CATALOGUE

OF

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

1888-'89.
CATALOGUE

OF THE

OFFICERS AND STUDENTS

OF

DAVIDSON COLLEGE,

FOR THE

Fifty-second Collegiate Year,

ending

JUNE 20, 1889.

POST-OFFICE:
Davidson College, Mecklenburg County,
North Carolina.
CALENDAR FOR 1888-'89.

1888.

CHRISTMAS RECESS.

1889.
Final Examinations of Senior Class begin .......... .......... May 20.
Sermon before the Y. M. C. A. .... .......... 8 P. M., June 16.
Reunion of Literary Societies .......... .......... 8 P. M., June 18.
Address before the Literary Societies .......... .......... 11 A. M., June 19.

VACATION.
The next Academic Year begins .......... .......... Thursday, Sept. 12.
TRUSTEES.

Col. John L. Brown ............ President.
J. Rumple, D. D....... Secretary.
S. H. Wiley, Esq ............ Treasurer.

NORTH CAROLINA.

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<tr>
<td>J. Rumple, D. D.</td>
<td>Salisbury</td>
<td>1892</td>
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<td>Rev. William H. Davis</td>
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<td>Rev. G. D. Parks</td>
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<td>Col. Thomas M. Holt</td>
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<td>J. A. McAlister, Esq</td>
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### South Carolina

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### Executive Committee

Col. John L. Brown, Chairman.

- J. Rumble, D. D., Clerk.
- Col. Alex. R. Banks.
- S. H. Wiley, Esq., Treas.
- Rev. J. S. White.
- Geo. E. Wilson, Esq., Atty.
- Rev. J. M. Rose.
FACULTY.

Rev. J. B. Shearer, D. D., President,
Professor of Biblical Instruction and Moral Philosophy.

William J. Martin, LL. D.,
Chambers Professor of Chemistry.

William D. Vinson, M. A.,
Professor of Mathematics.

William S. Graves, M. A.,
Professor of the Latin and French Languages.

William S. Currell, Ph. D.,
Professor of English.

Henry Louis Smith, A. M.,
Professor of Natural Philosophy.

C. R. Harding, Ph. D.,
Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

Robert R. Stevenson,
Tutor in Mathematics.

Prof. Martin, Bursar.
Prof. Smith, Clerk.
Prof. Vinson, Book Agent.
Prof. Smith, Superintendent of Grounds and Buildings.
Prof. Vinson, Treasurer of Societas Fratrum.
Prof. Currell, Librarian.
R. E. C. Lawson, Assistant Librarian.
STUDENTS.

SENIOR CLASS.

FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

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FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS.

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# JUNIOR CLASS.

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FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

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<tr>
<td>James Duncan Baker</td>
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## FRESHMAN CLASS.

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## FRESHMAN IN PART.

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ECLECTIC STUDENTS.

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<td>William Calvin</td>
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<td>N. C.</td>
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<td>Charles Edgar Walker</td>
<td>Huntersville</td>
<td>N. C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Robert Walker</td>
<td>Wytheville</td>
<td>Va.</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Young</td>
<td>Statesville</td>
<td>N. C.</td>
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NON-RESIDENT STUDENTS.

The following graduate students (non-resident), under the supervision of the Faculty, are pursuing courses of study in the Post-Graduate Department:

J. E. Watts, A. B. ...... Jackson, Ga. ..... English History.
DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

SUMMARY.

Seniors ......................................................... 14
Juniors ......................................................... 23
Sophomores ..................................................... 18
Freshmen ....................................................... 29
Eclectics ....................................................... 12

Non-resident students ........................................ 8

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REPRESENTATION.

'North Carolina .................................................. 69
South Carolina .................................................... 20
Georgia ............................................................ 2
Florida ............................................................. 2
Texas ............................................................... 1
Virginia ............................................................. 1
Switzerland ......................................................... 1

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MEDALISTS FOR 1887-'88.

Eumenean Society.
S. R. McKee, Debater's Medal.
J. A. McArthur, Essayist's Medal.
S. H. Edmunds, Declaimer's Medal.

Philanthropic Society.
W. J. Martin, Jr., Debater's Medal.
H. A. Banks, Essayist's Medal.
R. H. Holland, Declaimer's Medal.

ORATOR'S MEDAL.
Given by both Societies.
J. K. Smith.
ROLL OF HONOR.
(FOR THE YEAR 1887-'88).

Senior Class.

Robert Gordon Sparrow, Davidson College, N. C.
William Hodge Baker, Jacksonville, Fla.
Willie Preston Nesbitt, Piedmont, S. C.
Solomon Reid McKee, Matthews, N. C.

Junior Class.

Thomas Edward Winecoff, Concord, N. C.
Robert Rockwell Stevenson, Statesville, N. C.

DISTINCTIONS IN THE GRADUATING CLASS
OF 1887-'88.

First Distinction—Valedictory.
Robert G. Sparrow, Davidson College, N. C.

Second Distinction—Salutatory.
William H. Baker, Jacksonville, Fla.

Third Distinction—Philosophical Oration.
S. R. McKee, Matthews, N. C.
DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

DEGREES CONFERRED JUNE, 1888.

BACHELOR OF ARTS—A. B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Post-Office</th>
<th>State</th>
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<tr>
<td>Edgar Floyd Alexander</td>
<td>Pioneer Mills</td>
<td>N. C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Baxter Alexander</td>
<td>Charlotte</td>
<td>N. C.</td>
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<td>William Hoge Baker</td>
<td>Jacksonville</td>
<td>Fla.</td>
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<td>Howard Alexander Banks</td>
<td>Asheville</td>
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<td>John Abner Harris</td>
<td>Statesville</td>
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<td>John Wainwright Herron</td>
<td>Lodo</td>
<td>N. C.</td>
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<td>Archibald Hugh McArn</td>
<td>Laurinburg</td>
<td>N. C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Daniel Massillon McIver</td>
<td>Winder</td>
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<td>Solomon Reid McKee</td>
<td>Matthews</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dougald Neill McLauchlin</td>
<td>Winder</td>
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<td>Miles Costin Martin</td>
<td>Davidson College</td>
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<td>William Joseph Martin</td>
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<td>Willie Preston Nesbitt</td>
<td>Piedmont</td>
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<td>Robert Marcus Oates</td>
<td>Charlotte</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robert Gordon Sparrow</td>
<td>Davidson College</td>
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<tr>
<td>Henry Mortimer Stuckey</td>
<td>Mannville</td>
<td>S. C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charles Graves Vardell</td>
<td>Summerville</td>
<td>S. C.</td>
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BACHELOR OF SCIENCE—B. S.

Henry Losson Smith               | Conyers         | Ga.    |

MASTER OF ARTS—A. M.

William Rogers Moore, A. B      | New Bern        | Tenn.  |
Prof. H. L. Smith, A. B          | Davidson College| N. C.  |
C. A. Smith, A. B                | Selma           | N. C.  |
Prof. George T. Winston          | Chapel Hill     | N. C.  |

DOCTOR OF DIVINITY—D. D.

Rev. James M. Rawlings           | University of Virginia| Va. |
Rev. Samuel M. Smith             | Washington      | N. C.  |
ORGANIZATION.

ADMISSION.

Age.—The earliest age at which, in general, it will be advantageous to enter College is at the completion of the fifteenth year. The Faculty is authorized to matriculate a student at an earlier age, provided sufficient reasons exist.

