

CATALOGUE  
OF THE  
OFFICERS AND STUDENTS  
OF  
KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY,

FOR THE  
SESSION OF 1869-70,  
WITH THE  
General Announcement for 1870-71.

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

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1870.

# KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY.

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## GENERAL PLAN OF THE UNIVERSITY.

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THE University embraces several Colleges, each under the immediate government of its own Faculty and Presiding Officer. The general supervision of the University as a whole is committed to the Regent, who is elected from among the Curators, and is *ex-officio* Chairman of the Executive Committee, whose duty it is to see the general laws and statutes of the University faithfully executed.

Each College is divided into several Schools or Departments of Study; and each school is under the immediate government and instruction of a competent Professor, assisted, when necessary, by subordinate Instructors and Tutors.

The Colleges of the University are severally styled—

1. The College of Science, Literature, and Arts.
2. The Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky.
3. The College of the Bible.
4. The Normal College.
5. The Commercial College.
6. The College of Law.
7. The College of Medicine.

While the course of study and instruction in each College is full and complete, yet the four first named above are so associated that a student, regularly matriculated in any one of them, may have the benefit of instruction in the others without additional charge for tuition.



There are some features in the plan of Kentucky University which are peculiar. The general superintendence of the whole Institution by the Regent, who is not connected with any Faculty, but who is the representative of the Curators and Donors, gives unity to the whole plan; while the distribution of the executive labor and responsibility among the Presiding Officers of the several Colleges secures efficiency in every department. The several colleges thus associated furnish the most liberal provisions for education, whether collegiate or professional, general or special; and that, too, without the expense and embarrassments that would result from a duplication of professorships. If a young man desires to pursue a Classical course exclusively, he can do so, and receive a certificate of graduation for the same. If he desires to devote himself to Science or Arts, to receive a good Commercial and Business education, to graduate as a Civil Engineer, or to study Mining or any other specialty, he will enjoy the like facilities without additional expense. Should a student desire to reduce the ordinary expenses of board and tuition, the Agricultural College presents to him the opportunity for laboring, at a reasonable compensation, on the College Farm, or in the Mechanical Shops, while he is receiving thorough instruction in Science and Literature. This union of study and labor is thus not only economical, but also conservative of health and good morals.

The Agricultural and Mechanical College also embraces a thorough course of instruction in Military Tactics, which is made valuable as a means of physical development as well as of collegiate discipline.

This general plan of the University, with its peculiar features of government and discipline, with its Associated Colleges and their separate Schools, and with its various Elective Courses of Study, including Industrial Education, with all its economic arrangements, makes it emphatically an Institution for *the People*.

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## GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

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The general government of the University is vested in the Board of Curators, which consists of not less than thirty members, representing the Donors, under the conditions prescribed in the charter.

The delegated and representative powers of the Corporation are vested in the Regent and Executive Committee.

The immediate government of the students of the University is committed to the Faculties thereof—each student being amenable to the Faculty of that College to which he belongs by virtue of his matriculation.

The Board of Visitors of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky consists of six members, who are appointed by the Governor of the State, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and whose powers and duties are prescribed in the Act of the General Assembly establishing this as one of the Colleges of the University.



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295-

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WIRT, JOHN BRICE,	Lexington.

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Matriculates in the College of Arts, . . . . .	192
Matriculates in the Agricultural and Mechanical College, . . . . .	295 300?
Matriculates in the College of the Bible, . . . . .	114
Matriculates in the College of Law, . . . . .	27
Matriculates in the Commercial College, . . . . .	108
Matriculates in the Academy, . . . . .	78
Whole number of Matriculates in the University, . . . . .	819
Entered other Departments, . . . . .	47
	<u>772</u>

### RECAPITULATION BY STATES.

Kentucky, . . . . .	403	Iowa, . . . . .	2
Tennessee, . . . . .	55	Mississippi, . . . . .	39
Indiana, . . . . .	19	Virginia, . . . . .	18
Arkansas, . . . . .	14	West Virginia, . . . . .	2
Illinois, . . . . .	21	New York, . . . . .	2
Ohio, . . . . .	19	Maine, . . . . .	1
Missouri, . . . . .	58	Michigan, . . . . .	1
Alabama, . . . . .	20	Massachusetts, . . . . .	1
Louisiana, . . . . .	30	Pennsylvania, . . . . .	7
North Carolina, . . . . .	13	Connecticut, . . . . .	1
Florida, . . . . .	1	South Carolina, . . . . .	4
California, . . . . .	2	Georgia, . . . . .	5
Texas, . . . . .	16	Canada West, . . . . .	4
Montana, . . . . .	1	Prince Edward's Island, . . . . .	2
Kansas, . . . . .	5	Nova Scotia, . . . . .	1
Maryland, . . . . .	2	Australia, . . . . .	2
Oregon, . . . . .	1		

Whole Number of Matriculates in the University, . . . . . 772

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## HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE UNIVERSITY.

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In the year 1855, JOHN B. BOWMAN, of Mercer County, Kentucky, while quietly pursuing his profession as a farmer, conceived the plan of founding in his native state a University *for the people*. Appreciating the necessity of more liberal provisions in the way of education, both general and professional, than were presented at that time in the South and West, he resolved, though a young man, to devote his life to the founding and upbuilding of an Institution that should be especially accessible to the *poor young men* of the country. His main object was to reach the masses who, for the most part, were virtually debarred the privilege of a liberal education in consequence of the heavy expense attending most of the American colleges.

From the beginning, Mr. BOWMAN's plans were liberal and comprehensive; and, though they were regarded by many as the chimera of a young man, he never seemed to doubt for a moment their ultimate realization. His purpose, in a word, was to establish a UNIVERSITY in its full and true sense, on a *Modern, American, and Christian* foundation. In one of his earliest addresses to the public he expressed his views and intentions as follows:

“Why should we not be as progressive in the cause of education as in our industrial and commercial enterprises; and why should we be dependent upon New England or Old England for our best educational facilities when we are so rich in ability to have our own, and when our wants in this respect are so varied and pressing? It is true that we have scattered all over the West and South scores of unendowed, half-starved, sickly, puny institutions called Colleges and Universities, many indeed of which have their piles of brick, stone, and mortar, making an imposing show; but how many of them, in the



way of Endowments, Scholarships, Libraries, Museums, and *literary and scientific men*—the *true* apparatus of an education—are prepared to furnish to our young men such a liberal education as the times and the peculiar circumstances of our age and country demand? And, above all, how few secure and enforce that effective discipline which at the same time is conservative of good morals and productive of good scholars? It is to be confessed and regretted that while our march has been onward and upward in other respects we have been lacking in this, and have as yet to be considered as empirics; so much so that it is a problem not solved whether Colleges are a curse or a blessing. While, then, we have no spirit of antagonism to any other institutions, but are kind and catholic in feeling to all, we would not be deemed arrogant in proposing to build upon a more modern basis an Institution equal to any in America—an Institution for young *men* instead of *boys*, with a high grade of scholarship, and which, especially in its Ministerial, Normal, Scientific, and Agricultural Departments, will meet the wants of our young giant West. For it does seem that, as the 'Star of Empire' is moving onward and westward, there is opened up a special missionary field for the Minister, Teacher, and educated Farmer and Mechanic. We only propose, in our day and generation, to lay the *foundation* of such an Institution, with the full hope and confidence that others to come will build upon and perfect the superstructure."

In a report to the Curators he says:

"I have but one desire in all this matter; I want to see accomplished through this Institution the *greatest good* to the *greatest number* of our poor fallen race, thus giving the *greatest glory to God*. I want to build up a *people's Institution*, a *great free* University, eventually open and accessible to the poorest boy in the land, who may come and receive an education *practical* and suitable for any business or profession in life. I want to cheapen this whole matter of education, so that, under the broad expansive influence of our republican

institutions and our advancing civilization, it may run free as our great rivers, and bless the coming millions. Hitherto, our Colleges and Universities have been accessible only to the few, so great are the expenses attending them. We therefore want a University with its complement of Colleges affording education of the highest order to all classes. We want ample grounds, and buildings, and libraries, and apparatus, and museums, and endowments, and prize funds, and professors of great hearts and heads, men of faith and energy. Indeed, we want everything which will make this Institution equal eventually to any on this continent. Why should we not have all? I believe there are noble men enough all over this land who will give *us* the means which God has given *them*, if we will only move forward to the work before us like true men."

In order to further these liberal views, he proposed to raise, simply as a *foundation* of the enterprise, an endowment fund of not less than a *half million of dollars*; and, in order to secure this amount, he devised a financial scheme novel in its details and successful in its operations, as the sequel proved. This scheme deserves particular mention, for it not only secured the immediate object in view, but at the same time identified the people in interest and sympathy with the Institution, and gave it in its infancy a patronage and a moral and pecuniary support which at once secured its success. The notes for money subscribed were made payable in easy installments, and when collected the principal was safely invested. A certificate of stock was issued to each subscriber, with coupons attached, bearing value equal to one year's tuition, and made transferable. The coupons were redeemable in tuition only, so that the stock, without interest, would be gradually refunded to the subscriber. Thus, while the capital subscribed was refunded in the form of tuition, it remained in the form of cash as the permanent endowment, the interest of which would pay the expenses of the Institution. In the course of a few years the coupons would all



be redeemed, and the endowment and tuition funds would be free and unincumbered.

It was the policy of Mr. BOWMAN to found the proposed University on the ruins of Bacon College, an institution which, after flourishing for a few years under one of the ablest Faculties in the West, failed at last for want of sufficient endowment. Gathering up the wreck of this College, his own Alma Mater, Mr. BOWMAN, seconded by a few liberal-hearted citizens of Mercer in the inauguration of the enterprise, abandoned his farm and all the comforts of a pleasant home, and in the winter of 1856, with a firm reliance on Divine Providence, began his labors.

Without the usual heraldry of the pulpit and the press, and without the prestige of a name known to fame, and in the face of a strong and decided prejudice against Colleges then prevalent in Kentucky, and amid the doubts and discouragements of friends, he made his appeal to the people. They responded with a degree of liberality unexpected, and indeed unprecedented in the state. In one hundred and fifty days of actual labor, he obtained subscriptions to the amount of \$150,000, which sum he soon increased to \$200,000, a large proportion of which was secured in notes of \$500 and \$1,000, mainly from the substantial farmers of Central Kentucky.

