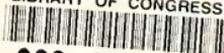


LA

228

A5

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 022 165 204 6

LA 228
.A5
Copy 1

A CLASSIFICATION
OF UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES
WITH REFERENCE
TO BACHELOR'S DEGREES

By KENDRIC CHARLES BABCOCK
SPECIALIST IN HIGHER EDUCATION
BUREAU OF EDUCATION



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1911

LA 228
. A5

24

CLASSIFICATION OF UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES WITH REFERENCE TO BACHELOR'S DEGREES.

The classification of universities and colleges presented in this circular is the result of an attempt to estimate the work and status of a large group of institutions whose graduates in considerable numbers have sought admission to graduate schools and to professional schools requiring either a bachelor's degree or some part of an undergraduate course for admission to regular standing. No effort has been made to include all of the institutions listed as colleges by the Bureau of Education, nor should it be assumed that this classification represents a final judgment of the bureau relative to the institutions named. The preparation of this tentative classification was undertaken at the urgent suggestion of the deans of graduate schools at their meeting held in connection with the meeting of the Association of American Universities at Charlottesville, Va., in November, 1910. The circular is sent out at this time semiconfidentially for their use, in the hope that the frank and thoroughgoing criticisms by those who may make use of its lists will materially assist the Bureau of Education in its preparation of a classified list of a large number of institutions for regular publication, within the next year or two years, within which time the Division of Higher Education should have arrived at a reasonable, well-informed, and definite judgment.

The basis for the judgment expressed in this classification and in the one proposed is not merely a study of catalogues, registers, reports, and statistical statements of the institutions concerned. Information and opinions from widely different sources have been sought and used. The Specialist in Higher Education during the past six months made personal visits to nearly all of the large institutions having graduate schools; he has studied their practice in dealing with applicants holding degrees from other institutions, both before and after admission to graduate status; he has conferred with deans, presidents, and committees on graduate study; and he has inspected the credentials and records of several thousands of graduate students taking courses during the last five years, in order to ascertain how such students stood the test of transplanting. In several cases the deans placed at the disposal of the specialist their own classified lists of institutions. Some of these lists were merely the accumulations of rulings of various officers of varying standards running over many years; others, as in the case of the University of Chicago, represented a recent attempt at rating the worth of degrees from colleges having students in the particular graduate school concerned.

The institutions thus visited were: Johns Hopkins University, University of Pennsylvania, Bryn Mawr College, Princeton University, Columbia University, New York University, Vassar College, Yale University, Harvard University, Cornell University, University of Michigan, University of Chicago, Northwestern University, University of Wisconsin, University of Illinois, Indiana University, and Ohio State University. On visits to State universities special endeavor was made to ascertain their practice in dealing with undergraduates entering the State university from the other colleges and universities in their respective States, as well as with the graduates of these contributing institutions.

Special mention should also be made of helpful interviews with the officials of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, and of the General Education Board; with the first assistant commissioner of education of New York State, who is charged with oversight of colleges, professional and technical schools; with similar State education officers of Illinois, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina; and with the heads of several agencies for teachers who have supplied members of faculties to the small institutions and have dealt with large numbers of graduates desiring positions as teachers.

The rating of institutions in this classification is based upon the course which might be followed by the ambitious student proceeding under normal conditions: (1) An earnest student of good ability and health who has complied with the requirements for a bachelor's degree in a standard college (one requiring the usual four years of high school work, or at least 14 units, for admission, and four years of well-distributed college work for graduation, in charge of a competent faculty of not less than six persons giving their whole time to college work). (2) Whose work includes a solid foundation for the courses which he desires to take for the advanced degree. (3) Who enters upon graduate work within a year or two after taking his bachelor's degree, without intervening special study and without such advantages as might arise from teaching subjects of a special nature in high school or college, thereby making up in some part deficiencies in his college preparation for graduate work. Since many of the smaller colleges do their soundest and most efficient work in classical lines, the names of several such institutions are placed in Class II, but with the limitation that this recognition of their work is confined to students trained in the particular line of study mentioned in the parenthesis, as A, for the traditional classical or distinctively arts course.

It is of course assumed that the line of study pursued for the higher degree is closely allied to the work done as an undergraduate, and not widely divergent as would be the case if a graduate from the classical course desired to take a master's degree in forestry.

CLASS I.

Institutions whose graduates would ordinarily be able to take the master's degree at any of the large graduate schools in one year after receiving the bachelor's degree, without necessarily doing more than the amount of work regularly prescribed for such higher degree.

CLASS II.