Testimonials.—Every applicant for matriculation must submit to the President satisfactory testimonials of good moral character, and, if from an Academy or College, a certificate of dismissal in good standing.

Examinations for Admission.—The examinations for admission are both oral and in writing. They are held on Tuesday before Commencement Day, and also on Wednesday before the opening of the session. All applicants are requested to present themselves on these days.

Students may be admitted, at any time during the year, to any class for which they are prepared. But it is desirable that they enter at the opening of the term, and, if possible, at the beginning of the Academic Year.

Advanced Standing.—Candidates for the higher classes will be examined in all the studies previously gone over by the class which they propose to enter.

Classification.—Every student shall report each year to the President, who shall have charge of his classification and give judicious counsel and advice in the choice of courses and elective studies.
COURSES OF STUDY.

I.—THE CLASSICAL COURSE,—embracing the studies of the ordinary curriculum and elective studies. It occupies four years, and those who satisfactorily complete it receive the degree of A. B.

II.—THE SCIENTIFIC COURSE,—designed for such as wish to pursue English and Scientific studies mainly. It occupies four years, and leads to the degree of B. S.

III.—ECLECTIC COURSE.—Students who do not wish to complete either of the regular courses are permitted to select such branches of study as they may be qualified for, and to recite with the College classes, the number of their studies being subject to the direction of the Faculty. Certificates of branches studied and of attainments made will be given, if desired, to such as have satisfactorily pursued special studies.

IV.—MASTER'S COURSE.—The degree of A. M. may be taken by a year's study in addition to the full A. B. or B. S. Course, to be elected out of the remaining studies of the College. This is open to the graduates of all regular Colleges. No tuition fee. This is a course for resident students.

V.—NON-RESIDENT COURSE.—The degree of A. M. is also conferred on those who have pursued a prescribed course of study and stood an approved examination. It is open to the graduates of all regular Colleges. No tuition fee. This is for non-resident students and includes a full year's work in some given line of study.
SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION.

To the Freshman Class:

Mathematics.—Arithmetic; Algebra—through Radicals to Equations of the Second Degree.

Latin.—Gildersleeve's Latin Primer and Latin Reader; Gildersleeve's Latin Grammar; Cicero's Orations against Catiline.

Greek.—Goodwin's Grammar; Goodwin's Reader (the part comprising the first and second books of the Anabasis); White's First Lessons in Greek.

English.—Grammar.

To the Scientific Course:

In Mathematics and English, the same as for the Freshman Class.

Within reasonable limits, equivalents will be accepted for any of the above requirements.

It sometimes happens that applicants for admission are found unprepared for the Freshman Class in one or more studies. For the benefit of such there is one elementary class in Latin, one in Greek and one in Mathematics.

Required and Elective Studies.—All the studies of the Freshman and Sophomore Classes are obligatory except as provided for in B. S. and Eclectic Courses.

In the Junior and Senior Classes all the studies are elective. The studies of these classes are given in the scheme of studies. The members of these classes are required to select five of the subjects there named.

The election is made at the beginning of the academic year, and ordinarily no change of studies is allowed after the work of the class has begun.
SCHEME OF STUDIES FOR THE DEGREE OF A. B.

FRESHMAN CLASS.
1. **Latin:**—Select Orations of Cicero, and de Senectute (Allen & Greenough); Gildersleeve's Latin Grammar, and Exercise-Book; Primer of Roman History (Creighton).
2. **Greek:**—Lysias (Whiton); Plato's Apology and Crito (Dyer); Goodwin's Greek Grammar (second edition); White's First Lessons (Syntax); Greek Composition.
3. **Mathematics:**—Newcomb's College Algebra; Olney's University Algebra; Halsted's Geometry.
4. **Physics:**—Gage's Elements of Physics.
5. **Biblical Instruction:**—A Reference Bible; Bible Course Syllabus (Shearer); a Bible Dictionary; Coleman's Historical Text-Book and Atlas of Biblical Geography.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.
1. **Latin:**—Livy (Chase and Stuart); Vergil's Bucolics and six books of Eneid (Greenough); Gildersleeve's Grammar, and Exercise-Book; Latin Composition; Bender's Roman Literature.
2. **Greek:**—Herodotus (Merriam); Homer (Keep), three books; Goodwin's Grammar; Harrison's Story of Greece; Greek Composition.
3. **Mathematics:**—Halsted's Geometry—finished; Newcomb's Trigonometry; Algebra—finished.
4. **Chemistry:**—Avery's Elements of Chemistry.
5. **English:**—Welsh's Rhetoric; Selected Essays of Macaulay; Hales's Longer English Poems; Sweet's Old English Primer; Lonnsbury's English Language; Compositions twice a month.

JUNIOR CLASS.
(Studies Elective. *Free to be Chosen*).
1. **Latin:**—Cicero's Letters; Horace (Chase and Stuart); Gildersleeve's Grammar and Exercise-Book; Leighton's History of Rome; Bender's Roman Literature; Latin Composition.
2. **Greek:**—Demosthenes; Euripides, one play; Sophocles, one play; Jebb's Greek Literature; Greek Composition; Lectures.
3. **Mathematics:**—Smith's Co-ordinate Geometry; Venable's Notes on Solid Geometry.
4. **Physics:**—Daniell's Principles of Physics; Jones' Examples in Physics.
5. **Chemistry:**—Remsen's Organic Chemistry; Lectures on Industrial Chemistry.
6. **English:**—Sweet's Old English Reader; Hart's Syllabus of Anglo-Saxon Literature; Müller's Science of Language, First Series; Sulpée's Treat on Words; Morris's Specimens of Early English, Part I; Chaucer; Burke; Lectures; Essays.
7. **History:**—Green's Short History of the English People; Johnston's American Politics.
8. **French:**—Keetels' Collegiate Course; Böcher's Otto's French Reader; Students' Series of Classic French Plays, Vol. I (Joyner); Modern French Readings (Knapp); Notes on French Literature.
9. **German:**—Whitney's German Grammar and Whitney's German Reader.
10. **Biblical Instruction:**—Bible; "Syllabus"; Bible Dictionary; "Coleman"; Robinson's English Harmony; Lectures; Alexander's Evidences; Butler's Analogy.

**SENIOR CLASS.**

*Studies Elective. Five to be Chosen.*

1. **Latin:**—Annals of Tacitus (Holbroke); Juvenal (Macleane); The Andria of Terence; The Adelphoe of Terence (Preble); History of Roman Literature (Cruttwell).
2. **Greek:**—Thucydides (Morris); Sophocles; Aristophanes; Jevons's History of Classical Greek Literature; Lectures.
3. **Mathematics:**—Byerly's Deferential Calculus; Byerly's Integral Calculus; Lectures.
4. **Applied Mathematics:**—Church's Descriptive Geometry; Carhart's Surveying; Gillespie's Roads and Railroads.
5. **Astronomy and Meteorology:**—Young's Astronomy; Loomis' Treatise on Meteorology; Lectures.
6. **Mineralogy and Geology:**—Dana's Manual of Mineralogy; Le Conte's Elements of Geology; Lectures.
8. **Logic and Political Economy:**—Bowen's Logic; Perry's Political Economy.
9. **English:**—English Literature; American Literature; Nicoll's Landmarks of English Literature; Gennings' Rhetoric; Shakspere; Milton; De Quincey; Lectures; Essays.
10. **Mental and Moral Philosophy:**—Announcement of text-books reserved.
11. **Book-keeping and Commercial Law:**—Text-books reserved.
12. **Post-Graduate Mathematics:**—Hardy's or Tait's Quaternions; Hann's Determinants.
SCHEME OF STUDIES FOR THE DEGREE OF B. S.