Thus, the Institution was founded, not by large donations and bequests of a few wealthy individuals, but by the active co-operative benevolence of the many donors who pledged their means and extended their sympathies to Mr. BOWMAN in carrying out the great work of his life. As soon as the amount of \$150,000 had been secured by Mr. B., he called a meeting of the donors and other friends of the enterprise at Harrodsburg, in May, 1857, for the purpose of counsel and co-operation in regard to the early organization of the University. This meeting was fully attended, was harmonious in action, and most favorable in results. It was important as having recognized the contemplated University as the property of the people at large, who had subscribed the money.

They divested it of all local character, and suggested such provisions in the proposed charter as would give the donors a perfect representation in the Board of Curators. In accordance with their suggestions, and his own plans and purposes, Mr. BOWMAN drafted a liberal charter, which was granted by the Legislature in February, 1858, incorporating KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY.

During the years 1858 and 1859 the work of endowment was earnestly prosecuted. The actual investment having reached about \$100,000, it was deemed expedient to organize one of the Colleges of the University. Accordingly, the College of Arts was opened in September, 1859, under the presidency of R. MILLIGAN, assisted by an able corps of Professors. Nearly two hundred students were in attendance the first session. This Department of the University having been thus successfully inaugurated, Mr. BOWMAN next addressed himself with renewed energy to the work of supplying the Institution with the necessary Apparatus, Buildings, etc. He soon raised a sufficient sum for the purchase of a fine suit of Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, which he secured for the Institution on most favorable terms. He also made an earnest effort to secure Grounds and Buildings adapted to the demands of a great University.

One of the most beautiful and healthful sites for an Institution of learning in the State of Kentucky was the famous Harrodsburg Springs, for many years one of the most popular resorts in the West. These grounds, with their elegant and extensive buildings, had been purchased by the United States Government as the site of the Western Military Asylum; but they were now abandoned, for fire had consumed the main edifice. This place, containing about two hundred acres of land, Mr. BOWMAN determined, if possible, to secure. After repeated visits to Washington City, he finally obtained the passage of a bill ordering it to be sold at public sale. In anticipation of the day of sale, he went to work and raised the sum of *fifty thousand dollars* for the specific purpose



of buying it. But, through the interference of parties who desired to secure the property as a fashionable summer resort, his efforts to purchase it were defeated, and the notes of the subscribers were surrendered. He thus had the mortification to see the spacious, eligible grounds and buildings, on which he had long set his heart as the site of a great University, pass, by means of an opposing and inferior interest, forever from his hands.

To increase his embarrassments as the founder and financier of the University, the war, with all its social and commercial distractions, came on. The work of increasing the endowment was necessarily suspended; but his labors as Treasurer were more delicate and onerous. He continued to collect and invest the funds subscribed; he received and disbursed the interest thereon; and kept all the accounts of the Institution. He watched with a vigilant eye every pecuniary interest through all the crushing storm of war. Not a dollar was lost, and not a week's suspension of College exercises occurred during this period, although opposing armies were encamped around, and the buildings were finally taken as hospitals for the sick and the wounded. It is proper to add that all this labor was performed by him, as indeed all other labor from the beginning, not only without charge, but at the sacrifice of his own pecuniary interests.

But the necessity for buildings grew daily more and more urgent. The failure to obtain those at Harrodsburg created a lively sympathy abroad, and all the necessary grounds and buildings were offered, if the Institution could be removed. But it was suggested that the old edifice of Bacon College could be repaired and enlarged, and made to meet all the *reasonable* wants of the University. This idea the friends at Harrodsburg generally favored, when a spark from a defective flue fell on the roof of the building, and, fanned by a dry February wind, it soon wrapped the pile in flames, and all that remained of the building, apparatus, and library was a heap of smouldering ruins. This disaster imposed upon

the Board of Curators the necessity for immediate action. They were forthwith convened, and all eyes were turned to Mr. BOWMAN.

The Trustees of Transylvania University, at Lexington, at this crisis intimated a willingness to convey the grounds and buildings of that institution to the Curators of Kentucky University, on the condition of its removal to Lexington. Citizens of Louisville also manifested a desire to have the Institution located in that city. Covington likewise presented a claim. The Board, however, not agreeing in this exigency, resolved to leave the whole question of removal and location to a Committee, with Mr. BOWMAN as Chairman. It was ordered, however, that if the Committee should decide to remove the Institution, an act authorizing the removal should be first passed by the Legislature, that everything might be done legally. The Board in the mean time resolved that the Institution ought to be removed from Harrodsburg.

Accordingly, Mr. BOWMAN called the Committee together at Frankfort in January, 1865. While there, the proposition of Congress to grant to Kentucky 330,000 acres of land for the purpose of agricultural and mechanical education unexpectedly came up for consideration. The state, with a heavy debt upon her, in the midst of the war, was not prepared to accept the grant with the conditions imposed, and the munificent provision of Congress seemed likely to be lost to Kentucky. Propositions to accept the grant and furnish the necessary grounds and buildings, and thus meet the conditions of this new and difficult educational problem, were invited by the Legislature. But a favorable response was not received from any quarter. At this juncture Mr. BOWMAN, believing that his own plans and efforts in behalf of education were in strict harmony with the highest interests of the state, came forward, and on his own individual responsibility proposed to consolidate into one great institution the University at Harrodsburg, Transylvania University, and the Agricultural College, and to locate the whole at Lexington.



He further proposed, if this consolidation should be effected, to provide an experimental farm and all the requisite buildings, and to furnish gratuitous instruction to three hundred students, to be selected by the state; and he furthermore guaranteed that the Board of Curators would carry out, in the Agricultural Department, the intent of the act of Congress encouraging the education of the industrial classes.

A bill to this effect was accordingly drawn up, and after a long and animated discussion in the General Assembly it was passed by a large majority; and Kentucky University was removed to Lexington; the grounds, buildings, and endowment of Transylvania University were formally transferred to the Board of Curators; and the State Agricultural College was made a part of the University. The capital of the Institution now exceeded half a million of dollars.

In order to perfect his scheme, Mr. BOWMAN had obligated himself to raise *one hundred thousand dollars* with which to purchase an experimental farm and a site for the buildings requisite for the several Colleges of the University. He at once removed to Lexington and began his work, and before the Legislature adjourned he reported to that body that he had secured from the citizens of Lexington over one hundred thousand dollars.

At their annual meeting in June, 1865, the Curators formally ratified his action, and ordered that Kentucky University be opened in Lexington in October following.

At the same meeting Mr. BOWMAN presented a plan of organization for the University, embodying his own conception of an enterprise for which he had been laboring ten years, and for the perfection of which he proposed to give his remaining years. This plan, which embraces the best features of the leading Colleges and Universities of the country, besides those which are peculiar to itself, was thoroughly discussed and fully adopted by the Board, and in accordance therewith four of the Colleges have been fully organized, and are now in successful operation.

During the year 1866 Mr. BOWMAN purchased for the permanent site of Kentucky University with its various Colleges "Ashland," the homestead of HENRY CLAY, and the adjoining estate of "Woodlands," which extends within the limits of the city of Lexington. The entire tract contains four hundred and thirty-three acres of land, unsurpassed for beauty and fertility. It is now the seat of the Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Under these favorable circumstances, the University has entered upon its career of usefulness with greatly increased facilities, and with the assurance that its founder, now its Regent, will labor on for the full development and perfection of his plan. It is confidently believed that, with its superior advantages of location, its splendid basis in the way of endowment and real estate, its able Faculties, and its moral and social surroundings, KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY is destined, under Providence, to exert a mighty influence upon the educational interests of the Valley of the Mississippi.



## GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

### REQUISITES FOR ADMISSION.

Every candidate for admission into any of the Colleges of the University must present satisfactory evidence of good moral character; if he shall have been connected with any other College, he must produce a certificate of honorable standing from the authorities of that College.

Candidates for admission into the College of Arts must be at least fourteen years of age; and for admission into any other College of the University they must be at least sixteen years of age; and, as a general rule, no one will be admitted to advanced standing without a corresponding increase of age. Candidates for advanced standing must also sustain an examination in all the previous studies of the course on which they propose to enter.

If, upon an examination, satisfactory in the main, the candidate proves to be deficient in some one study, he may be admitted on condition of making good such deficiency; and for this purpose he may be allowed, at his own expense, to receive instruction from Tutors approved by the Faculty; or, at the discretion of the Professor of any School, he may be admitted on probation for a reasonable length of time into that School, upon condition that if he shall fail to exhibit a satisfactory degree of diligence or proficiency, his connection with the School shall cease.

The requisites for admission into the various Schools of the several Colleges will be found prefixed to the respective Courses of Instruction.

## MATRICULATION.

1. Students upon arrival at the University will report promptly to the *Regent*, with their testimonials of character and standing, and will designate the College which they wish to enter; whereupon they will be directed to the Presiding Officer of that College for further instructions.

2. They will secure, as early thereafter as practicable, suitable boarding; and any unnecessary delay in doing this, or in reporting to the proper officers of the University, will be regarded as sufficient evidence of their unfitness for admission.

3. The candidate for admission will next be examined by the Professors into whose Schools he seeks to be admitted.

4. After successful examination, he will report to the Treasurer, and, having paid the required fees, he will receive from that officer a copy of the Laws of the University.

5. Having read the Laws and presented himself to the Secretary, he will be entitled to matriculate by signing the following declaration: "I enter the University with a sincere desire to enjoy the benefits of its instruction, and with a determined resolution to conform to its laws."

6. After signing the declaration, the matriculate will report *immediately* to the Professors into whose Schools he may have been admitted, and receive from them instructions as to text-books and the subjects and hours of his recitations. These recitations must in all cases amount to at least three a day, unless, at the request of the student's parent or guardian, he may, for satisfactory reasons, be permitted by the Faculty to attend less than three.



## COLLEGE OF ARTS.

### REQUISITES FOR ADMISSION.

Every candidate for admission into the Freshman Class of the Schools of English, Mathematics, Greek, and Latin will be thoroughly examined on the following Preparatory Course, or an equivalent:

ENGLISH.—English Grammar; Composition; Ancient and Modern Geography; Outlines of History.

MATHEMATICS.—Ray's Arithmetic, Part III.; Ray's Algebra, Part I.

GREEK.—The whole of Arnold's First Book in Greek, or Kühner's Elementary Greek Grammar—the English Exercises to be written in Greek, with the accents; the whole of Felton's Greek Reader; Hadley's Elementary Greek Grammar.