Institutions whose graduates would probably require for the master's degree in one of the strong graduate schools somewhat more than one year's regular graduate work. This would mean a differential which might be represented by one or two extra year-courses, by one or more summerschool sessions, or by a fourth or fifth quarter. In accordance with the practice of some graduate schools a brilliant student with a brilliant record from the strong institutions in this class (those marked *) might be admitted probationally to regular candidacy, and if he gives satisfactory evidence of his ability to do the prescribed work during the first term or semester he might be given an individual rating in the middle of the year and granted the higher degree on the completion of the regular minimum amount of work.

CLASS III.

Institutions whose standards of admission and graduation are so low, or so uncertain, or so loosely administered, as to make the requirement of two years for the master's degree probable. The alternative for this requirement of two years might be one year in undergraduate status, terminating with a bachelor's degree, and a second year in regular candidacy for a higher degree with the ordinary amount of work. The older private institutions, such as Harvard University and Yale University, usually prefer not to give their bachelor's degree after a single year in residence.

CLASS IV.

Institutions whose bachelor's degree would be approximately two years short of equivalency with the standard bachelor's degree of a standard college as described above. It should be said in connection with this class that the information upon which to base judgment of individual institutions is less sufficient and satisfactory, and in larger proportion drawn from catalogues, than is the case for the other classes, since a relatively smaller proportion of the graduates of institutions in this class appears in the registration in graduate and professional schools. Presumably a much larger number of institutions will appear in this class when work upon the classification of colleges and universities has further progressed. Many of these institutions make the claim that certain of their graduates have taken the master's degree in one year at some one of the great graduate schools, but in practically all such cases the original deficiency has been measurably supplied by summer schools, teaching, field work, or practical experience extending over several years.

California, University of.	Carleton College (Minnesota).	Carroll College.	Campbell College.
Catholic University of America.	*Case School of Applied Science (engineering).	Carthage College.	Carson and Newman College.
Chicago, University of.	Colorado Agricultural College (science and engineering).	Chattanooga, University of.	Cedarville College.
Colgate University.	Central College (A) (Missouri).	Charles City College.	Citadel (South Carolina Military College).
Colorado, University of.	Central University of Iowa (?).	Charleston, College of.	Clemson Agricultural College.
Columbia University.	Central University (Kentucky).	Converse College.	Cox College.
Cornell University.	*Cincinnati, University of.	Cotter University.	Cumberland University
	Clark College (Massachusetts).		
	Coe College.		
	Colby College.		
	*Colorado College.		
	Colorado School of Mines (mining engineering).		
	*Cornell College.		
	Davidson College (A).		
Dartmouth College.	*Denison University.	Dakota Wesleyan University.	Defiance College.
	Denver, University of.	Delaware College.	
	*De Pauw University.		
	Des Moines College.		
	Detroit University (A).		
	*Dickinson College.		
	Iwoane College.		
	*Drake University.		
	*Drury College.		

Illinois, University of.	Idaho, University of.	Illinois Wesleyan University.
Indiana University.	Illinois College (A).	Iowa Wesleyan University.
Iowa, State University of.	Iowa State College (science—recent degrees).	
	Iowa State Teachers College.	
Johns Hopkins University.	James Millikin University.	Juniata College.
Kansas, University of.	Kalamazoo College (A).	Kingfisher College.
Knox College.	Kentucky, State University of.	
	Kenyon College (A).	
Lafayette College.	Lake Erie College (A).	Leander Clark College.
Leland Stanford, jr., University.	Lawrence College.	Lebanon University.
Lake Forest College.	Lebanon Valley College (A).	Louisiana State University.
Lehigh University.	Lewis Institute (engineering).	Loyola College.
	Lombard University (A).	
	Luther College (A).	
		Kansas State Agricultural College.

Classification of universities and colleges with reference to bachelor's degrees—Continued.

Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.
<p>Massachusetts Institute of Technology.</p> <p>Michigan, University of.</p> <p>Minnesota, University of.</p> <p>Missouri, University of.</p> <p>Mount Holyoke College.</p>	<p>Macalester College.</p> <p>*Maine, University of.</p> <p>Manhattan College.</p> <p>Marietta College.</p> <p>*Massachusetts Agricultural College (science).</p> <p>*Miami University.</p> <p>*Middlebury College.</p> <p>Mills College (A) (recent degrees).</p> <p>Missouri Valley College (A).</p> <p>*Monmouth College (A) (recent degrees).</p> <p>Montana, University of.</p> <p>Morningside College.</p> <p>Muhlenberg College (A).</p>	<p>McKendree College.</p> <p>McMinnville College.</p> <p>McPherson College.</p> <p>Marquette University.</p> <p>Maryville College (Tennessee).</p> <p>Mercer University.</p> <p>Meredith College.</p> <p>Michigan Agricultural College (science).</p> <p>Millsaps College.</p> <p>Milwaukee-Downer College.</p> <p>Moorehill College.</p> <p>Mt. Union College (A).</p> <p>Muskingum College (A).</p>	<p>Maryland Agricultural College.</p> <p>Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College.</p> <p>Mississippi College.</p> <p>Michigan College of Mines.</p> <p>Milligan College.</p>