FRESHMAN CLASS.
One Modern Language is substituted for Greek in the A. B. Course.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.
The other Modern Language may be substituted for Latin, and any Junior study may be elected in the place of Greek.

JUNIOR AND SENIOR CLASSES.
Any five studies may be elected out of the A. B. Course in each class.

SCHEME OF STUDIES FOR THE RESIDENT A. M. COURSE.

Any five elections out of such Junior and Senior studies as were not included in the A. B. or B. S. Course, or Post-Graduate work.

SCHEME FOR NON-RESIDENT A. M. COURSE.

A full year's work in any department of study selected by the applicant and agreed on by the Faculty.
CATALOGUE OF

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

THE LATIN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

PROF. GRAVES.

The course in Latin extends over four years. In the Freshman and Sophomore Classes the study is required; in the Junior and Senior Classes it is optional.

Attention is paid both to the grammatical and to the rhetorical structure of the language, and throughout the course accuracy of translation and the analysis of the sentence are constantly insisted upon.

Careful training is given in writing Latin. For this purpose original connected exercises are employed, as well as Gildersleeve's Exercise-Book.

The course includes the History and Literature of Rome. In the lower classes these subjects are treated in compendious form; fuller consideration is given them in the higher.

During the session frequent written review examinations are held, and the student is given much practice in written translations.

FRESHMAN CLASS.—This class meets four times a week. Special attention is given to the forms, and this class enters upon the systematic study of Latin Syntax. A course in Roman History is also given.

Text-Books:—Select Orations of Cicero (Allen and Greenough); Cicero de Senectute (Allen and Greenough); Gildersleeve's Latin Grammar, and Exercise-Book; Primer of Roman History (Creighton); Beren's Handbook of Mythology; Ginn and Heath's Classical Atlas; Harper's Latin Dictionary; Smith's, or Riddle and Arnold's English-Latin Dictionary.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.—This class meets three times a week. Particular attention is devoted to the syntax of the language.
In the second term the class takes up the study of Roman Literature.

Text-Books:—Livy (Chase and Stuart); Vergil—Bucolics and six Books of Eneid—(Greenough); Gildersleeve's Latin Grammar, and Exercise-Book; Bender's Roman Literature.

Junior Class.—This class meets three times a week, and, in addition to the general work of the class in translation and Latin Composition, gives attention to Latin Metre, and to the History and Literature of Rome.

Text-Books:—Cicero's Letters (edition reserved); Horace (Chase and Stuart); Gildersleeve's Latin Grammar and Exercise-Book; Leighton's History of Rome; Bender's Roman Literature.

Senior Class.—This class meets three times a week. In this class the study of Roman Literature is completed. In connection with the authors read in the class, attention is given to characteristics of style and to the history and development of the language.

Text-Books:—Annals of Tacitus (Holbrooke); Juvenal (Macleane); The Andria of Terence (edition reserved); The Adelphoe of Terence (Preble); History of Roman Literature (Cruttwell).

GREEK LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

PROF. HARDING.

This course is completed in four years. It is compulsory in the Freshman and Sophomore and elective in the Junior and Senior. Greek-English and English-Greek exercises constitute a most important feature of the work, and the principles involved are thoroughly discussed from week to week.

Freshman Class.—There are four recitations a week. In addition to the usual work in translation, special attention is given to the forms in which the student is constantly drilled, both orally and in writing. The work of the year also embraces the general principles of syntax as illustrated by the text and ample written exercises.

Text-Books:—Lysias (Whiton); Plato's Apology and Crito (Dyer); Goodwin's Greek Grammar (2d edition); White's First Lessons in Greek.
Sophomore Class.—Three recitations a week. This class is engaged largely with the study of Etymology, composition of words, structure of sentences, and the details of syntax. The variations of Herodotus and Homer in point of form and syntax from the norm of the Attic style are duly noted and emphasized. The metre of the Homeric hexameter is treated exhaustively and made familiar by daily exercise in scansion.

The severer side of the work in this class is relieved by such a survey of Greek History and Mythology as the limits of the course allow.

Text-Books:—Herodotus (Merriam); Homer (Keep); Goodwin's Greek Grammar; Harrison's Story of Greece.

Junior Class.—Three recitations a week. In this class more attention is given to translation and the literary form so as to secure rapidity and facility in translating, and consequent sympathy with the style and spirit of the authors read. In the study of syntax the grammar is largely supplemented by notes and lectures from the instructor; and in the study of metre careful attention is given to the varieties and intricacies of Lyric versification as found in the Greek tragedians. The study of classical Greek Literature is begun as an introduction to a fuller and more exhaustive course in the Senior year.

Text-Books:—Demosthenes; Euripides, one play; Sophocles, one play; Jebb's Primer of Greek Literature; Hadley's Greek Grammar; Lectures.

Senior Class.—Three recitations a week. In this year the language is viewed more especially from its artistic and aesthetic side. Literary and Rhetorical Criticism is attempted and the class notes the distinctive marks and characteristics of the several styles of leading Greek authors. The systematic study of the literature is completed, one hour a week being given to the subject. The text-book is supplemented by abundant parallel citations from the best authorities. Numerous illustrations are drawn from approved English translations, exhibiting the thought and subject-matter of each several author.

Another feature of the Senior year is the study of Comparative Philology on the basis of the etymology and the inflection
of Greek words. This course though brief presents the general principles of the old and new systems of Indo-European Phonetics and serves as a preparation for post-graduate work.

Text-Books:—Thucydides (Morris); Sophocles; Aristophanes; Jevons's History of Classical Greek Literature; Lectures.

Lexicons and other Books of Reference:—Liddell & Scott's Greek Lexicon (7th edition insisted on); Yonge's English-Greek Dictionary; Smith's or Anthon's Classical Dictionary; Long's or Kiepert's Ancient Atlas, or Ginn & Company's Classical Atlas.

MATHEMATICS.

PROF. VINSON.

There are four classes in Mathematics; and, as stated elsewhere, all students are required to study the subjects that are taught in the two lower classes. Much stress is laid on the solution in writing of original exercises designed to illustrate or to supplement the principles developed in the text. In the regular course sufficient field work is taught to enable a student to solve the ordinary problems of Surveying, Drainage, and Irrigation. The Class in Applied Mathematics gives an opportunity to those who desire it to take an extended course in that subject. The College is well supplied with the most approved engineering instruments.

FRESHMAN CLASS.—This class studies Algebra and Plane Geometry. There are four recitations a week. Applicants for admission to this class must be familiar with Algebra as far as Quadratic Equations. Some knowledge of Geometry will also be found profitable.

Text-Books:—Newcomb's Algebra; Olney's University Algebra; Halsted's Geometry.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.—The Sophomore Class recites four times a week. The subjects taught are: Solid and Modern Geometry, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Algebra (completed), Theory of Equations. The class is also employed once or twice a week during a part of the session in Surveying, Parting off Land, Levelling, Drawing Profiles and Plots, Calculating Areas.
Text-Books:—Halsted's Geometry; Newcomb's Plane and Spherical Trigonometry; Lectures.

Junior Class.—The Junior Class (elective) recites three times a week, and studies Analytical Geometry of two and three dimensions, and the Differential Calculus.

