparatus used for experimental illustration has recently been imported from Europe, and contains all the newest and most approved instruments necessary for presenting the whole subject in the most attractive and instructive form.


2. The Lectures on Applied Chemistry (three per week) extend throughout the Session, and include a discussion in detail of the processes and chemical principles involved in the most important applications of Chemistry, in the Arts and Manufactures, in the reduction of ores, the preparation of materials for food and drink, for clothing, shelter, heating, illumination, cleansing, purifying, writing, printing, etc.


3. The Laboratory Course in Analytical Chemistry will embrace the practical operations of analysis, and be varied in its details to suit the individual objects of the student. The Laboratories, which are open from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. during five days in the week, are amply supplied with every thing necessary for instruction in chemical manipulation, in the qualitative and quantitative analysis of soils, fertilizers, minerals, mineral-waters, technical products, etc., and in the method of performing chemical researches. Unusual facilities are offered to students who wish to devote their time to the special study of Practical Chemistry. Young men who may be engaged in business in the city will be permitted by the Faculty to become Laboratory students, and be excused from other University exercises.

A fee of $3 per Term is charged for instruction in Analytical Chemistry and for material consumed.

Each student in the Chemical Laboratory is required to deposit $10, and is furnished with a working table, a set of reagent bottles, and the common reagents and apparatus used in Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis. At the close of the Term he will be credited with such articles as may be returned in good order; the value of those which have been injured or destroyed will be deducted from the deposit.

A short course in Qualitative Analysis and the use of the Blow-pipe is given, for which the fee is $10.


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IX.—SCHOOL OF NATURAL HISTORY AND GEOLOGY.

PROFESSOR SAFFORD.  PROFESSOR WINEHELL.

The subjects taught in this School are as follows:

First University Year. (a) Mineralogy, including Crystallography.
(b) Botany, Structural and Systematic.
(c) Zoology and Paleontology.

Second University Year. Lithology, with practice in the Identification of Rocks and Minerals.
Historical and Dynamical Geology.
Economic Geology.

Post-graduate Class. Determinative Mineralogy and Lithology.
Blow-pipe Analysis.
Special Course in Botany.
Geological Studies in the Field.
Special Course in Zoology.
Special Study of the Paleontology of one of the Geological Groups.
Physical Geography.
The method of instruction will be by Lectures and Recitations, together with practical exercises in the identification and discrimination of minerals, plants, and fossils. When practicable, botanical and geological excursions will be made.

Ample means are at hand for the illustration of the various subjects taught in this School.

X.—SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING.

Professor —

The Course of Study for the degree of Civil Engineer embraces English, German, French, Mathematics (pure and applied), Chemistry, Physics and Astronomy, Natural History and Geology; and, in addition, a special course in Practical Astronomy, Mechanical, Topographical, and Plan Drawing. Surveying and Location of Roads, Construction of Roads, Water-supply, Drainage, Bridge and Roof Construction, Stereotomy, Stability of Structures, Strength of Materials, Structures of Stone and Wood, Water-power and Water-wheels, Field-practice in Topographical Surveys, and the Steam Engine.

* The special duties of this School, until the Chair is filled by the appointment of a Professor, are divided among the Professors of the Scientific Schools.

FACILITIES FOR INSTRUCTION.

The facilities for instruction and investigation in the different scientific schools are very complete, having cost more than forty thousand dollars.

Apparatus, Etc.

The Apparatus of the School of Physics, was purchased from the most distinguished manufacturers in Europe—that of Statics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics, Hydrodynamics, and Heat, from Deleul, of Paris; that of Electricity, Magnetism, Galvanism, Electro-magnetism, and Thermo-electricity, from Ruhmkorff, of Paris; that of Meteorology, from Casella, of London; that of Acoustics, from König, of Paris; that of Optics, from Duboscq, of Paris, and Powell & Leeland, of London.

An enumeration of the principal instruments of this School would require too much space; it will suffice to say that the collection is adequate to the illustration of all the subjects taught.

Astronomical Observatory.

In the Observatory, now building, there will be placed an Equatorial, with clock movement, made by Cook & Sons, York, England—a duplicate of the instrument sent out by the British Government to Mauritius, for the purpose of observing the transit of Venus—accompanied by a stellar spectroscope, by Mertz, of Munich, and a solar spectroscope, by Grubb, of Dublin; a Meridian Circle, reading to seconds, with four Micrometers, by Ertel & Son; a fine Astronomical clock, by Dent; and an Alt-azimuth, by Cook & Sons.

Chemical Laboratory.

The amplest facilities are afforded for instruction in theoretical and practical Chemistry. Six rooms are appropriated to this School, including a large, commodious lecture-room, an apparatus-room and private laboratory for the Professor, a balance-room, an analytical laboratory, a furnace-room, and room for gas analysis. These rooms are furnished with all the modern appliances for practical study, among which may be mentioned Bunsen's filtering pumps, water-baths, cuviometers, apparatus for graduating and calibrating tubes, Sprengel's and Geisler's mercurial pumps, spe-
trosopes, with Browning's latest improved electric lamp and lantern for projecting spectra on screens, Oertling's assay and other balances, Jolly's spring-balance, Dr. J. Lawrence Smith's improved chemical microscope, manufactured by Nachet, of Paris; Fletcher's universal furnace, Hofman's improved lecture apparatus, saccharimeter, cathetometers, etc.

The Lecture-table, as well as each table in the Laboratory, is supplied with water and gas.

In addition to the collection of specimens and products to illustrate the Lectures on Applied Chemistry, a large number of models of furnaces, used in the application of Chemistry to the arts, has been procured, together with Knapp's technological diagrams.

Museum and Cabinets.

One of the largest rooms in the University building is set apart as the Museum, and is supplied with wall-cases of the most approved pattern and finish. This apartment is devoted exclusively to fossil remains. It is supplied with the collections of the Professor of Mineralogy and Geology, comprising fossils from all parts of Tennessee and contiguous States. The collection is especially rich in Paleozoic forms, chambered shells, gastropods, brachiopods, polycha, trilobites, corals, and sponges—not a few of the species being new and undescribed. It includes, also, many hundred specimens from the tertiary and cretaceous beds of Alabama. To these must be added fifteen hundred fossil forms from Europe.

These collections are supplemented by Professor Ward's celebrated series of Casts. Among these are casts of mammalian and reptilian skeletons, skulls, and bones, the originals of which are rare, or unique, and only to be seen in the British and other foreign Museums. Prominent among them are the skeleton of the gigantic Megatherium, nearly eighteen feet long; the Glyptodon; the head of the Dinotherium; the skull and tusks of the extinct Asiatic Elephant (Elephas Gomphus); the skull and tusks of the Mastodon; the extinct Asiatic Tortoise (Cheloneochelys Atlas); the swimming reptiles, one of which (Crampton's Plesiosaurus) is twenty-three feet long. These will suffice to give some idea of the character and value of the collection and its adaptation to the purposes of instruction.

The Cabinets of minerals and rocks are in other rooms, and comprise about six thousand specimens, four thousand of which are minerals, and the rest rocks. Most of the minerals have been purchased abroad; many of them are from the Cabinet of the Professor of Mineralogy; others have been donated by the friends of the University. They include nearly or quite all the species given in "Dana's System of Mineralogy." Accompanying these is a full series of the models of crystals.

The specimens of rocks are both European and American. They are numerous and varied, and abundantly sufficient for practical work in Lithology.

Donations to the Museum and the Cabinet of Minerals.

The University has received many interesting specimens from its friends. Such gifts are appreciated, and add much to the value of the collections. Those received are fossils, rocks, minerals, stuffed skins of mammals and birds, specimens of reptiles and insects in alcohol, parts of rare animals, etc.

The Rev. C. D. Smith, of Franklin, North Carolina, presented a box of rare and valuable minerals to the University before its halls were opened to students. These minerals were obtained from localities in North Carolina, and are the more interesting for being of American origin. Among them are specimens of corundum (sapphire), illustrating different varieties of this species; a number of beautiful specimens of micas in crystals and plates; crystals of epidote, staurolite, garnet, tourmaline, beryl (emerald), and zircon; also, enstatite, diopside, serpentine (plagioclase), chromite, muscovite, argyritiferous gneissite, species of the feldspar group, polished blocks and pieces of North Carolina marble, and other specimens. This collection contains a number of minerals which it would have been difficult for the University to obtain elsewhere. These minerals were not only presented, but the package was forwarded free of expense for transportation.