LATIN.—Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar; Andrews' Latin Reader; Four Books of Cæsar; Sallust's Conspiracy of Catiline; Five Orations of Cicero; Twenty Exercises in Arnold's Latin Prose Composition.

### COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

#### *I. School of the English Language and Literature.*

PROFESSOR PICKETT.

#### FRESHMAN CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Fowler's English Grammar; Exercises in Composition and Elocution.

SECOND TERM.—Fowler's English Grammar; Exercises in Composition and Elocution.

#### SOPHOMORE CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Jamieson's Grammar of Rhetoric; Exercises in Composition and Elocution.

SECOND TERM.—Kames' Elements of Criticism; Essays, Criticisms, and Declamations.

#### JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Whately's Logic, with Practical Exercises.

SECOND TERM.—Whately's Rhetoric; Essays, Orations, and Forensic Disputations.

#### SENIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Shaw's Manual of English Literature, with Lectures; Readings in the English Classics, with Critiques; Essays, Orations, and Disputations.

SECOND TERM.—Shaw's Manual of English Literature, with Lectures; Readings in the English Classics, with Critiques; Theses, Orations, and Exercises in Extemporaneous Speaking.

*II. School of Mental and Moral Philosophy.*

PROFESSOR PATTERSON.

JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Mental Philosophy, begun.  
 SECOND TERM.—Mental Philosophy, completed.

SENIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Moral Philosophy.  
 SECOND TERM.—Evidences of Christianity.

*III. School of Mathematics.*

PROFESSOR WHITE.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Towne's Algebra.  
 SECOND TERM.—Davies' Legendre's Geometry—the first six books.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Davies' Legendre's Geometry, Books VII., VIII., IX.; Plane Trigonometry and Mensuration.

SECOND TERM.—Loomis' Surveying and Navigation; Loomis' Analytical Geometry.

JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Loomis' Calculus.  
 SECOND TERM.—Snell's Olmsted's Mechanics.

SENIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Davies' Spherical Trigonometry; Snell's Olmsted's Astronomy, begun.

SECOND TERM.—Astronomy, completed.

*IV. School of the Greek Language and Literature.*

PROFESSOR NEVILLE.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—The First Ten Books of the Iliad, except the Catalogue of the Ships; a daily Exercise in writing Greek with the accents (Arnold's Prose Composition with the exercises varied); Smith's History of Greece, with Long's Atlas.

SECOND TERM.—The whole of Felton's Selections from the Greek Historians, with special attention to the Prepositions and Cases, the Modes and Tenses; a daily Exercise in Greek Prose Composition, written with the accents.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—The Panegyric Oration of Isocrates, and the Philippic Orations of Demosthenes, or parts of Æschines and Demosthenes on the Crown, read in connection with Grote's Greece, Vol. XI. (Chapters 86-90); Antiquities of Greece.

SECOND TERM.—The Apology of Socrates, the Crito, and parts of the Republic of Plato, with Grote's Greece, Vol. VIII., Chapter 67; Hadley's Elementary Greek Grammar.



## JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—The Medea of Euripides ; the Œdipus Tyrannus of Sophocles ; Exercises in Greek Prose Composition.

SECOND TERM.—The Prometheus of Æschylus ; the Knights of Aristophanes ; History of Greek Literature.

*V. School of the Latin Language and Literature.*

## PROFESSOR MILLIGAN.

## FRESHMAN CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—The First Six Books of Virgil's Æneid, with Latin Prosody ; Exercises in Scanning ; Latin Prose Composition ; Roman History.

SECOND TERM.—Cicero de Amicitia and de Senectute ; Livy, Books XXI. and XXII. ; Latin Prose Composition ; Roman History.

## SOPHOMORE CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Horace ; Select Odes, Epistles, and Satires ; Latin Prose Composition ; Lucretius.

SECOND TERM.—Selections from Tacitus ; Terence ; Quintilian.

## JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Cicero de Natura Deorum.

SECOND TERM.—Juvenal and Plautus ; Lectures on Roman Literature.

*VI. School of Sacred History and Evidences of Christianity.*

## JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Old Testament History, begun.

SECOND TERM.—Old Testament History, continued.

## SENIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—New Testament History.

SECOND TERM.—Evidences of Christianity.

TEXT-BOOKS.—English Bible ; Milligan on Reason and Revelation.

*VII. School of Chemistry.*

## PROFESSOR PETER.

FIRST TERM.—Elementary Chemistry ; Instruction given by daily Lectures, fully illustrated by experiments, specimens, etc., and impressed by daily examination. Considerable attention given to the application of this branch of science.

SECOND TERM.—Lectures on Chemistry, illustrated by experiments.

*VIII. School of Natural Philosophy.*

## PROFESSORS PETER AND WHITE.

In the School of Natural Philosophy there are two classes—Junior and Senior. In the Junior Class the object is to give the student a comprehensive general view of this department of Physics, and to familiarize him with its methods of investigation without the introduction of mathematical symbols. This class will

meet the wants of those but little advanced in Mathematics, and will serve as a preparation for the *Senior Class*, in which the same subjects will be studied, but with greater exactness, and with the use of mathematical demonstrations and formulæ ; so that to enter this class the student must have such a knowledge of Mathematics as would fit him for the Junior Class of that study in the University. In both classes instruction is given by lectures and text-books, and the subjects illustrated by experiments.

### *IX. School of Natural History.*

PROFESSOR CLARK.

To enter this School students must have attended at least one course of lectures upon organic and inorganic Chemistry, and must present a certificate of having sustained a thorough and satisfactory examination therein. Those wishing to enter any advanced class must sustain an examination upon the studies of the previous classes, or present proof of having done so elsewhere.

#### JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Human Anatomy and Physiology, or the structure and laws of the human body, and the preservation of its health, both physically and mentally.

SECOND TERM.—Botany ; Structural and Physiological Botany, or the anatomy and mode of life of plants, especially in reference to their cultivation and propagation ; Systematic Botany, or the study of the species, varieties, races, etc., of plants, and their classification according to affinities.

#### SENIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Zoölogy, begun ; Structural Zoölogy, or the anatomy of the brute creation—domestic animals, etc.

SECOND TERM.—Zoölogy, finished ; Systematic Zoölogy deals with animals as Systematic Botany does with plants ; Geology and Paleontology ; Geology, or the history of the structure of the earth, and the phenomena of mines, metals, ores of iron, coal, building-stone, mineral springs, etc. ; Paleontology, or the history of fossil animals and plants, and their agency in the formation of coal-beds, coal-oil, limestone, marble, and rocks in general.

### *X. School of Civil History.*

PROFESSOR PATTERSON.

#### JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Smith's History of Greece ; Liddell's History of Rome ; Lectures.

SECOND TERM.—The Student's Gibbon ; Political Economy ; Lectures.

#### SENIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—The Student's History of France ; The Student's Hume ; Lectures.

SECOND TERM.—Willson's History of the United States ; Constitution of the United States.



*XI. School of Modern Languages.*

PROFESSORS HELVETI AND JOYEUX.

JUNIOR CLASS.

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|---------------|---|---|
| FIRST TERM... | { | <p><i>German.</i>—Otto's Grammar ; Adler's Reader.</p> <p><i>French.</i>—Fasquelle's Grammar ; Télémaque.</p> <p><i>Italian.</i>—Cuore's Grammar ; Foresti's Reader.</p> <p><i>Spanish.</i>—Schele De Vere's Grammar ; Velasquez's Reader.</p>  |
| SECOND TERM.. | { | <p><i>German.</i>—Otto's Grammar ; Adler's Reader ; Schiller's Maid of Orleans.</p> <p><i>French.</i>—Fasquelle's Grammar ; Télémaque ; Voltaire's Charles XII.</p> <p><i>Italian.</i>—Cuore's Grammar ; Foresti's Reader ; Tasso.</p> <p><i>Spanish.</i>—De Vere's Grammar ; Velasquez's Reader ; Don Quijote.</p> |

SENIOR CLASS.

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|----------------|---|--|
| FIRST TERM.... | { | <p><i>German.</i>—Schiller's Mary Stuart and William Tell ; Composition and Conversation in German.</p> <p><i>French.</i>—Corinne ; Racine ; Composition and Conversation in French.</p> <p><i>Italian.</i>—Tasso ; Goldoni.</p> <p><i>Spanish.</i>—Don Quijote.</p> |
| SECOND TERM..  | { | <p><i>German.</i>—Gæthe's Iphigenia and Reineke Fuchs ; Lessing's Minna Von Barnhelm.</p> <p><i>French.</i>—Molière ; Voltaire.</p> <p><i>Italian.</i>—Dante.</p> <p><i>Spanish.</i>—Calderon.</p>   |

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## AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

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The Congress of the United States, by an act passed July 2, 1862, granted to each state public lands to the amount of 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative then in Congress, for the endowment of one or more Colleges, of which the leading object should be the promotion of the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes by furnishing instruction in all such branches of learning as relate to Agriculture and the Mechanical Arts, including Military Tactics, without excluding other scientific and classical studies. The portion granted to Kentucky amounted to 330,000 acres of land scrip; and the Legislature of the State, by an act passed January 27, 1863, accepted the grant with its conditions; and by another act, approved February 22, 1865, established the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky as one of the Colleges of Kentucky University. The Curators of the University accepted the trust with the conditions annexed; and with a full view of the responsibility thus incurred, and of the difficulties in carrying out what had hitherto been an educational experiment in this country, they hope to meet, within a reasonable time, any just expectation of the public, and make this College a success. The Act of the Legislature required that the authorities of the University should raise at least \$100,000 for the purchase of an experimental and model Farm, and the erection of the buildings necessary for the various uses of the College. Through the liberality of citizens of Lexington mainly, the required amount was promptly secured by the Regent of the University. He accordingly purchased "Ashland," the home of HENRY CLAY, and the "Woodlands," an elegant tract adjoining it, and extending within the limits of the city of Lexington. The whole tract contains four hundred and



thirty-three acres of first-rate land, with fine improvements. All of this property has been placed at the disposal of the University as a site for the Agricultural and other Colleges. It is the purpose of the Regent, who has dedicated his life to the founding and upbuilding of the University, to raise as early as practicable additional means for the erection, on a liberal scale, of all the buildings necessary for carrying on the various Colleges. For the temporary uses, however, of the Agricultural College, the present buildings will answer, and provision will be made for boarding, at a moderate price, a limited number of students upon the farm; while accommodations for others can be secured in the immediate vicinity.

#### CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.

All applicants for admission to the regular collegiate course in the Agricultural College must be at least sixteen years of age, and must present satisfactory evidence of good moral character and industrious habits. They must, upon examination, show a fair acquaintance with the following subjects: English Grammar; Geography; Outlines of History; Ray's Arithmetic, Part III.; Ray's Algebra, Part I.

#### COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

##### *I. School of the English Language and Literature.*

###### FRESHMAN CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Mulligan's Structure of the English Language, with exercises in Composition.

SECOND TERM.—Mulligan's Structure of the English Language, with exercises in Composition.

###### SOPHOMORE CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Haven's Rhetoric, with exercises in Composition.

SECOND TERM.—Kames' Elements of Criticism, with exercises in Composition.

###### JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Day's Art of Discourse, with exercises.

SECOND TERM.—McCosh's Logic; Jevons' Substitution of Similar.

###### SENIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Shaw's English Literature; Shaw's Specimens from English authors.

SECOND TERM.—Chambers' English Literature.

*II. School of Mental and Moral Philosophy.*

PROFESSOR PATTERSON.

## JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Mental Philosophy, begun.  
 SECOND TERM.—Mental Philosophy, completed.

## SENIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Moral Philosophy.  
 SECOND TERM.—Evidences of Christianity.

*III. School of Mathematics.*

PROFESSOR WHITE.

## FRESHMAN CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Towne's Algebra.  
 SECOND TERM.—Davies' Legendre's Geometry, Books I., II., III., IV., V., VI.

## SOPHOMORE CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Davies' Legendre's Geometry, Books VII., VIII., IX.; Plane Trigonometry and Mensuration.

SECOND TERM.—Loomis' Surveying and Navigation; Loomis' Analytical Geometry.

## JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Loomis' Calculus.  
 SECOND TERM.—Snell's Olmsted's Mechanics.

## SENIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Davies' Spherical Trigonometry; Snell's Olmsted's Astronomy, begun.

SECOND TERM.—Astronomy, completed.

*IV. School of Chemistry.*

PROFESSOR PETER.

## JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Elementary Chemistry; instruction given by daily Lectures, fully illustrated by experiments, specimens, etc., and impressed by daily examinations. Considerable attention paid to the applications of this branch of science.

SECOND TERM.—Lectures on Chemistry, illustrated by experiments.

## SENIOR CLASS.

DURING THE SESSION.—Experimental and Applied Chemistry and Chemical Physics; five Lectures a week, more thorough than during the Elementary Course, and illustrated to the greatest possible extent by experiments, models, diagrams, specimens, etc. The numerous applications of the science to Agriculture, the Arts, and Manufactures are specially indicated, and the Art of Testing in general and the Detection of Poisons considered. Organic Chemistry is discussed during the latter part of the course, and such instruction given in the Chemistry of Vegetable and Animal Physiology as the allotted time allows.



*Practical Chemistry.*—Provisions will be made for instruction in Practical Chemistry, including the Chemistry of the Soil, as soon as students are sufficiently prepared.

TEXT-BOOKS.—Youman's New Class-book of Chemistry; Fowne's Chemistry for Students; Graham's Elements of Chemistry.

### V. School of Natural Philosophy.

PROFESSORS PETER AND WHITE.

In the School of Natural Philosophy there are two classes—Junior and Senior. In the *Junior Class* the object is to give the student a comprehensive general view of the department of Physics, and to familiarize him with its methods of investigation without the introduction of mathematical symbols. This class will meet the wants of those but little advanced in Mathematics, and will serve as a preparation for the *Senior Class*, in which the same subjects will be studied, but with greater exactness, and with the use of mathematical demonstrations and formulæ. So that, to enter this class, the student must have such a knowledge of Mathematics as would fit him for the Junior Class of that study in the University. In both classes instruction is given by lectures and text-books, and the subjects illustrated by experiments.

### VI. School of Natural History.

PROFESSOR CLARK.

To enter this School students must have attended at least one course of lectures upon organic and inorganic Chemistry, and must present a certificate of having sustained a thorough and satisfactory examination therein. Those wishing to enter any advanced class must sustain an examination upon the studies of the previous classes, or present proof of having done so elsewhere.

#### SOPHOMORE CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Human Anatomy and Physiology, or the structure and laws of the human body, and the preservation of its health, both physically and mentally.

SECOND TERM.—Botany; Structural and Physiological Botany, or the anatomy and mode of life of plants, especially in reference to their cultivation and propagation; Systematic Botany, or the study of the species, varieties, races, etc., of plants, and their classification according to affinities.

#### JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Zoölogy, begun; Structural Zoölogy, or the anatomy of the brute creation—domestic animals, etc.

SECOND TERM.—Zoölogy, finished; Systematic Zoölogy deals with animals as Systematic Botany does with plants.

#### SENIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Geology and Paleontology, begun; Geology, or the history of the structure of the earth, and the phenomena of mines, metals, ores of iron, coal, building-stone, mineral springs, etc.

SECOND TERM.—Geology and Paleontology, finished; Paleontology, or the history of fossil animals and plants, and their agency in the formation of coal-beds, coal-oil, limestone, marble, and rocks in general.

*VII. School of Civil History.*

PROFESSOR PATTERSON.

JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Smith's History of Greece; Liddell's History of Rome; Lectures.

SECOND TERM.—The Student's Gibbon; Political Economy; Lectures.

SENIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—The Student's History of France; The Student's Hume Lectures.

SECOND TERM.—Willson's History of the United States; Constitution of the United States.

*VIII. School of Modern Languages.*

PROFESSORS HELVETI AND JOYEUX.

JUNIOR CLASS.

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|--------------|---|---|
| FIRST TERM.. | { | <p><i>German.</i>—Otto's Grammar; Adler's Reader.</p> <p><i>French.</i>—Fasquelle's Grammar; Télémaque.</p> <p><i>Italian.</i>—Cuore's Grammar; Foresti's Reader.</p> <p><i>Spanish.</i>—Schele De Vere's Grammar; Velasquez's Reader.</p>  |
| SECOND TERM  | { | <p><i>German.</i>—Otto's Grammar; Adler's Reader; Schiller's Maid of Orleans.</p> <p><i>French.</i>—Fasquelle's Grammar; Télémaque; Voltaire's Charles XII.</p> <p><i>Italian.</i>—Cuore's Grammar; Foresti's Reader; Tasso.</p> <p><i>Spanish.</i>—De Vere's Grammar; Velasquez's Reader; Don Quijote.</p> |

SENIOR CLASS.

- |              |   |  |
|--------------|---|--|
| FIRST TERM.. | { | <p><i>German.</i>—Schiller's Mary Stuart and William Tell; Composition and Conversation in German.</p> <p><i>French.</i>—Corinne; Racine; Composition and Conversation in French.</p> <p><i>Italian.</i>—Tasso; Goldoni.</p> <p><i>Spanish.</i>—Don Quijote.</p> |
| SECOND TERM  | { | <p><i>German.</i>—Goethe's Iphigenia and Reineke Fuchs; Lessing's Minna Von Barnhelm.</p> <p><i>French.</i>—Molière; Voltaire.</p> <p><i>Italian.</i>—Dante.</p> <p><i>Spanish.</i>—Calderon.</p>  |

*IX. School of Civil Engineering and Mining.*

PROFESSOR JOYEUX.

In this School will be taught Geometrical and Topographical Drawing, Tinting, Shading, and Lettering; Descriptive Geometry; Linear Perspective; Shades and Shadows; Practical Astronomy; Road Engineering; the use of Engineering Instruments; Leveling; Architectural Drawing; Geology of Mining Districts; Metallurgy; Mining Engineering; Construction of Furnaces; Determination; Mineralogy; and History of Mining Operations.



*X. School of Fine Arts.*

In this School will be taught Music, Drawing, Painting, and Landscape Gardening.

*XI. School of Military Tactics.*

PROFESSOR LUXTON.

The Course will comprise Practical and Theoretical Instruction in the Tactics of the different Arms, Military Discipline, including the duties of Guards, Sentinels, etc., in accordance with the Tactics and Regulations prescribed for the United States Army.

## STATE STUDENTS.

By the provision of the Act of the Legislature establishing the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky as one of the Colleges of the University, each Representative District in the State is entitled to send to the College three *properly prepared* students, free of charge, for *tuition*, for each member the District is entitled to send to the General Assembly. Said students also have the right to receive, free of charge for tuition, the benefit of the instruction given in any College of the University, except the Colleges of Law and Medicine and Commercial School. To enjoy these privileges, young men must be *selected by a majority of the Justices of the Peace in the several districts*, and be properly vouched for by their certificate.

It is most earnestly recommended to the Justices to select a Board of Teachers in each District for the examination of applicants, and to institute a system of competitive examinations, giving all, even the humblest youth, a chance for this state honor. It is expected that the state students will be selected and sent to the College with the settled purpose on their part of completing the whole Course of Studies prescribed.

It is very important that students be present at the beginning of the Session, on the second Monday in September. They may experience great difficulty in securing rooms and in arranging their Course of Study if their attendance should be delayed for any length of time.

## MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

The Act of Congress granting the land scrip requires any Agricultural College receiving the benefit of the grant to give instruction in Military Tactics. In accordance with the provisions of this Act, regular instruction is given to the students of this College in the Infantry Drill and Military Discipline and Police, in accordance with the regulations prescribed for the United States Army.

A uniform of cadet gray cloth, such as is usually worn at the Military Schools in the country, is required, and can be obtained by students on their arrival at the College at a cost not exceeding that of an ordinary suit.

## THE LABOR SYSTEM.

All students of the Agricultural and Mechanical College are required to spend a portion of their time in active labor, either in the Agricultural, Horticultural, or Mechanical Departments. They are distributed into these several departments according to their respective qualifications, and as far as practicable in harmony with their wishes and purposes in life.

Students who wish to defray a portion of their expenses while acquiring their education, are required to labor four hours upon the Farm or five hours in the Shops six days in the week. Students who apply for admission into the Shops must satisfy the Superintendent that they intend to remain in the Mechanical Department of the Institution not less than three years. The rates of compensation in this department will vary from five to ten cents per hour during the first year, and from ten to twenty cents per hour during the second and third years, according to industry and proficiency. Job-work is sometimes assigned to students, for which they receive wages according to stipulation.

All other students are required to work two hours per day in the Horticultural Department; these receive no compensation. All students applying for admission are left free to elect either the compensated or uncompensated division.



During the Winter months out-door labor may be suspended in whole or in part by the Faculty, upon recommendation of the Superintendents.