Text-Books:—Smith's Co-ordinate Geometry; Venable's Notes on Solid Geometry.

Senior Class.—Pure Mathematics: This class (elective) recites three times a week. The subjects taught are the Differential and the Integral Calculus.

Text-Books:—Byerly's Differential Calculus; Byerly's Integral Calculus; Lectures.

Applied Mathematics: The Class in Applied Mathematics (elective) meets for recitation or field practice three times a week. The subjects taught are: Descriptive Geometry; General Theory and Practice of Land, Topographical, and Geodetical Surveying; Determination of Heights and Distances; Levelling; Drainage; Irrigation; Location and Laying out of Works, such as Roads, Canals, etc.; Drawing Maps, Profiles, and Cross-sections; Calculation of Quantities of Earthwork and Masonry.

Text-Books:—Church's Descriptive Geometry; Carhart's Surveying; Gillespie's Roads and Railroads; Lectures.

Post-Graduate Class.—In this class the subjects of Quaternions and Determinants are studied. This course has been taken by small classes for the last three years.

Text Books:—Hardy's or Tait's Quaternions; Hanus's Determinants.

BOOK-KEEPING AND COMMERCIAL LAW.

Prof. Vinson.

A thorough course in Book-keeping and Commercial Law (three recitations a week for one year) is taught as a Senior course. It is designed especially for Eclectic Students and for such of the regular students as expect to engage in business immediately after graduation.

The announcement of text-books is reserved.
MODERN LANGUAGES.

The French and German Languages are taught in the Junior year, the French by the Professor of Latin, and the German by the Professor of Greek. Both have three recitations a week and are elective. The plan of instruction is rather classical than colloquial, while much emphasis is given to the matter of pronunciation. The mastery of the grammatical structure and idiom, facility in translation, and exercises in composition are the special aim of the course. Students of the Junior grade are able to make rapid progress by reason of their previous training in Ancient Languages.

FRENCH.
PROF. GRAVES.

This course will embrace instruction in the forms and syntax of the language and practice in translation, together with a brief outline of the History and Literature of France.

Text-Books:—Keetels' "Collegiate Course in the French Language"; Böcher's Otto's French Reader; Students' Series of Classic French Plays, Vol. I (Joynes); Modern French Readings (Knapp); Notes on French Literature; Spiers and Surenne's French Dictionary.

GERMAN.
PROF. HARDING.

The student is first drilled, in an elementary way, in the pronunciation, forms and structure of the language, with ample blackboard and composition exercises. He is then pressed rapidly forward in translation, relying largely on the principles of universal grammar with which he is already familiar, pausing only to note idioms as they occur. The systematic study of the grammar is continued throughout the year in connection with written exercises.

Text Books:—Sheldon's German Grammar; Lessing's Minna Von Barnheim (Buchheim); Joynes-Meissner's Grammar; Goethe or Schiller; Adler's or Whitney's German Dictionary.
There are three classes in Chemistry. So much of it as is taught to the Sophomores is required. It is elective in the Junior and Senior years. The department is amply supplied with apparatus and chemicals for lecture experiments and for laboratory work, and the instruction is made distinctly practical throughout,—a constant drill in the habit of observation and of reasoning therefrom.

Sophomore Class.—In this class the elementary facts of Inorganic Chemistry are taught with considerable fulness of detail, and with profuse experimental illustration. The topics are selected with distinct reference to their bearing on the general principles of the science, and earnest effort is made to ground the student thoroughly in the simpler of these principles. The class meets twice a week.

*Text-Book:*—Avery's Elements of Chemistry.

Junior Class.—In the first half of the year the Junior Class studies Organic Chemistry, and again the facts taught are selected so as to elucidate most fully the more abstruse and complicated principles of Chemistry. The latter part of the year is given to lectures upon the principal manufacturing processes in which Chemistry is an important factor, such as metallurgy, dyeing, bleaching, preparation of drugs and chemicals, and so on. The class meets three times a week.


Senior Class.—The work of this class is devoted during the whole year to laboratory practice in Qualitative Analysis. It occupies three hours a day for three days in the week, and is sufficient to give a diligent student thorough familiarity with the processes of analysis as applied to minerals and inorganic substances generally, and to the more commonly occurring organic substances. With the limited time that can be spared for this work, it is thought best to put the whole of it on Qualitative
Analysis, rather than to divide it between Qualitative and Quantitative, in which case neither could be thoroughly taught.

Text Book:—Fresenius' Qualitative Analysis (Johnson's edition). Lectures.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

PROF. SMITH.

I. PHYSICS.

This course embraces two years.

FRESHMAN CLASS.—This class recites twice a week in Elementary Physics. During the fall term the class studies Matter and its Properties, Dynamics of Liquids and Gases, and Elementary Mechanics. The second term is given to the study of Heat, Sound, Electricity, and Light. The only mathematical knowledge necessary to the successful prosecution of the course is an acquaintance with the elements of Algebra and Geometry and of the metric system which is used through the entire course. The facts taught are explained by numerous familiar lectures and illustrated by daily experiments. The simpler experiments are performed and discussed by members of the class.

Text-Book:—Gage's Physics.

JUNIOR CLASS.—This class recites three times a week during the year. The course requires a good working knowledge of Trigonometry. The first term is devoted to the study of Scientific Units and Measurements, Kinematics and Kinetics, the second to an advanced course in Experimental Physics. In order to encourage independent scientific study and research each student early in the course is assigned a subject, not treated in detail in the text-book, for a Thesis to be submitted before the final examination.

In the Students' Laboratory, during the past year, the class has performed and recorded a carefully selected series of nearly a hundred experiments in Heat and Electricity. Next year a course of experiments in Sound and Light will be added. In
this way the principles of Physics are constantly reviewed, and the student's knowledge made practical and permanent.

*Text-Books:*—Daniell's Text-Book of the Principles of Physics; Jones' Examples in Physics; Lectures.

II. **Astronomy and Meteorology.**

Three times a week in the Senior year.

*Astronomy.*—This course is mathematical as well as physical. A knowledge of Spherical Trigonometry is necessary and of Conic Sections is desirable for its successful prosecution. The discussions of the text-book are supplemented by numerous lectures. The physical laboratory contains a full set of maps, charts, globes, apparatus for the projection of astronomical phenomena, sextant, etc., and a Clark & Sons' Refracting Telescope, which are constantly used by the members of the class.

*Meteorology.*—After the first of March the class studies Meteorology, and is taught to handle a full set of instruments for determining air pressure, temperature, moisture, rain-fall, etc.

*Text-Books:*—Young's Astronomy, Loomis' Treatise on Meteorology; Lectures.

III. **Mineralogy and Geology.**

Three times a week in Senior Class.

*Mineralogy and Lithology.*—Mineralogy and Lithology are taught during the first half year. About one hundred and fifty of the more important minerals and rocks are placed in the hands of the class and carefully studied. A month of the course is occupied in determining minerals by means of the blow-pipe and the simpler chemical tests. The study of Crystallography is mainly by lecture and is illustrated by over two hundred and seventy-five models of crystals and gems. The College cabinet of minerals, containing over three thousand specimens, is open to the students every day.

*Geology.*—Geology is studied during the second half year. The elements of Botany and Zoölogy are taught by lecture as a preparation for the study of Historical Geology. About two hundred typical fossils are studied as a part of the daily work.
of the class, and the large cabinet, embracing over six thousand specimens, is accessible every day.