From the Rev. G. G. Smith, of La Grange, Ga., a liberal series of the number of varieties of quartz found in Georgia has been received. Among them are several very large crystals, interesting both for size and the particular crystalline form they present; also, specimens of rose, smoky, amethystine, and chalcedonic quartz; carnelians and jaspers of different colors, with other minerals and a variety of metamorphic rocks, and additional very acceptable objects.

The University solicits contributions from its friends for the Museum and Cabinets—specimens of minerals, fossils, especially the bones and teeth of the mastodon, mammoth, mastodon, and other vertebrates; star-fishes, fossil or existing species, echinoids or sea-urchins, corals, a pair or two of recent sharks' jaws, and in fact any thing that is transportable, and pertains to the various branches of Natural History and Geology; also, Indian relics, as stone hatchets, pipes, axes, disks, arrow and spear heads—as contributions toward building up a Cabinet of this kind.

Specimens and boxes may be sent by express, if not too heavy; otherwise, as ordinary freight. Direct as follows: "Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., care of Professor J. M. Safford."
EXPENSES.

Tuition Fees—Board.

In the Department of Philosophy, Science, and Literature, the necessary expenses at the University for the entire scholastic year, exclusive of books, clothing, and travelling expenses, are as follows:

- Tuition Fee, .......... $70
- Incidental Fee, .......... 10
- Board, with furnished rooms, from $4 to $20 per month, .......... 120
- Fuel, light, and washing, per year, .......... 25

Total, .......... $259

Fuel, light, etc., will be procured for the use of the student by the proprietor of the boarding-house.

In the Biblical Department the expenses are:

- Tuition fee, .......... $90
- Incidental Fee, .......... 10
- Board at Wesley Hall (students furnishing their own rooms), 10 per month, .......... 90
- Fuel, light, and washing, .......... 25

Total, .......... $125

In the Law Department

- The Lecture Fees for the scholastic year are .......... $120
- Incidental Fee, .......... 10

In the Medical Department

- The Fees are .......... $85

All fees are payable in advance.

A Contingent Fee of $5 is required from each student of the Departments of Theology, Philosophy, and Law, on entering the University, to be deposited with the Bursar, in order to cover any damages that may occur. When the student leaves the University, the whole of this fee, or any unexpended part thereof, will be refunded.

EXAMINATIONS.

Payment on Matriculation.

Students are required to deposit with the Treasurer, when they matriculate, the amount due for the scholastic year for Tuition, Incidental, and Contingent Fees. These fees amount

- In the Department of Philosophy, to .......... $85
- In the Department of Theology, to .......... 15
- In the Department of Law, to .......... 139
- In the Department of Medicine, to .......... 65

Students who matriculate after the first of February will be required to pay only half the Tuition Fees, but the full amount of other fees.

The fee for a Diploma is $5; for a Certificate of Proficiency, $2.

Deposit with Bursar.

For the purpose of avoiding, on the part of the student, temptations to unnecessary expense, parents are advised to deposit with the Bursar of the University the amount required to pay the necessary expenses for board, books, etc. The amount thus required will be paid on the order of the student, only for necessary expenses, with such allowance per month of pocket-money as the parent or guardian may prescribe. In no case should this allowance be large.

Professional Students

are permitted to attend any Lectures of the University without payment of an additional Tuition Fee, subject to all the regulations governing the academic students.

These are of two kinds—General and Special. Two General Examinations are held—the Intermediate, near the middle, and the Final, at the close, of the Session. Students falling below the required grade at the Intermediate Examination must make up the deficiency at the Final Examination, or, at the discretion of the Professor, pass a satisfactory re-examination on the subjects embraced in the first half-session. Students falling below the minimum grade at the Final Examination can be promoted to the next higher Class only upon a satisfactory preliminary examination at the opening of the next Session.

No student who, without sufficient reasons, fails to stand any General Examination will be admitted to competition for any of the honors of the University.

Special Examinations, within the Lecture-hour, may be held at any time during the Session, at the option of the Professors of the respective Schools.

A preliminary examination is held at the opening of each Session, for
the purpose of ascertaining the qualifications of applicants for admission. All academic students, on their first matriculation, are required to stand a preliminary examination on the English language.

Monthly Report.

A Report is sent, by the Secretary of the Faculty, at the close of each month, to the parent or guardian of the student, containing a statement of absences from exercises, and of proficiency in his studies.

Attendance.

Students are required to attend all the exercises of the several Schools for which they may matriculate. All excuses for non-attendance, except sickness, are referred to the consideration of the Faculty. Any student having occasion to be absent from his duties must first obtain leave of absence from the Chancellor.

Number of Exercises Required.

The Rules require that every student, unless especially excused by the Faculty, shall have at least fifteen Recitations and Lectures per week, or their equivalent in Laboratory or other special work.

Order.

Students are expected to obey the Regulations of the University, and to pay a due respect to its officers. They are required to avoid all noise and confusion of every character in the halls and rooms of the building. Every student will be held responsible for the furniture which he uses, and the cost of repairing any damage thereto will be charged to him. In case of injury to the building, or to any of the furniture, apparatus, or other property of the University, the damage will be charged to the student, or students, known to be immediately concerned.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

1. Prize Scholarships from Correlated Academies.

The Board of Trust has authorized the selection of a limited number of schools of the highest grade—public or private—as Correlated Academies of Vanderbilt University. Each of these schools is entitled to send annually, upon competitive written examination, one Prize Scholar, free of tuition for one year, in the Academic Department of the University. Such Prize Scholars must be prepared for admission into at least three Schools; and the examination submitted for competition must be forwarded to the Faculty. Scholarships thus conferred are published in the Annual Announcement. The following correlated academies have, thus far, been selected:

Greene Springs School, Alabama: H. Tutwiler, Principal.
City High School, Nashville: S. Y. Caldwell, Superintendent.
Kosciusko School, Mississippi: T. A. S. Adams, Principal.

2. The First Prize Scholarship.

The Prize Scholars admitted from Correlated Academies will, after their admission to the University, be admitted by the Faculty to a voluntary competitive examination among themselves for the honor of the First Prize Scholarship of the year. This scholarship continues the privileges of a prize scholarship for one additional year, and is likewise published in the Annual Announcement.

3. Teachers' Scholarships.

Teachers of one year's approved standing, whether in public or private schools, may be admitted to free tuition in any of the non-professional Schools of the University, if prepared to enter the regular Collegiate Classes, upon giving bond and security to spend in teaching, after leaving the University, one year for each year of such free tuition, or in default thereof to pay full tuition fees to the University for the time so forfeited. Applicants for admission upon these terms must present to the Faculty suitable testimonials of their fitness to receive the privilege offered.

4. Endowed Scholarships.

The Whitthorne Scholarship, established by Hon. W. C. Whitthorne, of Tennessee, pays the tuition of three students.

The Taylor Scholarship, established by Col. W. F. Taylor, of Memphis, pays the tuition of one student.

These appointments are now made by the donors.

FELLOWSHIPS.

In order to encourage the prosecution of the highest branches of literary and scientific study, and to enable the University to become a centre of high scholarship and culture, it is designed to found, as the means of the University may permit, a number of Fellowships, affording to their incumbents residence, support, and facilities for the pursuit of general or special study.

1. Graduate Fellowships.

The Graduate Fellowships will be held by such graduates in the degree of Master of Arts, or of Civil Engineer, as may be selected by the Fac-
ulty, on conditions hereafter to be prescribed. These Graduate Fellows will receive an income of five hundred dollars each; it shall be their duty to attend at least one course of post-graduate and non-professional study, and to teach ex officio not exceeding two hours daily in the University, under the direction of the Faculty. These Fellowships shall be for one year, but may be renewed for a second year.