Students desiring to remain upon the Estate during the vacation will find a pleasant home, and will have an opportunity of laboring a part or the whole of the time on the Farm or in the Shops, and can thus acquire the means of support for the succeeding session.

For the benefit of such as desire to labor only a part of the time, and to prosecute their studies, competent Instructors are allowed to organize Summer classes.

Students in these working divisions are arranged in two classes, one laboring in the forenoon and the other in the afternoon, thus alternating labor and study.

Club-houses situated convenient to labor are provided upon the Estate for such as wish to adopt a cheap system of boarding.

#### AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The Ashland Estate is divided into the necessary plats of pasture and tillable lands for the handling of the various breeds of stock, and for the culture and rotation of every variety of crops, and is under the superintendence of a practical Farmer, who is competent to give instruction in Agriculture and in the care and management of Stock. In this department students have ample opportunities, while defraying the expenses of their education, to apply practically the principles of science which they acquire in the class-room.

#### HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

This Department embraces the Ornamental and Experimental Grounds at Ashland and Woodlands, including Gardens, Orchards, Vineyards, Nurseries, Propagating-houses, Green-houses, and Arboreta.

Students laboring in this Department are under the supervision of a skillful Superintendent, who is competent to give them thorough instruction in Horticulture and Landscape Gardening; and they have ample facilities for the practical application of the principles of Botany and Vegetable Physiology, and for a thorough knowledge of the art of Grafting, Budding, and Planting, and the general care and culture of all kinds of trees, shrubs, and flowers.

#### THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Mechanical Department of this College has been organized under the name of the "ASHLAND MECHANICAL WORKS," by the erection of large fine buildings for shops of various kinds, which have been fitted up with the most approved machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of agricultural and mechanical implements, including the celebrated CLIMAX REAPER AND MOWER, wagons, plows, cultivators, etc.

In the Wood-shops, Iron-shops, Paint-shops, and Shoe-shops skilled artisans are employed, who, under the general supervision of an experienced Superintendent, give practical instruction to a large number of young men in the various Mechanic Arts. With these liberal and unusual advantages, young men have an opportunity of learning a good trade either at the anvil, the lathe, the bench, or with the brush, while at the same time defraying a large portion of the expenses of their education.

Young men who have already some knowledge of the use of tools and machinery will enjoy peculiar advantages in this department.



## COLLEGE OF THE BIBLE.

The design of this College is to prepare *pious* young men for the work of the Christian Ministry. Those who enter it must be at least sixteen years of age, and must present satisfactory testimonials of their good Christian character.

The course of instruction is adapted to two classes of students: *first*, to those who have completed the course in the College of Arts, or in some other College of equal rank, and who desire to obtain a thorough and critical knowledge of the Holy Scriptures in the original languages; and *secondly*, to those who have little or no acquaintance with the Greek or Hebrew, and who desire to obtain only a general and practical knowledge of the English Scriptures. The course of instruction designed for the former is comprehended in the three following Schools, except that they are not required to study the course of English Exegesis.

### COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

#### *I. School of Sacred Literature and Christian Doctrine.*

PROFESSOR MILLIGAN.

FRESHMAN YEAR.

Hebrew Grammar and First Lessons in Reading.

JUNIOR YEAR.

Hebrew, continued; Hellenistic Greek; and Greek and Hebrew Exegesis.

SENIOR YEAR.

Exposition and Defense of the Scheme of Redemption as it is taught and illustrated in the Holy Scriptures.

TEXT-BOOKS AND WORKS OF REFERENCE.—Instruction in this School is given partly by Lectures and partly by the use of the following text-books and works of reference: Green's Hebrew Grammar, Hahn's Hebrew Bible, Milligan on Reason and Revelation, Milligan on Scheme of Redemption, Bagster's Critical New Testament (Greek and English), Alford's Greek Testament, Bagster's Edition of the Septuagint, Robinson's Greek and English Lexicon of the New Testament, Liddell and Scott's Greek and English Lexicon, Winer's Grammar of the New Testament, and Gesenius' or Fürst's Hebrew-English Lexicon.

*II. School of Sacred History and Evidences of Christianity.*

PROFESSOR M'GARVEY.

## FRESHMAN YEAR.

FIRST TERM.—Pentateuch begun.

SECOND TERM.—Pentateuch finished; Job, Joshua, and Judges.

## SOPHOMORE YEAR.

FIRST TERM.—Remainder of the Old Testament History begun, with the Poetical and Prophetical Books introduced in their chronological order and studied historically.

SECOND TERM.—The same completed, and a course of Lectures on the Intermediate History of the Jews.

## JUNIOR YEAR.

FIRST TERM.—Narratives of Matthew and Mark.

SECOND TERM.—Narratives of Luke and John.

## SENIOR YEAR.

FIRST TERM.—Acts of the Apostles, and a brief Historical Outline of the Epistles.

SECOND TERM.—Discussion of the Authenticity, Integrity, Inspiration, and Authority of the Books of the Old and New Testaments; with an examination and refutation of the most prevalent forms of Modern Infidelity.

TEXT-BOOKS AND WORKS OF REFERENCE.—English Polyglot Bible, Coleman's Sacred Atlas, M'Garvey's Commentary on Acts, Milligan's Reason and Revelation, and Smith's Dictionary of the Bible.

*III. School of Homiletics and Hermeneutics.*

## JUNIOR YEAR.

FIRST TERM.—Hermeneutics and English Exegesis.

SECOND TERM.—English Exegesis, continued, with a course of Lectures on the Duties and Habits of Preachers.

## SENIOR YEAR.

FIRST TERM.—Homiletics begun, with frequent Exercises in the Composition and Delivery of Sermons.

SECOND TERM.—Homiletics finished; Discussion of Topics; Composition and Delivery of Sermons.

TEXT-BOOKS AND WORKS OF REFERENCE.—English Polyglot Bible, Milligan's Reason and Revelation, Vinct's Homiletics, and Ripley's Sacred Rhetoric.

The same course of instruction is designed also for students of the Second Class, except that they are not required to study the Hebrew and the Greek. They must, however, in order to admission, be well instructed in Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, and the Outlines of History; and in



order to graduation they must also stand an approved examination on all the branches pertaining to the School of English Literature.

*School of English Literature.*

PROFESSOR PICKETT.

FRESHMAN YEAR.—Philosophy of Grammar and Structure of the English Language.

JUNIOR YEAR.—Rhetoric and Criticism.

SENIOR YEAR.—Logic and the English Classics.

TEXT-BOOKS.—Fowler's English Language, Jamieson's Grammar of Rhetoric, Kames' Elements of Criticism, Whately's Logic, Whately's Rhetoric, and Shaw's English Literature. Special attention will be given to Composition and Elocution during the entire course in this School.

REGULAR COURSE OF STUDY.

I. CLASSICAL COURSE.

FIRST YEAR.—Freshman Sacred History; Sophomore Sacred History; Junior Sacred History; and Freshman Sacred Literature.

SECOND YEAR.—Senior Sacred History; Junior Sacred Literature; Senior Sacred Literature; and Senior Homiletics.

II. ENGLISH COURSE.

FIRST YEAR.—Freshman Sacred History; Sophomore Sacred History; and Freshman English Literature.

SECOND YEAR.—Junior Sacred History; Senior Sacred History; and Junior English.

THIRD YEAR.—Junior Homiletics, etc.; Senior Sacred Literature; Senior Homiletics; and Senior English.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

Some attention is given to Ecclesiastical History, chiefly in connection with the course of instruction in Christian Doctrine and the Evidences of Christianity. The works of Neander, Schaff, Mosheim, and Gieseler are all used as books of reference.

CERTIFICATE OF GRADUATION.

No degrees are conferred in this College; but Certificates of Graduation will be given to all who complete either the English or the Classical Course; provided, that during their

connection with the University they shall have complied strictly with all its rules and regulations.

#### EXPENSES, ACCOMMODATIONS, ETC.

In order to encourage poor and pious young men to enter this College with the view of better qualifying themselves for the work of the Ministry, the Board have appropriated for the *exclusive* use of such the large Brick Dormitory on the University premises. It consists of twenty-four large, well-ventilated rooms, and will conveniently accommodate eighty-four students, besides furnishing a good kitchen and dining-room. In the Adelphian Club—composed wholly of the matriculates of this College—a student can board for about \$1.50 a week; that is, for about \$60.00 a session. His bill for washing during the same time is about \$10.00, and for fuel and lights about \$8.00. Besides these expenses, every student has to furnish his own room, and to pay to the Treasurer, on his arrival at the University, a janitor's fee of \$5.00, and a room fee of \$5.00. The cost of furnishing a room is about \$80.00, that is, about \$20.00 for each occupant; but the articles purchased will of course, with proper care, last for several years; so that the annual expense of furniture for each student should not exceed \$5.00.

No charge is made for Tuition, and hence the entire expenses of a student in the Adelphian Club, exclusive of what he may spend in traveling and for clothing, are about as follows: For janitor's fee, \$5.00; use of furniture, \$5.00; room fee, \$5.00; boarding, \$60.00; washing, fuel, and lights, \$18.00; books and stationery, \$20.00; making in all \$113.00 for a session of forty weeks.

Students are received at any time; but if possible all should be present and have their rooms secured on Saturday preceding the opening of the session. No room can be secured for any new student in anticipation of his arrival at the University, nor until he shall have obtained his *Permit* from the Regent. Those who design to enter the College



of the Bible should come directly to the Brick Dormitory, and inquire for the Steward of the Adelpian Club. By so doing they will save themselves both trouble and expense.

Students occupying a room may by applying to the Presiding Officer secure the same for the next session; *provided*, that they be present at the beginning of the session. But after that any vacant room will always be given to the first applicant.

#### PHILOTHEAN SOCIETY.

This Society is composed of students belonging to the College of the Bible. They have weekly meetings for the purpose of reciting portions of the Holy Scriptures, reading moral and religious essays, delivering suitable discourses, investigating topics of interest, and reporting on the progress of Christianity and the religious condition of the world.

Donations of standard literary and religious works are respectfully solicited for the Library of this Society.

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## THE COLLEGE OF LAW.

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The design of the College of Law is to provide a complete and thorough Course of Instruction—except in merely local law and practice—for young men preparing for the Bar in any part of the United States. Instruction is given by lectures, with examinations upon them, or by recitations, with familiar expositions by the Professor. The Course of Study is so arranged as to be completed within two sessions. No examination and no particular course of previous study is required for admission.

### COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

#### *I. School of Common and Statute Law.*

PROFESSOR HUSTON.

JUNIOR CLASS.—Blackstone's Commentaries.

SENIOR CLASS.—Kent's Commentaries.

#### *II. School of Evidence, Pleading, and Practice.*

PROFESSOR JOHNSON.

JUNIOR CLASS.—Smith on Contracts; Smith's Mercantile Law.

SENIOR CLASS.—Stephen on Pleading; Code of Practice; Phillips on Evidence.

#### *III. School of Equity, Constitutional and International Law.*

PROFESSOR GOODLOE.

JUNIOR CLASS.—Woolsey on International Law; Story on the Constitution.

SENIOR CLASS.—Adams on Equity Jurisprudence and Pleading.



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## COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

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### REQUISITES FOR ADMISSION.

No special examination is required to enter this College. Preparatory Classes in Arithmetic and Grammar are taught for the benefit of students unable to enter the higher classes of this Department.

### COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

Penmanship daily during the entire course; Commercial Arithmetic until completed; Book-keeping by Single and Double Entry, including Stock, Partnership, and Joint Stock Partnership, as employed in Wholesale and Retail Merchandising, Jobbing, Forwarding and Commission, Farming, Manufacturing, Mining, Steamboating, Railroading, Banking, etc.; Commercial Law, and General Principles of Trade; Political Economy, and Commercial Ethics.

The time ordinarily required to complete the course will be nine months. Experience has proven that young men can not acquire a thorough business education in *three or four months*, and any such attempt must result in failure as mortifying to the student as it is injurious to the College. The system of club board has been adopted with satisfaction, and has been found to reduce the expense of living to one half the usual cost. Matriculates of this College can attend any of the classes of the College of Arts, Agricultural and Mechanical College, or Bible College, without extra fees.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### EXAMINATIONS.

There are two classes of examinations for the students of the University. The first is a daily examination in connection with the daily lecture or recitation. The second is a public examination of all the classes of the various Colleges, held at the close of each term.

The Professor of each School conducts the daily examinations of his department in whatever way he deems best; and immediately after the examination he affixes to the name of each student examined a number designating the value of his answers to the questions asked, or of his performance of the exercises proposed. For a perfect answer or performance, the number affixed is one hundred; for an entire failure, zero; for any intermediate degree of merit, the proper relative percentage.

The public examinations are either oral or in writing, as each Professor may determine. At the close of the examination of each class, the Professor in charge makes out his estimate of the value of each student's answers or performance according to the same scale of merit as in the daily examinations. From this report, and the daily estimates of scholarship made in the lecture or recitation-room, the scholarship of each student for the term is ascertained and is entered on the record, and a copy sent to his parent or guardian at the close of each term. This report also contains an estimate of the student's conduct in the recitation-room, his industry and punctuality, as well as of his general conduct, or conduct outside of the recitation-room, estimated on the same scale, from all the facts of which the proper Faculty may have certain knowledge.



## GRADUATION.

For the accommodation of young men who may be unable to complete a liberal course of study, it is provided that a student may graduate in any School of the University on the following conditions:

1. That he shall have been at least one year a student of the University, and that he shall have completed in a satisfactory manner all the required studies of said school, or what the Professor thereof may judge to be a fair equivalent; the standard of graduation in each school being not less than seventy-five per centum of the scale on which one hundred denotes perfection.

2. That he shall have observed habitually all the rules and regulations of the University.

He will then be entitled to a Certificate of Graduation, signed by the Professor, in which may be stated his grade of scholarship in said School, and likewise his general standing with respect to conduct and application to study.

When any student shall have thus graduated in the Schools of the English Language and Literature, Mathematics, Greek, Latin, Sacred History, Civil History and Metaphysics, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Natural History in the College of Arts, he may receive, free of charge, the regular degree of Bachelor of Arts; provided that he shall have paid all dues, and that he shall have faithfully complied with the laws and regulations.

The candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts may, however, be permitted to study, instead of the Calculus and the senior Greek and Latin, a full course in any two of the modern languages.

When any student shall have graduated in the Schools of the English Language and Literature, Mathematics, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Natural History, Civil History and Metaphysics in the Agricultural and Mechanical College, he may receive, free of charge, the degree of Bachelor of Science.

When any student shall have graduated in all the Schools in the College of the Bible, he shall be entitled to receive, free of charge, a Diploma; provided, however, that he shall have received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the College of Arts, or in some other institution of equal rank.

When any student shall have graduated in all the Schools of the College of Law, he shall be entitled to receive, free of charge, the degree of Bachelor of Law.

When any student shall have completed the entire course in the different Schools of the Commercial College and passed a satisfactory examination thereon, he shall be entitled to receive, free of charge, a Diploma.

A student may be admitted to the regular degree of Master of Arts in the College of Arts, or of Master of Science in the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, on the following conditions:

1. That he shall have received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, or of Bachelor of Science, and been at least one year a student of the University.
  2. That he shall have passed a satisfactory examination before the proper Faculty in at least three elective branches.
  3. That he pay to the Library Fund a fee of ten dollars.
- No honorary degree shall be conferred in any College.

#### THE CONDUCT OF STUDENTS.

It is presumed that every one qualified to enter the University as a student will have some acquaintance with the first principles of morality, propriety, and decorum, and that it will therefore be unnecessary to prescribe a full and complete code of specific rules and regulations. But it will be expected and required of every student—

1. That he be diligent in study; punctual in his attendance upon worship, recitations, examinations, and all other University exercises; and that he promptly render a valid and satisfactory reason to the proper officers for any delinquency on his part.



2. That having entered any class, he will not leave it without the permission of the Faculty; and that he will engage in no new study without their consent and approbation.

3. That he treat all persons, and especially the officers of the University, with becoming decorum and respect.

4. That he do not trespass on the premises of any other person, and that he in no way deface or injure the property of the University.

5. That he attend no exhibition of immoral tendency; no race-field, theater, circus, billiard-saloon, bar-room, or tippling-house.

6. That he neither introduce upon the premises of the University, nor use there or elsewhere, any kind of intoxicating beverages; and that he abstain from the use of tobacco in the buildings of the University.

7. That he neither keep in his possession nor use fire-arms, a dirk, a bowie-knife, nor any other kind of deadly weapons.

8. That he abstain from profanity, the desecration of the Lord's day, all kinds of gaming for a reward or prize of any kind, and from card-playing even for amusement; and also from whatever else is inconsistent with good order, good taste, and good morals.

9. That he attend public worship every Lord's day, and prayers in the Chapel every morning.

10. That he go not beyond the immediate precincts of Lexington or Ashland during the session without permission of the Faculty; or, in cases of emergency, where this can not be obtained, without the consent of the Presiding Officer of the College to which he belongs.

11. That he do not leave the University until he is regularly dismissed at the close of the session, without the special permission of the Faculty.

12. That, during his connection with the University, he belong to no secret College Society, nor any association, except such as shall have been approved by the Faculty.

13. That he do not change his place of boarding without the permission of the Faculty.

14. That he faithfully observe and respect all the by-laws adopted by the Faculty for the discipline and government of the students.

15. That he shun and discountenance all disorderly combinations and associations of students or citizens; and that he co-operate with the Faculty in every honorable way that he can to promote the interest and reputation of the University.

16. That he do not loiter about the University premises nor play in the campus during recitation hours, or from half-past eight A. M. to five P. M., nor in the vicinity of the dormitories or other College buildings *at any time*.

17. That he sign no petition or other paper to the Board or Executive Committee in regard to the government of the University, or to the appointment or dismissal of Professors or Officers; and that he do not attend or give countenance to any meeting to criticise the government of the University.

### EXPENSES.

#### COLLEGE OF ARTS:

Tuition per session of nine months, . . . . \$30 00

#### AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE:

Tuition to all State students free.

All others, per session of nine months, . . . . 30 00

#### COLLEGE OF THE BIBLE:

Tuition to *all students free*.

#### COLLEGE OF LAW:

Tuition per session of five months, cash, . . . . 50 00

#### COMMERCIAL COLLEGE:

Tuition for a *full and complete* course, cash, . . . . 30 00

Janitor's Fee, . . . . . 5 00

Room Fee (Dormitories), . . . . . 5 00



All fees are required in advance, and no deduction is made for any part of the session.

*Tuition coupons*, admitting students into the College of Arts, the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and for the whole collegiate year, can be purchased for ten dollars, so that the entire fees of a student in these departments need not exceed twenty dollars per annum.

Students desiring to enter the department of compensated labor in the Agricultural and Mechanical College should bring at least *seventy-five dollars*.

#### BOARDING.

Students are allowed to select their own boarding, either in private families, or in such buildings on the University grounds as may be set apart for their use; subject, however, in all cases, to the approval and supervision of the Faculty of the College to which they belong.

No student is allowed to board at any house where intoxicating liquors are sold, or card-playing or billiard-playing is practiced, or where the rules of good order and decorum are in other respects disregarded.

Rooms on the University grounds will be assigned to matriculates by Presiding Officer. No partiality or preference will be shown in disposing of the same to any student or class of students; but those making the first application will be allowed to make the first selection.

Every student shall preserve order and decorum in his own room, and shall be responsible for any disorder in the same, unless he give information of the person or persons by whom it was created.

All damage to the buildings or any other University property shall be immediately repaired at the expense of those by whom it was done, when they are known; but if not known, it shall be assessed upon the occupants of the room or building in which the damage was done.

Rooms at all times are subject to inspection by the Officers of the Institution; and negligence, carelessness, or violation of the rules and regulations will subject the student to discipline, and deprive him of his room.

Good boarding can be procured in private families at *five dollars* per week, including fuel, lights, and furniture.

#### PUBLIC WORSHIP.

Every student is required to attend the chapel exercises at such an hour each day as may be designated by the Faculty of the College to which he belongs; and also to attend such other public religious exercises as may be ordered on National Thanksgiving day, or the Lord's day, unless excused by his parent or guardian, or for special reasons by the proper Faculty.

#### CLUB SYSTEM.

Students occupying dormitories set apart for that purpose, by adopting the *club system*, can board themselves at prices ranging from *one dollar and a half to two dollars per week*. By this system the necessary expenses of a student need not exceed *one hundred dollars* for the entire session.

Students of the Agricultural and Mechanical College can defray the greater portion of this amount by labor on the farm or in the workshops.