Text-Books:—Dana's Manual of Mineralogy and Lithology; Le Conte's Elements of Geology; Lectures.

ENGLISH.

PROF. CURRELL.

The course in English begins with the Sophomore year and continues three years, three recitations a week. To encourage and foster a taste for the best authors, classic English poetry and prose is studied in every class, although the study of Literature proper is confined to the Senior year. Frequent essays, compositions, or criticisms also form an important part of each year's work.

Sophomore Class.—This class begins with the study of Rhetoric and its practical applications, special attention being paid to the art of constructing a composition, to the correct use of words, and to the structure of sentences. Compositions on topics selected by the student or assigned by the professor will be required semi-monthly. Eight essays of Macaulay are read as parallel and the style of two or three of these is analyzed by the student. A careful study of a few standard English poems completes the rhetorical and literary features of the course.

After finishing the text-book on Rhetoric, the historical development of the language is then begun with the study of Old English accompanied by a treatise on the history of the English Language.


Junior Class.—The work done in this class is mainly linguistic. The course in the Old English language and literature is followed by one in Early English and Chaucer. By this method the student has an opportunity of noting for himself the chronological development of the language. Studies in Ety-
mology and the Science of Language complete the linguistic features of the work done in the class-room. The life of Burke, four or five of his chief works, and essays on his style and on the prominent characteristics of his age, constitute the outside work of the Junior year.


Senior Class.—The whole year is devoted to Higher Rhetoric, English and American Literature, with essays or criticisms once a month. Two plays of Shakspere, Milton's Minor Poems, two Books of Paradise Lost, and selected poems of Robert Browning are read in class. For prose style, a special study is made of De Quincey. Six plays of Shakspere are read as parallel.

Text-Books:—Nicoll's Landmarks of English Literature; American Literature; Genung's Practical Rhetoric; Rolfe's Milton's Minor Poems; Shakspere and Browning; Sprague's Paradise Lost (two Books). Parallel: Kellogg's Plays of Shakspere; Selected Works of De Quincey.

HISTORY.

Prof. Currell.

This subject is taught in the Junior year, three recitations a week. The method pursued is topical and comparative, English History being taken as a nucleus, and great contemporary movements, such as Feudalism, the Crusades, the Rise and Growth of Papal Power, being investigated by the student. The course, therefore, embraces a thorough study of English History, with a fairly comprehensive survey of the whole field of European history from the Saxon invasion of England to the present day. An effort is made to encourage, as far as practicable, independent research on the part of the student, and with this end in view references to the excellent historical collection in the
Library are furnished for all the topics assigned for investigation.

The course in English History is followed by a study of the Constitutional History of the United States.

*Text-Books:*—Green’s Short History of the English People; Cooley’s Principles of Constitutional Law, supplemented by Johnston’s American Politics.

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**BIBLICAL INSTRUCTION.**

REV. J. B. SHEARER, D. D., PROFESSOR.

This chair embraces the study of the English Scriptures and the Evidences of Christianity. These are all taught *pari passu* until near the close of the course. This course extends over three years of the curriculum. The leading object is to master the contents of the sacred page, just as any other text-book is mastered by careful study and class-room drill. All the historical and the historico-prophetical books are studied in minute detail in both Testaments and the poetical and epistolary books are studied by ample reference through the entire course.

It therefore embraces Bible History, Oriental History, the Connections of Sacred and Profane History, Geography, Archæology in the light of modern researches in the East, Laws moral, ceremonial, civil and social, Typology, Miracles, Fulfilled Prophecies, and the Unities of Scripture.

Evidences of Christianity is formally added as an appendix to the course, though carefully discussed throughout, and there is needed only a summing up and classifying in systematic and scientific form.

**Freshman Class.**—This class has three recitations a week, beginning with the book of Genesis and ending at Samuel’s administration.

**Sophomore Class.**—Two recitations a week. Beginning with Kings and ending with the birth of Christ, embracing Oriental History as it interlaces with Jewish History.
JUNIOR CLASS.—Three times a week. The Life of Christ on the principle of the Harmony of the Gospels; all New Testament History; Bible Morality as expounded in the Sermon on the Mount and elsewhere; the Unities of Scripture; Evidences of Christianity.

Besides these things, the professor conducts by lecture and references review studies of the entire Scriptures by topics, such as the Family, the Sabbath, Sacrifices, the several Covenants, the Issues of Science, the Jewish Polity civil, social and ecclesiastical, the Synagogue, the Church, the influence of Revelation on all philosophies and religions, and topics too numerous to mention here.

Text-Books:—All the classes are required to have Shearer's Bible Course Syllabus, a Bible Dictionary, Coleman's Historical Text-Book of Biblical Geography, and an English Bible. A reference Bible is preferred. A Teacher's Bible is better still.

The Sophomore Class handles in addition Prideaux' Connexions of Sacred and Profane History.

The Junior Class handles in addition Robinson's English Harmony, Rawlinson's Origin of Nations, Alexander's Evidences, and several books of reference.

Every student is required during the entire course to use pencil and tablet in the class-room to take notes of explanations and discussions by the professor and to copy the same afterwards for his inspection. This of itself is a fine discipline for the student and enables the professor more profitably to traverse every department of human thought and action for illustration and elucidation of the Sacred Oracles.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

PROF. SHEARER.

This is a Senior course. Three recitations a week. The study of Psychology and of the history of Philosophy will occupy a large part of the year, not separately, but, as far as possible, jointly, so as to elucidate Psychology on a historic basis. Care-
ful attention will be given to show the relations of a sound Philosophy to all the great problems of the ages and also to discover the vicious progeny of a false Metaphysics.

Moral Philosophy proper or Ethics will occupy but little time, partly because the student has already discussed every fundamental principle of Ethical Philosophy in the Bible course, with exhaustive applications in the form of practical morals, and partly because the study of Psychology proper embraces in it every power, capacity, faculty, disposition and volition of the soul.

The announcement of text-books in this course is reserved.

LOGIC AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

PROF. CURRELL.

Logic is studied during the first term of the Senior year and Political Economy during the second. The text-book in Logic is supplemented by a number of exercises, illustrating the theories of the science and their practical applications.

In Political Economy special attention is paid to the consideration of the great economic questions which more nearly concern our own government. Two or three of these questions the student is expected to investigate for himself, thus supplementing the text by comparing it with other authorities upon the same subject.

Text-Books:—Logic, Bowen; Political Economy, Perry; Lectures.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

DR. P. P. BARRINGER.

The College physician takes classes in these two studies. In conjunction with Physics and Chemistry and the other Natural Sciences, they form an admirable preparatory course for Medical Students. This institution offers this special advantage for such
a course that a Medical Student can here take the Bible course
pari passu with his scientific and medical studies, and their
known materialistic tendencies can thus be counteracted and
overcome.

This course is not formally connected with the College, but
(taken in the connections indicated) is a private enterprise pre-
paratory to university medical courses. For full details address
the Instructor or the President of the College.
DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

GENERAL REMARKS.

LOCATION.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE is beautifully located in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, on the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad (or the South Carolina Division of the Richmond and Danville Railroad), midway between the towns of Charlotte and Statesville and twenty-two miles from each. A thriving and interesting village of some five hundred inhabitants, called also Davidson College, has grown up with the school since its founding in 1837.

FACILITIES.

The College is easy of access and has four trains a day, connecting with all points North, South, East and West. The regular mails, the Express and Telegraph lines, and the Postal Order arrangements are all that parents could desire for the comfort of their sons.