2. Post-graduate Fellowships.

The Post-graduate Fellowships will be held by graduates in the post-graduate degrees, or by graduates who have performed for two years the duties of Graduate Fellowship. These Fellowships, of two years, will offer increased inducements for the prosecution of special or technical studies at the University. Their mode of appointment, and their requirements, will be made known hereafter.

The contributions of the liberal friends of the University are solicited for the endowment of these Fellowships, or of others which may be designated by the founders.

UNIVERSITY HONORS.

The graduates in the degrees of the University, or in the several Schools, are published in the Annual Announcement. Other students who pass successfully the required examinations for proficiency, or distinction, are announced and published at Commencement. Such further honors will be conferred as may hereafter be determined.

Medals and Prizes.

1. The Founder's Medal.—The Founder's Medal is conferred on the 27th of May, the anniversary of the birthday of the founder of the University, as a prize for oratory, the contestants four in number—being designated by the two Literary Societies, and the award being publicly made by a disinterested committee.

2. The Owen Medals.—The Owen Medals, founded 1876, by Dr. J. D. Owen, of Lebanon—one in the Biblical, the other in the Academic Department—are conferred for distinction in such studies, or exercises, as may be annually designated by the Faculties of these respective Departments, the subjects being published in the foregoing Annual Announcement of the University.

For the present Session these medals are offered for the best price essays, by students in the Departments designated. For the next Session, 1876-7, the Owen Academic Medal will be conferred upon the best proficient in English, including the English language, with at least one Course of Lectures in the School of Criticism and Belles Lettres, and a competitive essay upon some subject to be announced by the Faculty.

The medal for the Biblical Department will be awarded for the best critical exegesis of a portion of the Gospels, to be designated by the Theological Faculty.
SCHEDULE OF HOURS.

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY.

FACTORIES.

L. C. GARLAND, LL.D., CHANCELLOR.
T. O. SUMMERS, D.D., LL.D., DEAN.
A. M. SHIPP, D.D.
J. C. GRANBERRY, D.D.

DIVINITY SCHOOL.

I. SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY.

REV. T. O. SUMMERS, D.D., LL.D.

1. Dogmatic Theology—Development and vindication of the Twenty-five Articles of Religion. Lectures with reference to Watson's Institutes and other standards of the Church.

2. Polemic Theology—Examination of the Errors and Refutation of Objections brought against the Truth, as held by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Lectures.


II. EXEGETICAL THEOLOGY.

REV. A. M. SHIPP, D.D.


2. Greek Exegesis—The Grammatical and Exegetical study of the New Testament in Greek, with careful attention to the peculiarities of the Hellenistic dialect, and to the style of the several authors. Portions of the Septuagint and Josephus read and compared, to show the difference of idiom. One or more of the Pauline Epistles studied in detail, with the aid of approved Grammatical Commentaries, and applications of the rules of Textual Criticism. Text-books: Buttmann's and Winne's New Testament Grammar, Scrivenor's Greek Testament, Septuagint, Josephus Opera, Wilkie Claris Nov. Test. ed. Grimm.

These studies will occupy four hours every week throughout the first year, three hours every week throughout the second year, and one hour every week the third year.

III. PRACTICAL THEOLOGY.

Rev. John G. Granbery, D.D.

2. Pastoral Theology—Vinnet.
3. Church Polity—Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; Manual of Discipline; Watson’s Institutes, Part IV.

In addition to Recitations on these Text-books, there will be Lectures by the Professor. Essays, Sermons, and Sketches of Sermons, will be required of the Class. They will also be exercised in reading the Scriptures and Hymns.

Students in the Academic Department will be admitted to the instruction in general Rhetoric.

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY AND INTRODUCTION TO THE BIBLE.

Professor

1. Ecclesiastical History.
2. Evidences of Christianity.
3. Canon of Scripture.
4. Style of the Scriptures.

The foregoing Course is designed for Classical scholars, but all of it, with the exception of critical exegesis in the original languages of the Scriptures, may be profitably attended by English scholars. Therefore, the Board of Trustees has established an English Theological Course for the benefit of those who do not design to study the Hebrew and Greek. It extends through two years, and embraces all the studies laid down in the Course prescribed by the authority of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Students cannot enter upon this Course without a knowledge of the ordinary branches of an English education.

In the Grammar School and Collegiate Department of the University, they will have the opportunity of making up their deficiencies in the reading, writing, and speaking of the English language with propriety and taste; but this will prolong the time necessary for the completion of the Course.

The studies of this Department are not among the requisitions for any of the literary and scientific degrees; but any student who may have completed its entire Course, either Classical or English, will receive a diploma in testimony of the fact.

This is to be filled. Its subjects, for the present, will be distributed among the others.

Students will have an opportunity of exercising their gifts and graces in social and public worship during the entire period of their pupilage.

Where young men, called of God to preach the gospel, show themselves so deficient in an English education as to require their constant attendance upon the Grammar School, the Divinity School will provide them with one Biblical daily exercise, thus early laying a good foundation in doctrine.

The whole idea proposed to be accomplished by the Divinity School is to furnish to the Church ministers learned in the Scriptures, sound in doctrine, refined but simple in manners, full of zeal, abundant in labor, direct, plain, and peremptory in the presentation of the truth, and ready for any field to which the Church may call them.

Note.—For the present, Professor Granbery will teach Moral Science and Metaphysics, in connection with the regular duties of his Chair. It may be proper here to remark that the entire Scheme of instruction now presented is flexible, so as to be adapted to any future necessity of rearrangement or subdivision.

School of Vocal Music.

The Board of Trustees expect, as soon as means are available, to establish in connection with the Biblical Department a School of Vocal Music. The power of sacred song in the vocation of the ministry is worthy of special attention and cultivation. The late evangelistic movements in America and Europe show this, as well as the early history of the Church.

Ministers of the Gospel.

of any Church—who are, or purpose to be, devoted to the pastoral work—will be admitted to any School in the Academical and Biblical Departments free of tuition fees.

Candidates for admission must present satisfactory testimonials from a Bishop, or from a Quarterly Conference with the concurrence of the Presiding Elder, or from an Annual Conference, or when of other Churches, from the proper authorities thereof, to the following effect:

We are personally acquainted with ———, and believe that he is called of God to the work of the ministry, and we recommend him as a suitable person to become a student in the Vanderbilt University.

They must have attained a standard of education equal to that required for admission on trial into an Annual Conference.

Co-education of Preachers and Laymen.

This peculiar feature of Vanderbilt University was thus alluded to by Bishop White, in his address, April 28, 1874, on the occasion of laying the cornerstone:

Students preparing for the ministry, and students seeking only a liberal education, will be here associated, under the supervision of the same Board of Trustees,
in the hands of the same general Faculty, with access to the same Library, open to the same scholastic and moral influences; acting and reacting upon each other. There will be no quasi monastic seclusion here for our divinity students, in which mannerisms, "starchiness," and the like, might find a soil and conditions for possible growth. On the contrary, the manifold attritions of common University-life will be sure to grind off any such points, and smooth out the wrinkle of petty affections. But if there be in the theological students manly worth, intellectual force, the symmetry of genuine religious principle, the silent witness and beauty of a consistent life, such elements of character, as they cannot escape the observation of the University commonwealth, so they will not fail of winning respect. Thus the parties are of great service one to the other.

Wesley Hall.

This is a large and comfortable building, situated near the centre of the grounds, and used as a boarding establishment for Biblical Students. The supplies for it are purchased by an experienced Steward, and its internal management is committed to a competent Matron. In case of sickness, physicians are near.

Each Biblical Student admitted to Wesley Hall is expected to pay ten dollars a month in advance. This is about one-half the usual rate for board. The remainder is paid by the Financial Agent out of interest accruing from the notes of the Sustentation Endowment Fund. These students are expected to furnish their own fuel, lights, and washing.

Biblical Students who have employment in or near Nashville will not be admitted to Wesley Hall.

A fund ($5,000, at 7 per cent.), contributed by D. Weaver, Esq., of Nashville, supports three students selected by the resident authorities.

A benevolent lady of St. Louis provides for the entire support of another.