The Clubs are organized by the students, with a written constitution, recognizing a President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Commissary. Regular weekly meetings are held for the transaction of business and arrangement of the bill of fare. The President of the Club exercises a general supervision over the dining-room, kitchen, dormitories, and grounds attached thereto; and also presides at the table and at the meetings of the Club. The Treasurer is required to report upon the condition of the funds and make necessary assessments. The Commissary provides and makes all purchases,



keeping an account of his disbursements. The Secretary keeps the records of the proceedings, etc.

The military *régime* is extended over the club-houses, and a regular system of inspection and police is maintained by an orderly in each building.

#### BENEFICIARY INSTRUCTION.

It is the aim of the authorities of the University eventually to furnish instruction free of charge to every student who may enter its walls. In the mean time, until the endowment is sufficiently large, young men of indigent circumstances and good moral character may be received free of tuition; especially those who desire to qualify themselves for the profession of teaching, or for the duties of the Christian ministry.

#### LIBRARIES.

There are fine Law, Medical, and Miscellaneous Libraries belonging to the University, which comprise about ten thousand volumes of valuable books, and which will be open to all students of the University. The Law Library is perhaps one of the best in the West.

#### MUSEUMS.

Through the energy and liberality of Regent BOWMAN, a Museum of Natural History has been created, and already contains about *twenty thousand* Specimens, including a large number of the birds and mammals of North America. A skillful taxidermist is constantly employed at Ashland, who is engaged in preparing the Specimens which are rapidly increasing by donation or otherwise. The friends of the Institution throughout the country will render valuable service to the cause of Science by their continued contributions of Geological and Mineralogical Specimens, and of Animals, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles, Insects, Relics, Curiosities, etc.; all of which can be sent, *free of cost*, by *Express*, and will be duly credited to them.

The *Anatomical Museum* is also large, and was secured originally at great cost. It contains many valuable wax models, natural skeletons, and arterial and alcoholic preparations, illustrative of Anatomy and Physiology.

#### APPARATUS.

There is a large collection of valuable Chemical, Philosophical, and Astronomical Apparatus, besides a good Laboratory, belonging to the University, adapted to the purposes of illustration and instruction in the various departments.

#### ENDOWMENT AND REAL ESTATE.

The endowment of the University now amounts to over \$400,000, and its real estate to about \$300,000. The property formerly belonging to Transylvania University embraces a spacious and beautiful campus of twenty acres, lying within the limits of the city of Lexington, and containing Morrison College, with its large and commodious lecture-rooms, chapel, library-rooms, and society-halls, and also dormitories and boarding-houses.

Ashland, the home of HENRY CLAY, and the Woodlands adjoining, containing in one tract four hundred and thirty-three acres, with the elegant improvements, making one of the most magnificent estates in America, have been secured as the permanent site of the University. It is the purpose of the Regent to procure, at an early day, ample funds for the erection of many additional buildings, and for the improvement of the grounds on a scale commensurate with the magnitude of the general plan. The united grounds of the University, in which every citizen of our State has an interest, and which are rendered almost sacred by the historical associations of old Transylvania, and are endeared to every patriot as the home of HENRY CLAY, will thus be improved and adorned by all the appliances of art and taste, as the site of a University that we fondly hope will continue to preserve



the honor and reputation of the one, and will be an imperishable monument to the memory of the other.

#### THE ALUMNI OF TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

It may be gratifying to the numerous Alumni of this, the first established and most venerable institution of learning in the Mississippi Valley, to learn that, in its consolidation with Kentucky University, its historic character and associations have been sacredly cherished, and its records faithfully preserved. By a statute of the Board of Curators, the graduates of Transylvania are recognized as Alumni of Kentucky University. It is the desire of the authorities to recognize the Alumni Association of the two Institutions, and, to that end, to obtain a complete roll of all those who have ever graduated in the various departments of Transylvania University. An earnest appeal is hereby made to all such to report by correspondence or otherwise to the Regent, with a view to a complete organization of the Association.

#### SESSIONS, TERMS, AND COMMENCEMENTS.

The collegiate year in the several Colleges, except that of Law, consists of a single session of nine months, which is divided into two equal terms. The session begins on the second Monday in September, and ends on the second Friday in June, which is the general Commencement day. The College of Law begins on the second Monday in September, and ends the second Monday in February, which will be Commencement day in this College.

## APPENDIX.

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### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE REGENT.

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*Curators of Kentucky University:*

I have the honor to submit to you my Thirteenth Annual Report. I congratulate you upon the favorable circumstances under which, in the providence of God, we are once more permitted to meet. No vacancy by death has occurred since our last reunion. It is true that age is creeping rapidly upon many of us, and time is swiftly carrying us all on to the goal of life; yet I am glad that so many of us who have tenderly watched over this Institution from its infancy are here to-day; and well will it be with all of us if our locks whiten and our brows become furrowed by the labor of building up an institution which will endure and redound to the glory of God and the elevation of our race.

In accordance with my official duty I shall, as briefly as possible, set forth the general condition, prospects, and wants of the University, embracing its operations during the past year, with such recommendations as in my judgment will inure to its further development and usefulness. I will endeavor to give you a faithful portraiture of the Institution as it stands in all its proportions to-day, with a survey of its material and educational appliances.

The University, as it stands out visibly, consists on the one hand of its Endowment, Real Estate, Buildings, Libraries, Apparatus, and Museum; on the other, of its Donors, Curators, Professors, Officers, Instructors, and Students. Its foundation rests upon the benevolence of about eight hundred donors,



comprising men of all parties and denominations, besides the funds which were gathered together from the wreck of Transylvania and Bacon Colleges, and the proceeds of the lands granted by the National Legislature to our Commonwealth. The aggregate amount of these funds is \$433,700. The real estate consists of 450 acres of land in and near Lexington, worth at present \$300,000. (It forms a grand campus commensurate with the plans and designs of the Institution; is perhaps the most beautiful site in America; and is hallowed by all the historic memories which cluster around the names of Ashland and Transylvania. Over these grounds there are scattered about thirty separate buildings, which are used for educational purposes, professors' residences, dormitories, club-houses, mechanical shops, etc. They are mostly humble and unpretending buildings; they represent all ages of architecture—ancient, mediæval, and modern. No mansard roofs or clustered columns or lofty towers attract the gaze of the student upon his arrival; but as he strolls around in search of the University—which is about as difficult to find as the habitation of some of the old universities of Germany—he perchance stumbles upon Morrison College, the venerable monument of things that were; or, wandering over the grounds of Ashland and Woodland, he hears much of the things hoped for in the way of classic halls which are to be reared when the Regent obtains that half million of dollars. This course of peripatetic instruction, however, upon which he enters on his arrival, does much to relieve any spell of home-sickness or dyspepsia which may come upon him.)

Notwithstanding the inadequacy of our accommodations, we enrolled during the past year nearly eight hundred students. We have here a young, *live*, vigorous institution which, unique in its character, has sprung into existence and attained respectable proportions within little over a decade of years; which has already acquired a national reputation; and is drawing to its confidence and support the masses of the people, who have hitherto had little access to colleges and universities. It indi-

cates that we have cut loose from the old educational forms and systems of the past; and, in harmony with the views which I had the honor to submit in my first report, thirteen years ago, "we have laid the foundation of an institution on a more Modern, American, and Christian basis, adapted to the wants of a great country and people moving forward grandly on the highway of Christian civilization." It shows that we have struck the key-note for the people in providing in our scheme of organization for the education of the whole man—moral, mental, and physical—and for all classes of men pursuing the useful and honorable professions, and at the same time cheapening the expenses of education. Another element of its power and popularity is that in its counsels have been wise and prudent Curators, the majority of whom are themselves original donors and representatives of the views of those to whose beneficence it owes its existence—men of liberal views upon matters of education, and good depositaries of the sacred trusts of others. The result shows that men who are good judges of Durhams, groceries, and dry goods are not thereby necessarily incapacitated for constituting and managing successfully one of the greatest educational enterprises of the country.

I regret to say that we were under the necessity of refusing admission to many for want of accommodation. The majority of our students during the past year were grown young men, and in point of subsequent proficiency compared favorably with matriculates of preceding sessions. All religious denominations were represented, and that too in large numbers.

The general health of the students has been remarkably good. Two deaths, however, occurred during the year; one in the Agricultural and Mechanical College and one in the Academy. They were worthy young men, and received from their professors, physicians, and fellow-students every possible attention.

The establishment of club-houses in connection with the several Colleges, in the city and upon the estate, demanded



special provision for the health and discipline of the occupants. Dr. Joseph Smith kindly consented to act as sanitary officer, and was appointed accordingly.

For the details in regard to the labors performed in the several Colleges I must refer you to the full and satisfactory reports of the Presiding Officers, and the accompanying reports of the Professors of the various Schools. They are too voluminous for an extended abstract in this report. I must, however, bear the most cordial testimony to the faithful and efficient manner in which they have all discharged their several duties. I can only refer briefly to the general condition of the various departments.

#### THE COLLEGE OF ARTS.

This department of the University has continued in most successful operation, passing indeed through the most pleasant and prosperous session in the history of the Institution. The vacancy caused by the resignation of President GRAHAM was promptly filled by the appointment of Professor H. H. WHITE, the oldest and one of the ablest and most faithful professors, as Presiding Officer. His report shows that this College has been ably administered, and with most satisfactory results. One hundred and ninety-two students were enrolled, showing an increase of twenty-four over last session. The reports of the various Professors are also submitted, showing that a large amount of labor was performed by each, and with the most satisfactory results. The Presiding Officer especially, besides instructing the four daily classes in the School of Mathematics, has discharged his executive duties with zeal, fidelity, and ability. I call the attention of the Board to the various recommendations contained in his report.

#### THE AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

The report of the Presiding Officer of this College, together with those of the other officers and instructors, show its condition during the past session. Two hundred and

ninety-five matriculates were enrolled, apart from the regular matriculates of the Commercial School, which is by law a Department of this College. These students were distributed into classes in English Literature, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Natural History, Civil History, French, German, Latin, Book-keeping, Penmanship, Commercial Law, Military Tactics, Practical Agriculture, Horticulture, and Mechanics.