SAFEGUARDS.

The location insures health, being on the line of the highest ground between the Yadkin and the Catawba, and is free from malaria and other local causes of sickness. It is sufficiently remote from large towns and cities to escape their disturbing temptations and excitements, and by a law of the State no intoxicating liquors can be sold within three miles, while as a matter of fact there are no open saloons within three times that distance. Few places are so free from temptations to vice and extravagance.

CHAPEL SERVICES.

The professors and students meet, once a day, in the Chapel, for worship conducted by the President.

SUNDAY BIBLE CLASSES.

The professors and students meet in the Chapel every Sunday morning for a service of song, prayer, and Bible study. The
classes are conducted as practical and devotional classes, just as in a well ordered Sunday-school, and as far as consistent on the voluntary principle. While attendance is required, the work done is no part of the course of weekly study.

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

The Presbyterian Church here has a neat and commodious house of worship, under the care of a regular pastor, with the usual Sabbath and weekly ministrations. The students are required to attend every Sabbath morning, while in fact a very large proportion of them attend in the evening as well.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

This organization has long been a leading factor in the religious culture of the students. Under its auspices weekly prayer-meetings and daily evening prayers, from room to room, have long been kept up. Quite a number of its members are engaged in Sunday-school and other Christian work in the neighborhood.

SOCIAL ADVANTAGES.

Few villages of the same size furnish equal social advantages. The Faculty and the villagers alike do all in their power to give the students a home life.

THE INFIRMARY.

Two rooms in Elm Row have been nicely fitted up by the ladies of Charlotte as an infirmary, where any student who may be sick can have proper privacy, attendance, and nursing. These rooms are under the immediate supervision of the wife of the President, and the best of medical attendance is at hand.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The students have a most admirable play-ground on one side of the Campus, where they get abundant open air exercise in foot-ball, base-ball and other games. We think the day is not distant when a Gymnasium will be added.
BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

The Campus is a beautiful lawn, well set in grasses which are green all the year, and handsomely laid off in walks and drives. It is well shaded with native oaks and trees of artificial planting, some of which form avenues of charming perspective.

The buildings are ample for the accommodation of a large number of students. The main College building, which cost $85,000, consists of a centre building and two wings. It contains the new Chapel, which is a large hall suitable for the Commencement exercises, and a suite of commodious recitation-rooms; also cabinet, library, apparatus and laboratory-rooms, and, besides, seventy-two students' dormitories. The outside buildings on the Campus are the old Chapel, the two Society Hall buildings, Oak Row, Elm Row and Tammany, which are beautifully grouped on the west side of the Campus amid abundant shade, and here many students choose their dormitories. The College also owns six professors' houses, which are conveniently located on three sides of the Campus.

LIBRARY.

The libraries of the College and of each of the Literary Societies have recently been consolidated in the spacious and well appointed library-room of the College. There are now about nine thousand volumes and additions are made every year by purchase and also by gift. We trust that our friends will continue to remember us by placing valuable books on our shelves. There is a reading-room connected with the Library and both are open to students and professors every day.

CABINETS.

The cabinets of minerals, rocks and fossils for the teaching of Mineralogy and Geology are not only ample for class-room work, but the general display is a matter of interest both to students and visitors. These cabinets have been accumulating for perhaps thirty years. Besides numerous smaller additions by
gift, exchange, and purchase, the "Brumby Cabinet" was added by purchase, containing one thousand two hundred minerals, three thousand fossils and one thousand one hundred recent shells; and there was added by donation the Oglethorpe University Cabinet, containing about one thousand five hundred minerals; and also a collection of recent shells given by Professor Kerr. The whole consists of over ten thousand (10,000) specimens.

APPARATUS.

There is a large and valuable collection of apparatus suited to the illustration of all the departments of Physics, Astronomy, Meteorology and Chemistry, which cost in the aggregate many thousands of dollars, and constant additions are made from an appropriation for that purpose, so that these departments are kept fully abreast of the improvements of the day.

LABORATORIES.

There are two laboratories for the practical training of the students in the Physical Sciences.

The Chemical Laboratory is a large and commodious room, fitted up with all the necessary appliances and conveniences for a students' work-shop for training in the processes of practical and analytic Chemistry, as set forth elsewhere under the head of Chemistry.

The Physical Laboratory is furnished and adapted for training the students in the practical part of the various departments of Natural Philosophy, as is elsewhere set forth under that head.

METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.

Class-room drill in the use of the most approved text-books is supplemented by written exercises by the student in all departments, and further by careful oral instruction, either on the Socratic method or by the formal lecture in which the exhaustive discussion of a given topic is presented in one view. The free use of the blackboard in all departments and of maps, cabinets, apparatus, charts, etc., wherever needed, adds largely to the interests of the classes.
BOOK AGENCY.

In the absence of a book store in the town, a member of the Faculty acts as book agent for the College and supplies the classes at publishers' prices. Owing to the wide margin for loss by reason of books left on hand or not paid for, the net profit of the agency is necessarily small, but whatever it may be, it is given to the Societas Fratrum for the purposes of that association.

DISCIPLINE.

We have a minimum of rules for the government of the student body, but these are rather of the nature of the administrative rules which prevail in any well ordered business. For the most part, however, we rely on the unwritten code of truth, honor and duty which every gentleman recognizes. For heedless violations of administrative rules we have a system of demerits, but for rare breaches of honor, integrity and morality we do not hesitate to resort to the severest discipline, if it seems necessary, in order to save the student body from contamination by such example, or if the reformation of the offender be considered hopeless.

EXAMINATIONS.

Rigid and comprehensive examinations form an important part of the exercises of the College. In addition to the daily oral drill, and the frequent partial review examinations (usually written), there are two general examinations of all the classes every year, viz.:

1. The Intermediate Examination, at the close of the first term, on all the studies of the term.

2. The Final Examination, at the close of the second term, on the studies of that term, or of the entire year, at the option of the professor.

Both of these are conducted in writing, and have an important bearing on the standing of the student in his class.

REPORTS.

At the end of each term reports of scholarship, deportment, and absences for the whole term are sent to parents and guard-
ians. Also at regular intervals during the session reports of deportment and absences are sent. The design of these reports is to give as full information as possible of the conduct and progress of the student, and to secure the co-operation of parents and guardians in promoting diligence in study and regular attendance on duty. It is well for parent and guardian to communicate the contents of these reports to the student.

**Monitorships.**

At the end of each term a monitor and a vice monitor are appointed from each class, who have charge of the class rolls and mark the attendance on all religious services for the next succeeding term. These monitorships are class honors and are conferred on those who achieve the highest average grades during the term.

**Roll of Honor.**

All members of all the classes who achieve during the entire year an absolute average grade of ninety-five (95) and above are put upon the Roll of Honor and it is so announced on Commencement Day and their names are printed in the next catalogue.

**Graduating Honors.**

The three members of the graduating class each year who make the highest average grades during their entire course are awarded the first, second and third distinctions in the class on Commencement Day, by virtue of which they deliver orations called respectively the Valedictory, the Salutatory, and the Philosophical oration.

**The William Banks Biblical Medal.**

Rev. William Banks was long a Trustee of the College and was at his death President of the Board of Trustees. His family have founded a medal in honor of his memory to be given each year to the student who finishes the course of Biblical Instruction with the highest distinction.
THE LITERARY SOCIETIES.