The Board of Missions supports a Mexican Student intended for the Mission in Mexico.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

FACULTY:

L. C. GARLAND, LL.D., CHANCELLOR.
T. H. MALONE, DEAN.
W. B. REESE, E. BAXTER.

The Law Course will commence on the third Monday in September next, and on the same day of each subsequent year, and will terminate on the 18th day of June thereafter. This period will be divided into two Terms. The Second Term begins February 1.

The Course embraces all the usual branches of Common, Criminal, and Equity Law, including Pleading, Practice, and Evidence. Particular care is taken to instruct the student in the Jurisprudence and Procedure of the Courts of the United States. The Law of Corporations, private and public, the practical application of which is of daily occurrence and of growing importance, will be thoroughly taught; and pains will be taken to ground the student in the principles of Constitutional Law.

Instruction is given by Lectures, Examinations, and Moot Courts. The latter will be presided over by one of the Professors, and will be assimilated to the actual procedure of the Courts. Students will each in turn be required to prepare the process and pleadings, argue the causes, draw up the final judgment, or decree, prepare bills of exception, and prosecute appeals or writs of error in the Appellate Court. Very great attention is given to this feature, the Faculty being of opinion that the principles of Pleading and Procedure may here be most readily and thoroughly acquired.

Nashville has many advantages as the location of a Law School. In addition to a selection of ordinary Text-books to be attached to the School, the Library of the State will be open to our students. All the various Courts of the State, including the Supreme Court, and the District and Circuit Courts of the United States, will be in session at times during our entire Annual Session, and the student will thus have the opportunity of learning the practice as well as the theory of his profession.

Course of Study.

Personal Property, nature, kinds, and title; Contracts; Guardian and Ward,
including Law of Infancy; Husband and Wife, including Marriage and Divorce; Real Property.

Bailment; Negotiable Paper; Pleading and Practice at Law; Master and Servant; Principal and Agent; Partnership; Criminal Law and Procedure.

Insurance, Life, Fire, and Marine; Jurisprudence and Procedure of the Courts of the United States; Corporations and Joint Stock Companies; Evidence; Torts, and Measure of Damages.

Sales; Principles of Equity Law; Equity Pleadings; Executors; Wills; International and Constitutional Law.

Text-books required: Kent's Commentaries, Wharton's Criminal Law, Addison on Torts (abridged), Greenleaf on Evidence, Stephens on Pleading, Story's Equity Jurisprudence, Story's Equity Pleadings, Smith on Contracts, May on Insurance, Byles on Bills, Reesfield on Wills.

It is the aim of the Professors to pursue such a plan of instruction as will lay a broad foundation of principle upon which the student may build his own superstructure according to the laws of the place where he may locate, and the branch of the profession he may adopt; and for this purpose special attention will be paid to the mental discipline and training of the student, and to the teaching of those general principles of reason which underlie all positive systems of Law.

The examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conducted in writing, and are open to all students, but they are of such a character that students who have attended but one course will only in exceptional cases be able to attain the proficiency required; but with fair abilities and reasonable diligence, the degree may be obtained in two years. No one can become a lawyer, or even make himself master of any one branch of the Law, in two years; but every one may within that time be taught the best method of developing his own powers, and be properly grounded in those fundamental principles which belong to Law as a science.

The daily examinations are designed rather to encourage the student to think independently than to test his recollection. The memory is an important auxiliary, but should be held subordinate to the reason. Lectures and forensic discussions will be shaped so as to expand the intellect rather than to teach points of local practice or rules of local law. In the present multiplicity of Courts, and consequent conflict of decisions, the importance formerly attached to precedents is sensibly diminishing, and the lawyer, instead of spending his time in the search for cases in point, is required to find the reason of the rule which he seeks to establish.

Every member of the Faculty is engaged in the vigorous practice of the profession, which they by no means propose to forego; and yet they have pledged themselves to each other, and now assure the friends of the University, that whatever time and labor may be necessary to secure the highest success within the compass of their ability will surely be given to the Law School. They hope, too, that, coming daily to their Lectures fresh from the contests of the bar, they may be able to impart to the study of the Law a measure of the enthusiasm inseparably connected with the practice; and, at all events, they will continually keep prominent before the student the live Law and the practical questions of the day.

Expenses.

Fees for the scholastic year, $120. Incidental Fee, $10. The expenses of room-rent, board, etc., need not exceed four or five dollars per week. The Text-books of the regular course, with which the student is expected to supply himself, can be had at Nashville at a cost of about $100.

The Law School will be taught in the University building. A large and convenient lecture-room has been set apart for its use.

For other information respecting the Law Department, address W. B. Reese, Secretary of the Law Faculty.
M A D I C A L  D E P A R T M E N T.

FACULTY:

L. C. GARLAND, LL.D., CHANCELLOR.
THOMAS MENEE, M.D., DEAN.
JAMES M. SAFFORD, M.D., SECRETARY.
PAUL P. EVE, M.D., Professor of Operative and Clinical Surgery.
WILLIAM T. BRIGGS, M.D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.
THOMAS L. MADDIN, M.D., Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine.
WILLIAM L. NICHOL, M.D., Professor of the Diseases of Women and Children, and of Clinical Medicine.
VAN S. LINDSLEY, M.D., Professor of Physiology.
THOMAS MENEE, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics.
JAMES M. SAFFORD, M.D., Professor of Chemistry.
THOMAS A. ATCHISON, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
THOMAS O. SUMMERS, Jr., M.D., Professor of Anatomy and Histology.
JOHN H. CALLENDER, M.D., Professor of Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.
CHARLES S. BRIGGS, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.
THOMAS W. MENEE, M.D., Associate Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Third Regular Course of Instruction in the Medical Department of Vanderbilt University will commence on Monday, the 2d day of October, 1876, and continue until the last Thursday in February, 1877.

1876.] MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. 55

The Board of Trust, in announcing the Course of Lectures in this Department, refer with confidence to the Faculty as a body of teachers of eminence and experience in the respective branches to which they have been assigned. To this, a prominent Department of the University, they invite the patronage of the region tributary, and assure the medical profession, and those proposing to enter it, of a sound and thorough Course of Instruction, inferior in no respect to that of any Medical School in the country. The success of the two Courses of Lectures already delivered in the Medical Department has been very gratifying to the officers and friends of the University. More than one hundred graduates have already had the degree of Doctor of Medicine conferred upon them.

On the 18th of September next—two weeks before the Lectures begin—the Anatomical Rooms will be opened for students. To this Department especial attention will be paid, and nothing will be left undone to make it every way efficient. The facilities for the study of Practical Anatomy are ample and all that the student can desire.

Method of Teaching.

It is the purpose of the Faculty to make the teaching thorough and practical. Five Didactic Lectures will be delivered daily in the College Halls upon the different subjects of the Course. During the week, the student will hear four Lectures upon each branch of Medicine. Daily examinations will be held by each Professor at the beginning of the Lecture-hour, in order that the facts of the previous Lecture may be impressed upon the minds of students. The various Lectures will be illustrated by experiments, dissections, surgical operations, clinics, models, anatomical, botanical, and chemical specimens, and by such other means as may make the instruction practical and pointed. The cabinets of Pathology, Obstetrics, Surgery, Materia Medica, and Chemistry, are richly supplied with preparations and specimens, which will be used as occasion demands.

Hospital and Clinical Instruction.

The Medical Faculty have recently constructed and finished a large Hospital-building, having a frontage of one hundred and fifty-four feet, with other dimensions in proportion. Its wards are already filled. The building adjoins the Medical College, so that both are under the same roof, thus making the wards pleasantly accessible to students at all hours, in good and bad weather alike. In addition to the College Hospital, the hospital wards of the State Prison, numbering eleven hundred inmates, will supply numerous patients. It is thus seen that the material for Clinical Instruction will be unsurpassed by that of any similar institution in the United States.

Much time will be devoted to Lectures on Clinical Medicine, and no School can present superior advantages in the way of Surgical Clinics.
Three, four, and often six Clinics of this character are given every week, and numerous operations performed before the Class by the Professors of Surgery.*

Practical Anatomy.