Nebraska, University of. Northwestern University (Illinois).	Nevada, University of (science and mining engineering). New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. New Mexico Agricultural and Mechanical College (science). *New York, College of the City of. New York, Normal College of the City of (degrees since 1905). New York State Normal College (degrees since 1905). *New York University. *North Carolina, University of. *North Dakota, University of. Notre Dame, University of.	Nebraska Wesleyan University. New Mexico, University of. North Dakota Agricultural College. Northwestern College (Illinois).	New Mexico School of Mines. North Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical College. Northwestern University (Wisconsin).
Oberlin College. Ohio State University.	Occidental College. Ohio University. *Ohio Wesleyan University. Olivet College (A). Oklahoma, University of. Oregon, University of. Otterbein University.	Ohio Northern University (degrees since 1910). Ottawa University. Ouachita College.	Oregon State Agricultural College. Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Classification of universities and colleges with reference to bachelor's degrees—Continued.

Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.
<p>Pennsylvania, University of. Princeton University. Purdue University (science and engineering).</p>	<p>Penn College (A). Park College. *Parsons College. Pennsylvania College (A). Pennsylvania State College (science and engineering). Pittsburg, University of (recent degrees). *Pomona College.</p>	<p>Pacific, College of the.</p>	<p>Pennsylvania Military College.</p>
<p>Radcliffe College. Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (civil engineering).</p>	<p>Randolph-Macon College. Randolph-Macon Woman's College. *Richmond College (A). Ripon College. *Roanoke College (A). Rockford College. *Rochester, University of. *Rose Polytechnic Institute (engineering). *Rutgers College.</p>	<p>Rhode Island College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.</p>	

Smith College.
Stevens Institute of Technology
(mechanical engineering).

St. John's College (A) (Maryland).
St. Lawrence University.
St. Olaf College (A).
Sheffield Scientific School.
*South, University of the (A).
Southern California, University of
(A).
South Dakota, University of.
Southwestern University.
Stetson (John B.) University.
*Swarthmore College.
*Syracuse University.

Texas, University of.
Tufts College.

Tarkio College (A).
Temple University (A) (recent de-
grees).

Tennessee, University of.
Trinity College (Connecticut).
Trinity College (North Carolina)
(recent degrees).
Trinity University.
Tulane University.

*Union University.
Ursinus College (A).
Utah, University of.

Shurtleff College.
Simpson College.
South Carolina, University of.
South Dakota State College of
Agriculture and Mechanic
Arts.
Southwestern College (Kansas).
Susquehanna University.

Tabor College.
Texas Christian University.

Union College (Nebraska).
Upper Iowa University.

Scio College.
South Carolina Military College
(Citadel).

Texas Agricultural and Mechanical
College.
Tri-State College.

Union Christian College.
Utah, Agricultural College of.

Classification of universities and colleges with reference to bachelor's degrees—Continued.

Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.
Vermont, University of.	*Wabash College.	Valparaiso University.	Vincennes University.
Vanderbilt University.	Wake Forest College (recent degrees).	Wesleyan University of West Virginia.	Virginia Polytechnic Institute.
Vassar College.	Washburn College.	Westminster College (Pennsylvania).	Wartburg College.
Virginia, University of.	Washington and Jefferson College (A).	Wheaton College.	Waynesburg College.
Washington, University of.	Washington and Lee University (A).	Whitworth College.	Wilmingon College (Ohio).
Welllesley College.	Wells College.	Wittenberg College.	
Wesleyan University.	Western Maryland College.		
Western Reserve University.	Western College for Women.		
Williams College.	West Virginia, University of.		
Wisconsin, University of.	Whitman College.		
	*William Jewell College.		
	Wilson College.		
	Willamette University (A).		
	Wofford College.		
	*Woroster, University of.		

*Worcester Polytechnic Institute
(science and engineering).
Wyoming, University of,
Yankton College.

Yale University (except Sheffield
Scientific School).



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 022 165 204 6