There are two Literary Societies connected with the College—the Philanthropic and the Eumenean. Each has a commodious and handsomely furnished hall. Both are well conducted and afford opportunities for training in debate, declamation, composition, public speaking and parliamentary usage. They have two regular meetings a week, Friday night and Saturday morning. They both award annual prizes for excellence in literary and rhetorical exercises, as follows:

1. Debater's Medals.
2. Essayist’s Medals.
3. Declaimer’s Medals.

DAVIDSON MONTHLY.

This magazine is published under the auspices of the two Literary Societies. It is a neat and attractive pamphlet of about thirty pages, and is well prepared by a joint corps of editors and managers. It deserves, as well as needs, a larger patronage, especially among the alumni.

ORATOR'S MEDAL.

A medal is given by the two Societies to be awarded in an oratorical contest. Three representatives are appointed from the members of the Junior Class in each Society and the award is made by a disinterested committee. This public exhibition of the two Societies takes place on Wednesday before Commencement Day, at 8 o'clock P. M.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

These exercises begin with the Sabbath preceding the third Thursday in June every year and end with Thursday, which is Commencement Day. These exercises consist of the Baccalaureate Sermon, a sermon before the Y. M. C. A., the reunion of the Literary Societies in their halls, addresses before the Literary Societies and the Alumni Association, the Anniversary of the
Literary Societies and the customary exercises of Commencement Day, the exact dates of all which are set forth in the Calendar.

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

This Society consists of graduates of the College and such others as may have reached the Junior grade before leaving the institution, subject to election. The annual meeting is held during Commencement week and the Society is represented by a public orator. The College relies with confidence on the hearty co-operation of her alumni in promoting her interests.

SOCIETAS FRATRUM.

This is a Student's Aid Society, composed of students and alumni as active members and of friends interested in the enterprise who may be elected as honorary members.

The object of the Society is to assist indigent and deserving students by loans of money to be repaid without interest out of their first earnings. These loans cannot exceed $100 a year to any one student and must be recommended by a committee, voted by the Society and approved by the Faculty.

The funds of this Society accrue from annual dues of members, gifts of friends and the profits of the Book Agency.

The Society has been in existence thirteen years, and has already aided more than a dozen young men through College who but for this aid could not have continued their education. The donation of a few hundred dollars would greatly enlarge its operations.

ENDOWMENTS.

The Trustees now have safely invested at a fair rate of interest over $106,000, the income of which, in addition to students' dues, is used to pay current expenses.

CHAMBERS PROFESSORSHIP.

The Chair of Chemistry is named for the late Maxwell Chambers, Esq., of Salisbury, N. C., to whose munificent legacy the College owes almost entirely its present usefulness and success.
Semi-Centenary Addresses.

Ten addresses were delivered by distinguished friends at the Commencement in June, 1887. They contain matter of great interest to the friends of education and the lovers of Davidson. They have been published in a neat volume. Price in paper, twenty-five cents; in cloth, fifty cents, by mail, post-paid.

Dormitories.

Of these there are seventy-two in the main College building and twenty more in the several other houses on the Campus. They are all comfortable rooms of good size and students usually live two in a room for the sake of economy and other incidental advantages. They furnish their own rooms. Bedding is commonly supplied from home, and furniture bought low at second hand from former occupants. Students are required to room in the dormitories.

Table Boarding.

There are convenient to the College a number of well conducted boarding-houses at which excellent board is given at from $9 to $10 per month.

Club Boarding.

Clubs of from ten to twenty students often engage with ladies near the College to furnish them a dining-room and table-ware, and also to prepare their meals for them, on the payment of a certain sum each. One of the club who acts as agent buys all the supplies, and thus the price of frugal board is reduced to the actual cost. The cost of board on this system ranges from $6 to $7 a month.

Sometimes smaller clubs live more frugally and economically than this, but this cannot be justified except on the plea of the direst necessity. Generous living is as important to the health and success of the student as to any other class.

Scholarships.

Several scholarships have recently been endowed by benevolent persons. Of these there at present seven.
One of $3,000—The Maxwell Chambers Scholarship, endowed by the Presbyterian Church of Salisbury, N. C. The income from this scholarship pays the board and tuition of one student.

One of $1,500—the D. A. Davis Scholarship, also endowed by the Presbyterian Church of Salisbury. The income pays the tuition and other College dues of the incumbent.

One of $1,000—the George Bower Scholarship, endowed by Mrs. A. C. Davis, of Salisbury, N. C. The income pays the tuition of one student.

One of $1,000—the Thomas Brown Scholarship, endowed by Brown and Brother, Winston, N. C., and paying the tuition of one student.

One of $500—the ——— Scholarship, endowed by General R. Barringer and George E. Wilson, Esq., of Charlotte, N. C., paying the dues of one candidate for the ministry.

One of $500—the Oates Scholarship, endowed by R. M. Oates and Oates Brothers, Charlotte, N. C., paying the dues of one candidate for the ministry.

One of $500—the Willie J. Brown Scholarship, endowed by Colonel John L. Brown, Charlotte, N. C., paying the dues (other than tuition) of one student.

THE ACADEMIC YEAR.

This begins on the second Thursday in September and ends on the third Thursday in June. It is divided by a short recess at Christmas into two terms. The first term ends a few days before Christmas. The second term begins a few days after Christmas.
EXPENSES.

Tuition—First Term........$25 00  Second Term...$35 00.......$60 00
Room-rent, " ........ 10 00  " ... 15 00...... 25 00
Incidentals, " ........ 6 00  " ... 9 00...... 15 00
Deposit for damages to buildings, etc .................................... 2 00
Day board, in families, a month..............................from $9 00 to 10 00
" " in club, " .............................................................. " 6 00 to 8 00
Wood, per cord .......................................... " 1 00 to 1 50
Lights, about.......................... ................................. 3 00
Washing, a month ....................from $1 00 to 1 25
Books, from College Agent, at publishers' retail prices.

Total necessary expense for college year, from $150 to $250.

Tuition, room-rent, and incidental expenses are payable in advance at the beginning of each term.

At the end of the session such part of the damage fund as is not expended will be returned to the student.

Students are required to room in the College building; they furnish their own rooms.

Bed clothing should be brought from home. Furniture can be obtained at reasonable rates in town.

Tuition is free to Candidates for the Ministry and to sons of ministers of all denominations.

Money intended for any student may be deposited with the Bursar, who will expend as directed.
HISTORICAL SKETCH.

It is not too much to say that Scotch-Irish Presbyterianism is the real author of the higher education in North Carolina, though much of it has passed from under her control. Nor is it too much to say that the Presbyterian Church has in the main moulded and conserved State education down to a recent date. In 1760 were founded Rev. James Tate's School in Wilmington and the Crowfield Academy in Mecklenburg county, and many of the great men of Revolutionary fame were trained in these schools. About 1766, Rev. David Caldwell, D. D., founded his famous classical school near the present site of Greensboro, and for more than fifty years he taught large numbers of the noblest sons of Church and State.

In 1767, Queen's College was founded by Presbyterians near Charlotte and became the nursery both of piety and patriotism, though under the ban of Royalty. Its name was changed to Liberty Hall Academy in 1775 for obvious reasons, under the supervision of Orange Presbytery. It was afterwards moved to Salisbury as Salisbury Academy.