The Anatomical Rooms will be under the direction of the Professor of Anatomy. The Demonstrator and his Associate will be present every evening to assist the student. Material is abundant. The rooms will be open from 7 to 10 o'clock each evening. Students will be taught the art of injecting, preparing, and preserving anatomical specimens, both wet and dry; also, the manner of making corroded specimens of the vessels, tubes, and ducts of the various organs. Later in the Session, Classes in Operative Surgery will be formed, and each student will receive practical instruction upon the dead body, in the application of the bandage, in the ligation of the different arteries, and in the performance of amputations, resections, etc.

Graduation.

I. To graduate, the candidate must have attained the age of twenty-one years, be of good moral character, and have been engaged in the study of Medicine for three years with a preceptor, inclusive of attendance upon Lectures.

II. He must have attended two full Courses of Lectures, the last of which must have been in this Institution. If the candidate has attended a full Course of Lectures in some regular Medical School, or can show that he has been in reputable practice for four years, he may, by attendance upon a full Course of Lectures in this Institution, present himself for graduation. It is required, also, that the Dissecting Ticket be taken.

III. The candidate is elected by ballot, and upon receiving three negative votes will be rejected, but will be entitled to another examination by appearing before a full Faculty, after all other applicants have been examined. No premature examination will be granted except by consent of the entire Faculty.

IV. Candidates will not be registered for examination until all fees are paid.

Fees.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Fee</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Matriculation and General Ticket</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dissecting Ticket</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduation Fee</td>
<td>$30.00</td>
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By referring to the above list of fees, it will be seen that the Matriculation Fee is included with the Professor's Ticket, both of which must be obtained at the same time, unless the student desires to take a partial Course of Lectures, in which case a separate Matriculation Ticket will be issued for five dollars. It will be observed that, considering Clinical teaching as an integral and essential part of the General Course of Instruction, no Hospital Fee is charged. Students, upon their arrival, must call at the Secretary's office, and, after registering their names, pay for their tickets.

Graduates of regular schools will be admitted to the Lectures upon the payment of the Matriculation Ticket.

Text-Books.


College Building, Hospital, and Museum.

The building occupied by the Medical School is a large and airy edifice. This, in connection with the Hospital, forms a handsome block of buildings, presenting two fronts, and of imposing appearance. The ample grounds around the block extend across from College to Market, parallel streets. The College building has a large Hall for lecturing and general purposes, a spacious Chemical Laboratory and Lecture Room, a well-arranged Amphitheatre, a very large and inviting Museum, together with Dissecting Rooms, Professors' and Apparatus Rooms, Janitor's Rooms, etc. The entire building is supplied with water and gas, and is heated with furnaces, and made comfortable during the limited cold weather of this climate.

The Museum is noted for its extent, and for the value and variety of its Anatomical, Pathological, Surgical, and Obstetical specimens, and for its Cabinet of Materia Medica. It has been recently rearranged, and rendered more complete by additions. The Chemical portion is well supplied with medicinal substances and preparations, and such other articles as may be required in the elucidation of the theory and practice of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

Location.

It would be difficult to find a city combining more advantages as a location for a Medical School than Nashville. Highly favored in climate, midway between the cold of the more Northern cities and the debilitating temperature of the extreme South; a great railroad centre, to which lines converge from all directions; the principal port of the Cumberland River; having an active population of nearly fifty thousand; surrounded by an exceedingly fertile and beautiful country, thickly peopled; the capital of the State; the location of the Blind and Lunatic Asylums; a place noted for its learned and scientific men—all make it the place for a School of Medicine.
Directions to Students.

It will be best for students, upon arriving in the city, to take a hack, and, with their baggage, go immediately to the Medical College, where they can obtain assistance in securing such boarding-houses as they may desire. Boarding can be obtained at from Four to Five Dollars per week.

For further information, address

JAMES M. SAFFORD, M.D., Sec. Med. Faculty.

Graduates of 1876.

J. J. Arrington, Kentucky.
Thomas Newton Bryant, Georgia.
James Drury Boyce, Mississippi.
Benjamin C. Bollis, Tennessee.
Ira Brown, Illinois.
George M. D. Cantrell, Tennessee.
Stephen F. Carter, Kentucky.
N. M. Chuck, Texas.
A. S. Newton Dobson, Tennessee.
John Sollman Edwards, Tennessee.
Albert Carlington Ford, Tennessee.
Robert French Ferguson, Tennessee.
William N. Fielder, Tennessee.
Madison G. Green, Tennessee.
L. W. Gabbett, Mississippi.
Samuel John House, Tennessee.
John Tate Haden, Alabama.
G. W. Telford Hannah, Georgia.
Robert A. Hicks, Tennessee.
William James, Alabama.
Isaac Monroe Jones, Tennessee.
Amel B. Jenkins, Texas.
Sidney Collins Lankford, Tennessee.
Carroll Monroe Lovell, Tennessee.
Samuel A. McDonald, Tennessee.
Ambrose Morrison, Tennessee.
Henry Martin McLaury, Tennessee.
Thomas William Menees, Tennessee.
William Albert McCallie, Tennessee.
C. W. McKay, Kentucky.
William R. Peake, Mississippi.
Charles Stout Petts, Alabama.
Thomas Erustus Reid, Tennessee.
Samuel Ramsey Rodgers, Tennessee.
William Augustus Scruggs, Mississippi.
Leachus Humpl Stroud, Tennessee.
William Henry Slack, Tennessee.
R. E. Sherry, Kentucky.
William Samuel Scott, Tennessee.
George Andrew Tate, Tennessee.
James G. Thornton, Tennessee.
William Carroll Whitwell, Tennessee.
John M. White, Alabama.

Prizes Awarded.

The following students received prizes for proficiency:

In Materia Medica (Prof. Atchison)—S. R. Rodgers.
In Gynecology (Prof. Nichols)—W. O. Whitwell.
In Obstetrics (Prof. Menees)—First prize, A. S. N. Dobson; second prize, R. W. Siegener.
In Surgery (Prof. Briggs)—First prize, S. A. McDonald; second prize, W. H. Slack.
In Physiology (Prof. Lingdale)—A. Morrison.
In Anatomy (Prof. Summers)—First prize, T. W. Menees; second prize, W. N. Fielder.

Prizes for the next Session will be announced at the opening of the School.
By Dr. W. H. Raffner, Richmond, Va.: Virginia School Reports from 1871 to 1875.


By Mrs. Sarah Cracraft, Greenup county, Ky.: Life of Dr. Thos. Coke.

By Chancellor Garland, Vanderbilt University: Catalogue of the Library of the University of Alabama before its destruction; A Collection of Native and Foreign Wood, botanically classified—for sale at the University.

By Dr. J. M. Saufde, Vanderbilt University: Vols. I. and II. of Prof. Agassiz’s Contributions to the Natural History of the United States.


By Hon. A. P. Boone, M. C.: Medical and Surgical History of the War, 2 vols. royal 4to.

By Bishop H. N. McTyeire: The Iconographic Encyclopedia, 4 vols. text, 2 of plates; and other miscellaneous volumes, amounting to 25 vols. in all.


By the Educational Bureau, Washington, D. C.: Educational Reports.

By Hon. R. M. Key, U. S. Senate: Complete Map of United States and Territories, from Government surveys.


By Alexander J. Porter, Nashville: Dr. Isaac Watts’s Complete Works, 6 vols., 8vo.

By Rev. T. A. S. Adams, Kosciusko, Miss.: Equestrian; or, Shadow of Death.

Mr. Wm. H. Vanderbilt, of New York, has given $1,000. This donation to the Library was appropriated to a certain class of books, which have been ordered.

Miss Sallie Thomas, of Nashville, has placed in the Library and Reading-room a richly-framed crayon drawing executed by her own hand—an excellent likeness of the Founder of the University.