Rev. Henry Patillo's School in Orange county, "Granville Hall" in Granville county, Clio's Nursery and the Academy of the Sciences under Rev. James Hall, D. D., "Science Hall," "Zion Parnassus," Kerr's School in Fayetteville, and a number of others attest the prominence of Presbyterians in the higher education in the last century. These schools were not generally under ecclesiastical control, but were none the less Presbyterian, and the Scotch-Irish were satisfied that education was largely in their own hands.

Between 1782 and 1799 the desire for education spread more rapidly and a number of academics and schools were chartered in other parts of the State and some under other religious an-
spices, but the historian has been unable to find that they made any considerable progress in the promotion of sound learning except where Scotch names are prominent among their founders and teachers; and such seems to be the state of things during the first quarter of the present century.

It is a matter of history also that the founding and fostering of the State University is due to the efforts of the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians of the State. The University started in 1795 with two professors and one tutor, probably all Presbyterians. Infidelity was fashionable in that day and a large majority of the Trustees were enemies of the Bible. The presiding professor, Dr. Kerr, and his associates apostatized and renounced Christianity and the University for years tottered on the very brink of Atheism. Rev. Joseph Caldwell, D. D., by most extraordinary exertions rescued the University and saved it to Christianity. Presbyterianism gained the ascendency in the Faculty and a generous slice was given to the Episcopal Church, which was strong by reason of colonial antecedents. And even down to the recent war the presence of Governor Swain, the two Phillips, Martin and Hepburn, and Dr. Mitchell, just deceased, made Presbyterians feel that they held State education largely in their own hands. Presbyterian schools all over the State, notably Dr. Alex. Wilson's and W. J. Bingham's, were the best feeders of the University. The Church, however, grew restive at her helpless condition in the embrace of the State and anticipating the loss of her power which must needs come of such a connection, sought safety in a series of movements which culminated in the founding of

DAVIDSON COLLEGE,

under the joint control of Concord and Morganton Presbyteries, in North Carolina, and Bethel Presbytery, in South Carolina, and named "as a tribute to the memory of that distinguished and excellent man, General William Davidson, who, in the ardor of patriotism, fearlessly contending for the liberty of his country, fell (universally lamented) in the battle of Cowan's Ford."
This movement took shape in 1835, and such was the enthusiasm that Drs. Morrison and Sparrow raised subscriptions amounting to over $30,000 in the space of five months, and that in a few contiguous counties. Their motto was "The cause of the Lord." The College was located on its present site and the first buildings were four rows of brick dormitories (two of which remain as Oak Row and Elm Row), a steward's hall, a president's house, and one for the language professor. For the first three or four years the expenses of the students were met in part by a manual labor system grafted on the College, which served a good purpose at the beginning but soon passed away here as elsewhere. Rev. R. H. Morrison, D. D., as President and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, Rev. P. J. Sparrow, D. D., Professor Ancient Languages, and M. D. Johnson, Tutor of Mathematics, opened the College March 1st, 1837, with sixty-six students. "In 1840, in consequence of impaired health, Dr. Morrison resigned the presidency and retired to his farm in Lincoln county, N. C., where he still resides, beloved, honored and revered." "A grateful people will not soon forget his eminent services." Dr. P. J. Sparrow resigned his professorship and became President of Hampden Sidney, Virginia, soon after. M. D. Johnson, the Tutor, was made Professor of Mathematics, which position he filled till 1853. In 1841, Rev. Samuel Williamson, D. D., succeeded to the presidency of the College, over which he presided till 1854, assisted usually by only two professors. These were the dark days of struggle and anxiety to which new institutions of learning are seldom strangers, when friends grow weary and sometimes jealous and enemies grow bold and success seems to depend on the waning strength of a heroic few. The crisis came in the closing years of his administration and the trouble was relieved for a time by the Scholarship System.

By this system $40,000 was subscribed to endow two professorships by the sale and issuance of scholarship scrip on terms which were ruinous to the College, though neither the purchas-
ers nor the sellers ever intended that it should be so. Four hundred scholarships thus sold in 1852 no doubt gave the College a new lease of life, but the result was to cut off tuition fees and thus defeat the very end to be accomplished. In the darkest day of her sorest need a good Providence raised up a friend to whose munificence is due the ever advancing success of the College down to the present time.

MAXWELL CHAMBERS, ESQ.,

"was a native of this region of country, and after conducting a prosperous mercantile business in Charleston, S. C., he removed to Salisbury, N. C., where he lived many years, and where he died in February, 1855. He was a man of great business sagacity, prudent, far-sighted, and possessed of perfect self-control in difficult situations. He was kind to the unfortunate, hospitable and most liberal to the church of his preference; in principle a thorough Presbyterian, and died in the enjoyment of a comfortable hope of eternal life through Jesus Christ." One-half of his estate of half a million of dollars he gave to his kindred and friends and the other half to the cause of Christian education.

This munificent legacy enabled the Trustees to provide the magnificent building, apparatus, cabinets, etc., as elsewhere set forth, and also to employ a satisfactory corps of professors for more effective work. Rev. Drury Lacy, D. D., was the next President for five years, and Rev. J. L. Kirkpatrick, D. D., succeeded him in 1860 and resigned in 1866. The exercises of the College were not entirely suspended during the war, but a large proportion of the endowments were lost by the failure of banks and the depreciation of securities, and the funds were reduced to seventy thousand dollars. The next President was Rev. G. Wilson McPhail, D. D., LL. D., who died in office in 1871, having served five years. Under his administration the College was again restored to prosperity. The largest graduating class and the largest number of matriculates in any one year of her history occurred during this time. The conditions were,
however, exceptional, for the State Universities of North and South Carolina were closed.

THE CHAIRMANSHIP.

Prof. J. R. Blake, Professor of Physics, was then appointed Chairman of the Faculty, which position he filled from 1871 to 1877, and the administration of the College was eminently successful and satisfactory. The Board returned to the old plan of electing a President, not because of any dissatisfaction with the internal workings of the College, but with the hope that a President would more effectively represent the College abroad.

Thereupon Rev. A. D. Hepburn, D. D., LL. D., was promoted from his chair in the college to the presidency, which place he filled until 1885,—eight years. On his resignation Rev. Luther McKinnon, D. D., was elected to succeed him; and his initial career was one of great activity and promise, but in the mysterious providence of God he was stricken by disease, under which he still languishes, a helpless but a patient, cheerful sufferer. His resignation was regretfully and sadly accepted in May, 1888.

During the years 1875 and 1876 the constituency of the College was enlarged so as to include the Presbyterian Church in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and the several Presbyteries took part in the control of the College by electing Trustees, and the most of the Presbyteries in these States have since been represented in the Board of Trustees. All the Presbyteries in North Carolina had some years before united in the management of the College. The full fruitage of the union of these four States is not yet realized in the patronage of the school.

The year 1886-'87 completed the first fifty years of the work of Davidson College; and a noble record is hers. In that period there were eight Presidents and thirty-nine professors, besides a number of tutors.

The total number of matriculates during the fifty years was one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and the total number of graduates, five hundred and seventy-one. She has educated
over two hundred ministers of the Gospel and a fair proportion for the other learned professions, and for the various walks of life. Many of her sons have filled high positions of honor and trust in the State and country. Many have proved themselves brave in battle, prudent in council and gallant defenders of truth as they learned it in their college days.

The personnel of the present Faculty and the various facilities and appliances for successful work are fully set forth in the earlier part of this catalogue. May the alumnus who reads this sketch be inspired with new love for his Alma Mater and may every Presbyterian be quickened to new zeal and effort for this heaven-blessed school of the church.