SATURDAY, May 27, 1876, by a law of the University, was observed with appropriate festivity. At sunrise the University bell sounded out its joyous tones. The Post Band discoursed lively music during the day, till ten at night. Escorted by the Band, at 10 a.m., the Board of Trust, the Faculties, and the Students, entered the Chapel, which was decorated with exquisite taste. The Band performed “Nearer my God, to thee”—prayer was offered by Dr. Hargrove—and the University Choir sang, “When all thy mercies, O my God, etc.” Bishop McTyeire was then introduced to the audience, and spoke as follows:

BISHOP McTYEIRE’S ADDRESS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: We welcome you to this festive occasion, celebrating the birthday of the founder of the University. To-day Mr. Vanderbilt is eighty-two years old.

We do well to mark the 27th of May in our Calendar. If good works are rewarded in heaven, why should they not be honored on earth? The world might be richer in benefactors if it were more grateful to its benefactors. We put the name of ours on the institution founded by him; we print it in its diploma; his profile is to be engraved upon all its medals. While the University stands, let the 27th of May be ushered in by the ringing of the tower bell; let it be gladdened with music and adorned with flowers, as it is this day.

At one time it was proposed to bring forward Commencement Day, so as to make it coincide with Founder’s Day; but conferring degrees and other exercises peculiar to the former would, after awhile, overcast the latter and destroy its memorial significance. It was concluded, therefore, to let it stand alone, with its own celebration. Founder’s Day will become an era—a reckoning point—a termus ad quem and a termus ad quem. By Founder’s Day, hereafter, the landscape-gardener will have finished mowing the lawns, the Faculty will have the Annual Announcement out, and the Board of Trust will be up with certain business, in all of which they are all beheld, and now a tribe. From Founder’s Day the students will see posted on the bulletin the order for final examinations; then those who contend for honors and distinctions will enter upon the last stretch of the noble contest. New flowers for decoration are blooming, and the sod is green—fit time for natal festivity—a month before Commencement Day.

Personally, you have heard with sorrow of Mr. Vanderbilt’s sickness. By the latest news, this morning received, you will be pleased to hear that he is more com-
fotable and suffering less pain. Far distant be the day when the massive frame of
that portrait is hung with any thing else than the emblems of life and gladness.
(Here the eyes of the audience rested upon the Commodore's portrait, which had
been tastefully garlanded with evergreens and flowers by the children of the fam-
ilies resident on the University grounds.)

On last Monday the one hundred and twenty-sixth birthday of Stephen Girard
was celebrated at Girard College, Philadelphia, with orations and other ceremonies.
Our benefactor yet lives, and at this hour, a thousand miles away, is receiving the
greetings of family and friends. Let us send greetings. The following message has
been prepared and placed in my hands for your concurrence; to you, professors,
students, and citizens, I submit it:

To Commodore Vanderbilt, New York:
The Vanderbilt University joyfully celebrates Founder's Day.
The Trustees, Faculties, and Students, with the assembly present, send their greetings
to Mr. Vanderbilt, and their wishes for his health and prosperity.

May his days be prolonged so that he may receive many thankful birthday congratulations
from those who enjoy his wise and large liberality! The blessing of the Lord be upon him
now and forever!

The whole audience rose to their feet and cheered heartily at the request
that the message be sent by telegraph. It was at once dispatched to the
office.

After music by the Band, Chancellor Garland delivered an address:

CHANCELLOR GARLAND'S ADDRESS.

An appreciation of noble or generous deeds, and a perpetuation of the memory of
those by whom they are performed, is an instinct of our humanity. By the donation of seven hundred thousand dollars for the establishment of this University,
Mr. Vanderbilt has brought the whole country, and especially the Methodist Epis-
copal Church, South, under a debt of gratitude, which it is proper to acknowledge
in every becoming manner.

The Board of Trust, on the receipt of this munificent gift, obtained an amend-
ment of the Charter of the Institution, whereby its title was changed from that of the
"Central University" to that of the "Vanderbilt University." As Mr. Vander-
bilt had furnished every dollar expended upon the grounds and buildings, and the
permanent fund of the Institution—with the exception of about twenty-five thousand
dollars subscribed toward the procurement of the site, principally by citizens of
Nashville—it was perfectly proper that his name should be given to the Institution.
By this act it was the purpose of the Board to hand down to the latest generation the
recollection of the donor and of his generous gift.

Should they ever have the ability, the Board of Trust will no doubt erect in the
transept of the main corridor a marble statue to Mr. Vanderbilt, that with his
name they may hand down, for the admiration of succeeding generations, his fine
features and manly form as they were in the prime of his manhood.

But the significance of names is often lost; and marble, by disintegration or by
accident, may be reduced to dust. How many of those whom I address to-day can
tell me the origin and meaning of the names Harvard and Yale? And yet these
institutions are not two hundred years old. And the noblest statues of Washington
ever sculptured by art has been lost by fire. It was therefore an act very becoming
in the Board of Trust to make the twenty-seventh day of May a gala day, to be

observed annually by the officers and students of this University, commemorative
of the birth of Mr. Vanderbilt, which occurred on that day in the year 1794. The
regular business of the University is to be arrested on this day. Some fit memorial
services is to be appointed, and, in addition thereto, the Founder's Medal is to be
contested. This can never occur in any future age, however remote, without awak-
ening the inquiry, "What does all this mean?" And thus, in the ceremonies of
this day, is founded a memorial of Mr. Vanderbilt more enduring than marble or
brass.

It is neither usual nor in good taste to deliver a eulogy upon a man while he is
yet alive, and I hope it will be many years before a eulogy upon Mr. Vanderbilt
will appropriately become the only theme of an address upon the observance of
this day; but inasmuch as Mr. Vanderbilt, in the section of country whence we
derive our principal patronage, is only known as a gentleman of colossal wealth, I
may be permitted, on this the first commemoration of his birthday, to recite, brefly,
some of the most interesting incidents of his life, by way of developing the most
remarkable traits of his character, and of introducing him more fully to the
acquaintance of those whom he has brought under such a weight of obligation. For
the main facts I am indebted to No. CCXXII. of Hunt's Commercial Review,
published in January, 1865, and which seems to have been the source whence was
derived the sketch that appeared in the May number of Frank Leslie's Magazine,
up to the time of the publication of the Review.

The ancestors of Mr. Vanderbilt emigrated from Holland to America at an
erly period in the history of New York. His father, Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt,
settled comfortably and pleasantly upon a small farm in Staten Island, which
he cultivated for furnishing supplies to the market of New York, transporting his
products thither in a small sail-boat of his own. His son Cornelius, who was born
the 27th of May, 1794, was, up to his fifteenth year, when not at school, an
assistant in carrying on the business of the farm. His parents were disposed to give to
him the advantages of a liberal education, but he showed little disposition to avail
himself of these. He was not fond of books. In this respect I do not hold Mr.
Vanderbilt's example up before the young as worthy of imitation. He would not
himself approve of this. He has decidedly regretted his early indifference to let-
ters, and by his endowment of an institution of high learning you have his verdict,
after a long and eventful life, in favor of an early and thorough culture of the
mind. Mr. Vanderbilt would have been distinguished in any sphere of activity
to which his attention might have been turned. The direction of his mind to
industrial pursuits may have been the consequence of his early distaste of books.
One great advantage of a liberal education is that it multiplies the spheres of busi-
ness; indeed, its main object is to prepare the mind to sink its roots deep into any
soil whatsoever that may be selected for its growth.

But the youthful Vanderbilt was as little enamored of the quiet and monotonous
operations of the farm as he was of his books. The most congenial part of his
employment was the assistance rendered to his father in the management of the
boat. Here he acquired his love of the water, and an early desire even to go to
sea. At the age of fifteen he showed his disposition to be independent of others, and
to strike out into bold adventure upon his own account.

Having the sagacity to foresee that the carrying trade between the city of New
York and Staten Island would soon become immensely enlarged in consequence of
the rapidly-increasing population of the island, his youthful scheme was to put
into this trade a boat owned and managed entirely by himself. Unable to divert
him from what to them seemed so foolish an undertaking, in a mere boy, and fear-
In this carrying business Mr. Vanderbilt continued seven years, during the last four of which he had cleared and laid up nine thousand dollars.

About the close of this period his attention was drawn to steam navigation. The successful trip of the 'Clermont,' a few years before, had removed all doubt as to the practical application of steam to the propulsion of boats. He at once foresaw the great revolution to be effected in navigation by this motor of unlimited power and comparative cheapness. He at once determined to prepare himself for larger conquests in this new field of enterprise. But he knew nothing of the properties of steam—nothing of the laws that controlled its action. He was too prudent to embark in any matter which he did not understand; and that he might acquire a practical knowledge of the subject, he once in his life laid aside his spirit of independence, and accepted the command of a small steam-boat running from New York to New Brunswick, belonging to the line established by Mr. Gannet, of New Jersey, at the insignificant salary of one thousand dollars, thereby showing a just appreciation of that principle which holds good in the acquisition of all knowledge, that humility precedes exaltation. In this instance Mr. Vanderbilt stooped to conquer. As an employé, he was a model of fidelity to trust. He exhibited his rare capacity for business by improving the condition of the line, and making it largely remunerative to its owners, which it had never been before. Under his management it netted, before he left it, nearly forty thousand dollars a year.

He had now been in the employment of Mr. Gannet for twelve years. He had accomplished his purpose, having made himself thoroughly familiar with both the construction of boats and the management of steam. It was now time to recommence business for himself. He accordingly gave notice to Mr. Gannet of his intention to withdraw from his service. "You must not," he replied; "I cannot carry on this line a day without you." He then offered to "increase his salary to five thousand dollars, or more, if money was his object." The offer was refused. Finally, Mr. Gannet offered him the whole Philadelphia route, saying: "There, Mr. Vanderbilt, take all this property as your own, and pay me for it as you make the money." But no. Mr. Vanderbilt, while appreciating the kindness of the offer, would not bring himself under the obligation it involved.

He immediately entered upon that career of brilliant success in steam navigation which accrued to him the sobriquet of "The Steamboat King," and made him one of the wealthiest men. His lines were stocked with faster boats, having better accommodations, than those of his rivals, and they transported at lower rates. In this way he concentrated patronage upon his lines. No man ever applied more judiciously the principle of reducing the fare as long as the increased number of passengers yielded a larger return.

From the navigation of our coast and inland waters he launched out upon the ocean, and his steam-ships were to be seen in every part of the world.

On the discovery of the gold mines of California, the great rush of passengers thither led to the construction of the Panama Railroad, and the establishment in connection with it of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The price charged for passage by this route was six hundred dollars from New York to San Francisco. Mr. Vanderbilt resolved to open an opposition line, by way of Lake Nicaragua, which, after overcoming difficulties that would have appalled any other man, he successfully accomplished in 1854. Under his management this became the most popular route, and the price of passage was reduced from six hundred dollars to three hundred dollars.

Before passing by the Commodore's career upon the water, it is proper to mention an instance of ardent patriotism and magnificent liberality. In the spring of
1862, when the United States Government was greatly strained for ships to carry on its military operations, Mr. Vanderbilt made to it a free gift of the largest, and staunchest, and fastest-sailing steam-ship which he owned. The Congress of the United States acknowledged the gift by resolutions of thanks, approved January 29, 1864:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress be presented to Cornelius Vanderbilt, for his unique manifestation of a fervid and large-hearted patriotism.

Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause a gold medal to be struck, which shall fully embody an attestation of the nation's gratitude for this gift; which medal shall be forwarded to Commodore Vanderbilt—a copy of it being made and deposited for preservation in the Library of Congress.

During his career in water transportation, Mr. Vanderbilt built and owned exclusively upward of one hundred steam-boats and steam-ships. They were made in shops of his own, and according to plans furnished by himself. He never had the misfortune to lose one of them, while in his service, which is a proof of his unerring estimate of character in making the selection of his officers and agents. His commanders, one and all, were faithful and skillful, and prised above every thing else the confidence and approbation of their chief. There is no better test of the character of an employer than the estimation in which he is held by his employés. Mr. Vanderbilt paid his men well and promptly, inspired them with confidence in his justice, infused into them a large measure of his own spirit, and attached them warmly to both his person and his business.

As an instance of this, when Captain Lécluse, of the "Ariel," on one of his passages from Havre, in a fearful storm that threatened to engulf the vessel and all on board, received a fatal injury, from which he died in a few moments, his last words were a message to Commodore Vanderbilt: "Tell the Commodore I died at the post of duty." The man who can inspire another with so noble a sense of trust and responsibility must possess great warmth of heart as well as strength of mind.

I am not informed as to the precise time at which Mr. Vanderbilt transferred his resources and his energies from steam navigation to railroad transportation. The same qualities, however, which gave him success in the former have given him success in the latter. He seems to have bought up a controlling quantity of the stock of roads favorably situated for business, but which from mismanagement had proved to be unprofitable, and had been reduced to a state of insolvency. The first of his purchases was the Harlem road, the stock of which was worth no more than three cents in the dollar when it passed under the control of Mr. Vanderbilt. The Tribune of this week quotes its market value at $1.35. The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad is perhaps the best organized and managed road in the world. It requires four tracks to carry on its business; and it makes regular dividends of eight per cent. upon a capital of ninety million of dollars.

From this very hasty sketch of Mr. Vanderbilt's business life we perceive how it is that he stands out one of the most remarkable men of the present age. In largeness of business conception, in vastness of undertaking, in sagacious foresight, in comprehensive perception of all the means for the accomplishment of a purpose, in correctness of judgment in combining and applying these, in the caution that proceeds action, in the energy and skill displayed in action, and in the successful accomplishment of all his plans, there is not at this day in the world a superior to Mr. Vanderbilt, and perhaps not an equal.

It has been said frequently that circumstances make the man. This is no doubt true of mediocres, but not of men of high and commanding abilities; these will control circumstances, and bend them to their purpose. To this class belongs Mr. Vanderbilt.

This brings us to the last remarkable period of Mr. Vanderbilt's history, when at the age of eighty he takes under his fostering care the interests of higher education. The way in which he became interested in this enterprise was on this wise:

Four years ago, six Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, covering the territory in part of Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas, became painfully sensible of their want of means for higher education. There had been abortive efforts to maintain one or two colleges at different points within the limits of one or more of these Conferences, but at the time of which I speak there was not within their bounds and under their patronage an institution for the education of youth above the grade of an academy or a high school. What the opinion of the Church demanded was not a mere college, but a university in the true sense of that word—an institution in which every subject of valuable research might be prosecuted to an extent to meet the largest demands of our youth—in which, besides the literary and scientific studies that make up the curriculum of most institutions, every useful calling and profession should have a school: such as theology, law, medicine, engineering, mining, mechanism, commerce, agriculture, and the fine arts, each organized on the most liberal and approved scale—an institution in which there should be in due time be accumulated libraries and cabinets of a magnitude and richness to meet the necessities of scholars and men of independent research in pushing outward the boundaries of human knowledge. After the death of one of the most of these features in the public press, it was finally resolved by the Conferences referred to to hold a convention for the purpose of deliberating upon the possibility of establishing such an institution under the patronage of the Church. (I emphasize under the patronage of the Church, because I conceive the maintenance of an intimate and proper relation between Learning and Religion one of the great duties of the present day.) The convention assembled in the city of Memphis in January, 1872, composed of delegates, chosen by said Conferences, who were for the most part men of learning and experience. It was the prevailing sentiment of the body to attempt nothing unless something great could be accomplished. The convention did not want an institution at all if inferior in organization and appointments to the best in the country. They were not insensible of the fact that such an institution, aside from its departments of Law and Medicine, which are usually self-sustaining, could not be maintained in vigorous operation without a fund of one million dollars. Notwithstanding the condition of the country, arising from its exhaustion by a four years' disastrous war, it was resolved to make the effort to raise the funds required; and, to remove the reluctance of persons to contribute to an object which is likely to fail, they adopted a resolution that they would proceed to put any department into operation only five hundred thousand dollars had been secured. Agents were appointed, who entered diligently and faithfully upon the work; but the result showed that the object could not be accomplished. The enterprise met the approbation of the public, but the people were too poor to sustain it.

This was the condition of things in February, 1872, at which time Bishop McTernan spent, by invitation, a few weeks with the family of Mr. Vanderbilt, in New York. Mr. Vanderbilt and the Bishop had married cousins in the city of Mobile, who were very intimate with each other in their girlhood; and thus was brought about an intimate relation between these two gentlemen. The Bishop had from the first deeply interested himself in the founding of the proposed institution; but this visit had no reference thereto. He never did at any time solicit aid from
Mr. Vanderbilt. It was very natural that, in general conversations upon the condition of the South, and the incidents therein transpiring, this enterprise, so important to the Church, and so dear to the Bishop's heart, should be mentioned. Finally, just before the Bishop's departure, Mr. Vanderbilt placed in his hands the paper proposing, upon certain conditions, to give the sum of five hundred thousand dollars to the institution. So that, without the least solicitation, this magnificent gift was a free-will offering of the donor to the great enterprise of the Southern Methodist Church, and through the Church to the world.

Mr. Vanderbilt's peculiar manner of doing business was somewhat exhibited by the conditions of the gift. He had confidence in the Church, but did not know personally her agents. But Bishop McTyeere did know; in his judgment, and conscience, he had unbounded confidence: Bishop McTyeere must, therefore, be perpetual President of the Board of Trustees—must be invested with a veto power over its action, and through his hands must pass every dollar of the donation; and if the Bishop were not now present, I should speak of the energy, fidelity, prudence, and success with which he has discharged the trust committed to him.

The Board accepted the donation on the terms offered, and expressed by appropriate resolutions their warmest thanks to the donor.

As soon as the Trustees heard, by report of the gift, they agitated among themselves the question as to the manner in which it should be used. The prevailing sentiment was to invest permanently, and to maintain intact the whole five hundred thousand dollars, and to use the interest only in the erection of buildings and the procurement of libraries and cabinets; so that, after having made all necessary preparation for beginning the exercises of the Institution, there might be, as a sustaining fund, the original sum of five hundred thousand dollars. But such a policy would have postponed the opening of the University for a dozen years. Mr. Vanderbilt did not approve so dilatory a method of procedure, but desired that the buildings should be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible, and the Institution opened to the youth of the country without delay. When the matter was officially made known, the Board cheerfully accepted his plan, and the buildings were commenced forthwith. To carry out his vigorous policy, Mr. Vanderbilt promptly furnished the money as it was required; and during the progress of the work, perceiving that the grounds, and buildings, and apparatus would cost more than originally contemplated, he generously increased his donation by an additional two hundred thousand dollars; so that, after all the expenditures in preparation have been made, there still remain three hundred thousand dollars, yielding seven per cent. per annum, as an endowment for sustaining the operations of the Institution. The result is before you. These extensive and beautiful grounds—these substantial and commodious buildings, with their well-stored halls of science, their cabinets of minerals, their museum of Paleontology, a well-selected library of six thousand volumes—a Theological Department, with three Professors and fifty-two pupils—a Literary and Scientific Department, with nine Professors and one hundred and twenty-five pupils—a Department of Law, with three Professors and twenty-five pupils—a Department of Medicine, with ten Professors and one hundred and fifteen pupils, and one year's successful prosecution of study in each of these Departments.

What a result is this, realized since the laying of the corner-stone of the University, on the 28th day of April, 1874! It is more like magic than ordinary work. In no part of the world has the like ever been seen. Two years ago the ground under and around us was a cultivated field, and now it is the well-improved site of a University, destined, we hope, to concentrate upon itself, by virtue of its superior advantages, the patronage of the whole Mississippi Valley. We hope the time may not be far distant when the young men of the South-western States shall have no need to seek at Yale or Cambridge, or in England or Germany, advantages superior to those they may enjoy here.

I am sure we all feel thankful to God for sparing the life of Mr. Vanderbilt, that he might see this gratifying result of his noble generosity. May he long live as our fostering friend! and when he shall be taken from us, may it be with the pleasing consciousness of leaving to the Church and to the world an institution which shall not only carry his name and fame down to all succeeding generations, but shall be a fountain from which shall ever issue streams of sound learning and true piety, to make glad the habitations of men!

Another air was given by the Band, after which Professor Granbery read the following Ode, written by Professor Lurcomb for the occasion:

**ODE FOR FOUNDER'S DAY.**

**PART FIRST.**

"Thou crownest the year with thy goodness; and thy paths drop fatness." Ps. liv. 11.

_1._

God of the gifts the seasons bring,
Thine, autumn's fruits—thine, buds of spring;
Midst bloom and balm of lingering May,
 Ere June lead summer on her way;
For them—for us—we give thee praise,
For them—for us—glad anthems raise;
One in thy worship, thee we sing,
In sweet hosannas of the spring.

_II._

For other gifts, be thy hand,
More fertile far than tropic land;
Whose dew more fresh than Hermon's falls,
When night the tiller homeward calls;
Whose streams with nurture's plenty flow,
'Neath trees with fruits of burnished glow;
And overhang with Israel's vine,
The purple clusters fondly twine.

_III._

Thine, Lord, the seed, and thine the soil,
Whose "hundred-fold" doth cheer our toil;
Grant us the "hundred-fold," we pray,
This happy morn of "Founder's Day!"
Nor suffer fig-tree's flaunting leaves,
Nor tares concealing honest sheaves,
Nor withered growth of stony ground,
Among our harvests to be found.
Back to their fountains flow the streams,
Back to the skies return their beams;
So let thy goodness crown the year,
That it before thee may appear,
Rich with the sheaves of radiant hours;
Fragrant with incense of the flowers;
Thus may its circling course complete,
And lay its glories at thy feet.

PART SECOND.

"Peace be within thy walls, and prosperity within thy palaces. For my brethren and companions sake, I will now say, Peace be within thee." Ps. xcvii, 5.

I.
Bless, God of Peace, these walls that stand
A witness to thy mighty hand;
And here, beneath this hallowed dome,
May peace o'er find its chosen home;
Here, too, prosperity be found,
And grace of gladness still abound,
As heart to heart thy goodness tells,
And age to age thy glory swells.

II.
Remember him whose bounteous thought
From thee to us these blessings brought;
To fuller strength his days restore,
Whose psalm of life chants now "fourscore;"
"Thy work appear," as years glide by,
Its "glory" shine on undimmed eye;
"Establish thou the work," we pray,
Seal him and it as shine this day.

III.
Token of love, when war was o'er,
The bonds of union to restore:
Like rainbow arching wide and high,
To cheer and brighten earth and sky;
O let this gift a blessing be
To giver—to us all—in thee;
Almighty arm! be thou his stay,
And crown with joy his natal day.

IV.
Sweet even-tide! thy softest light
Shed o'er him as steals on the night;
And as his bark shall near the sea—
The silent sea—alone with thee.

FOUNDEE'S DAY.

Sweet even-tide, thy parting ray
Point heavenward—pledge of brighter day,
Whose fitter morn renews the light
In fadeless glow beyond the night!

The exercises closed with the doxology, and benediction by the Rev. Dr. Hargrove.

THE ORATORICAL CONTEST.

At night the University building was brilliantly illuminated, lights shining from every window. The houses of the Professors were also illuminated. A very large audience was present to witness the contest for the University Medal. The Band played several airs in front of the main entrance, while numerous companies promenaded the grounds.

The exercises in the Chapel were opened by music from the Band, followed by an oration by R. F. Chew, of the Philosophical Society, on "Ideals." After another air by the Band, came an oration by R. J. Craig, of the Dialectic Society, on "Centennial Thoughts." The Band played another piece, and C. A. Richardson, of the Dialectic Society, delivered an oration, the subject of which was "Pulmo non sine pulvere." The judges, consisting of Judge Baxter, the Rev. Dr. Cunningham, and the Rev. Dr. Kellet, then retired to make their decision. Dr. Lipscomb was selected to make known their award, and to present the medal. He congratulated the contestants for the medal on the creditable manner in which they had acquitted themselves, and awarded the medal to R. J. Craig. The doxology was then sung by the large assembly, led by Mrs. Bland, on the piano, and the benediction was pronounced by Bishop McElrery.