The Presiding Officer and the Instructors report that they have had better and more advanced students than hitherto, and that in all respects the College has passed through the most pleasant and successful session in its history. Especially in the industrial departments have the results been most encouraging. The dignity of labor has been fully vindicated, and its value to the students in an educational and pecuniary point of view, as well as to the College, has been fairly tested. I append herewith an abstract from our books showing the possibilities of the case with young men who are faithful, and who labor four or five hours per day, and I take pleasure in making honorable mention of them to the Board and the public:

WILLIAM HENRY SHERMAN, Illinois (twelve months), . . . . .	\$271 33
SETH JUDSON OBENCHAIN, Virginia (eight months), . . . . .	98 00
JASPER NEWTON CARDIN, Virginia (twelve months), . . . . .	225 70
DAVID JACOB COHEN, Mississippi (twelve months), . . . . .	139 40
WILLIAM EDGAR MORRISON, Kentucky (nine months), . . . . .	92 21
JOHN THOMAS MOLYNEUX, Kentucky (eleven months), . . . . .	130 00
PRESTON BROOKS HILL, Mississippi (twelve months), . . . . .	128 50
GEORGE WASHINGTON TRUMBO, Kentucky (seven months), . . . . .	62 85
JOSEPH HARRISON MCCALL, North Carolina (twelve months), . . . . .	198 00
WILLIAM STOKES, South Carolina (ten months), . . . . .	75 25

The benefits of the two-hour system will be more fully appreciated after a more thorough organization of the Horticultural Department, and a more practical illustration of the principles of science by the Professors of Natural History, Chemistry, and Natural Philosophy. The experience of the year has more fully demonstrated the importance of adhering to the plan of requiring all students, without exception, to



labor some portion of the day in some one of the branches of the Industrial Department.

The Military Department has been under the supervision of Major E. D. LUXTON, who has faithfully and efficiently performed the duties of his School. Experience has satisfied all concerned that it is best, so long as the laws of Congress and of the State make the military feature a necessary part of this College, that all students entering it be required to drill, and to wear the uniform, which can be obtained as cheap as any other apparel. It has also demonstrated that strict military police regulations, enforced in the various club-houses, is absolutely necessary for the proper working of this system on the estate.

I call the attention of the Board to the suggestion of the Presiding Officer in reference to the proper disposition of the preparatory classes, which the Faculty have been compelled to organize within the precincts of the College in order to meet the wants of State students and others. The wants of this College in the way of buildings, apparatus, etc., to which the Presiding Officer refers, are manifest and pressing, and I hope, during the coming year, I may be able to meet them by appeals to the public, and especially to our State and National Legislatures, whose duty it is to cherish and foster by a liberal policy this College. In the composition of the Faculty of this College nearly all the leading religious denominations of the State are represented. It has been the policy of the Board to liberalize this department as much as possible. The Baptist, the Episcopalian, the Methodist, the Presbyterian, and the Christian Church were each represented in the chapel services on the Lord's day by clergymen of the city, who kindly officiated in succession.

I can not close this part of my report without reference to the faithful and laborious manner in which the Presiding Officer, supported by an able Faculty, has discharged the duties of an office upon which he entered with great diffidence in view of the very complex organization of this College.

## THE COLLEGE OF THE BIBLE.

The report of the Presiding Officer shows this College to be in the most flourishing condition. One hundred and fourteen matriculates were enrolled—an increase on last session. With the valuable aid rendered by Professors MCGARVEY and PICKETT the demands of this College have been met; the importance, however, of having one or two additional professors at the earliest day practicable can not be over-estimated, and it is earnestly hoped that the benevolence of some liberal-hearted friends will secure within a very short time ample endowment to meet this necessity. The report of the Presiding Officer sets forth so fully the condition and wants of this department that I embody herein the material parts of the same, as follows:

“It gives me pleasure to submit to you the Fourth Annual Report of the College of the Bible. The current session has been on the whole our most prosperous one. This is owing in part to our more perfect organization. With the valuable aid rendered by Professor J. D. PICKETT, we have been able to effect a more perfect classification of our students, and to approximate much nearer in some other respects to the perfect standard that we have in view, than during any previous session.

“But nevertheless we still need more help. During the year Professor PICKETT relieved Professor MCGARVEY of all his labors in the College of Arts, and also of his Freshman Class in the College of the Bible. This enabled Professor MCGARVEY, after hearing his three remaining classes in the School of Sacred History (Sophomore, Junior, and Senior), to give instruction to one additional class in the School of Homiletics and Hermeneutics; the remaining class, being unprovided for, was heard by myself; but this interfered somewhat with my own proper course of instruction in Hebrew and Hellenistic Greek. It is also necessary to divide the Freshman and Sophomore Classes in Sacred History each



into two sections; they are both very large, and ought to be divided if possible; but this can not be done without the aid of a third instructor, who shall devote all his time to the College of the Bible; and hence I would respectfully recommend either that a third regular professor be appointed to aid in carrying on the work of this College, or that an adjunct professor be appointed in the School of Sacred History. If the latter arrangement is preferred, it would enable Professor MCGARVEY to take charge of both classes in the School of Homiletics and Hermeneutics, and also to continue his invaluable instruction to the Junior and Senior Classes in the School of Sacred History.

“Of the one hundred and fourteen matriculates, some have been in Hebrew, some in Hellenistic Greek, and some have given a portion of their time to studies in the College of Arts; but most of them have been occupied chiefly with the English branches. They have generally gone over the prescribed course in the several Schools with more than the usual degree of proficiency. While this is true of the majority, many were deficient in even some of the elementary branches of an English education; but they are generally young men of fine natural ability, of excellent moral and religious character, and very earnest in doing all that they can to prepare themselves for the work of the ministry. It is a pleasure to assist them in their very noble and earnest efforts to cultivate their own minds and hearts; to improve their habits and modes of life; to better qualify themselves in all respects for the work of proclaiming the gospel to others. I have never known before on the part of so many young men so great a desire to look narrowly and critically into the deep workings of their own hearts, and with the help of God to grow in grace and holiness as well as in the knowledge of the truth.

“The health of the students has been generally very good. Some few cases of measles occurred among them during the months of February and March, but through the blessing of God no fatal sickness has interrupted our course in the

College of the Bible during the current session. We feel that we have been kept under the shadow and protection of the Almighty, and that to him we are indebted for life and breath and all things."

#### THE COLLEGE OF LAW.

This College has enrolled about the usual number of matriculates. A class passed examination and graduated at the close of each term of the session. The very full and thorough course of instruction given by the Faculty of this College, unsurpassed perhaps by that of any other in the country, justifies a much larger roll of students than has been in attendance.

#### THE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

At the last meeting of the Board of Curators the Executive Committee were instructed to organize a Commercial School as a department of the Agricultural and Mechanical College. This was done by the appointment of Professor HORACE P. PERRIN of the State Normal School of New York as Principal, and Mr. W. A. CRAWLEY as assistant. The success of this department has been most complete. I have never known in so short a time a school so quietly and thoroughly organized, and with more satisfactory results.

The accomplished Principal came among us an entire stranger, and entered upon the discharge of his duties under many inconveniences; but he has labored with a zeal, devotion, and ability which has commanded the highest esteem and confidence of all with whom he has been associated. His assistant has also discharged his duties faithfully.

One hundred and eight students were enrolled in this department, mostly grown young men from distant sections of the country.

The course of instruction has been very thorough, much more so than generally in colleges of this kind, and embracing a wider range of studies; and the results have been very



satisfactory, as shown by the report of Professor PERRIN. I must not omit to state that a series of valuable lectures was delivered during a portion of the session by Professors PICKETT, PATTERSON, and MCGARVEY, upon Commercial Ethics, Political Economy, etc. This School has been self-sustaining; the fees of the students more than defrayed the entire expenses, including the salaries of professors, rent, furniture, etc.

Such has been the success of this School, and such is the growing demand for a thorough commercial or business education, that I recommend the organization of this department as one of the regular and permanent colleges of the University; and I doubt not of its entire success.

#### THE ACADEMY.

The report of the Principal of the Academy shows a satisfactory condition of this department. This is due to the faithfulness and energy of the gentleman in charge and his colleague.

#### THE LIBRARY.

The report of the Librarian shows but little change of the Library. It comprises ten thousand volumes. A few additions were made during the year. It is desirable that provisions be made for the increase of the Library Fund. This will afford a good opportunity for the liberality of some Curator or Donor.

#### THE MUSEUM.

By the liberality of many friends throughout the country valuable additions have been made to the Museum, which I have been quietly collecting at Ashland for two years.

I can not omit to mention especially the continued liberality of the Smithsonian Institution of Washington City. I have recently received from it a donation of 144 specimens of rare birds of North and South America; also a donation

of birds from the widow of the late Dr. BRYANT, the distinguished naturalist of Boston; a valuable collection of marine shells from the British Museum; a valuable collection of fossils from Dr. JAMES KNAPP, of Louisville; also a large collection of Chinese curiosities from the Hon. ALFRED ALLEN, late Consul to Fou-Chou; also a rare and beautiful collection of birds and mammals, 150 in number, from Australia, the gift of Mrs. O. A. CARR, the wife of our esteemed alumnus, now resident in that country; the selections were her own, purchased and prepared by her own labor in that distant land. Many other valuable specimens have swelled the numbers in our Cabinet.

We need a Museum Building; in fact, it is one of the most pressing wants of the Institution.

I append hereto a list of all the donations made to the Museum and other departments of the University.

## DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

T. V. MUNSON, . . . . .	Ladoga, Ill., . . . . .	Eggs and Nest of Cuckoo.
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE, . . . . .		Mammals from Wyoming Ter.
SAMUEL CLAY, . . . . .	Lexington, . . . . .	One barrel Whisky for Museum.
Mrs. W. H. GRAINGER, Louisville, . . . . .		Piece Atlantic Cable.
CHRIS. HOLLOWAY, . . . . .	Lexington, . . . . .	Indian Pipe from Boonesboro.
W. H. WILKINSON, . . . . .	Newcastle, . . . . .	Four Albino Rats.
C. B. BLACKBURN, . . . . .	Arkansas, . . . . .	Rattlesnake.
Rev. E. FORMAN, . . . . .	Walnut Hill, . . . . .	Chinese Implements.
Y. P. DUDLEY, . . . . .	Madison County, . . . . .	Indian Relics.
Miss SHAW TURNER, . . . . .		Curiosities from River Jordan.
Miss SHAW TURNER, . . . . .		Gold Quartz from Colorado.
Miss N. STILLWELL, . . . . .	Louisville, . . . . .	Butterflies.
DANIEL BOOTHE, . . . . .	St. Louis, Mo., . . . . .	Indian Relics, Wampum, etc.
Mr. BROWN COLLINS, . . . . .	Cooper County, Mo., . . . . .	Lead Ore from Missouri.
JEROME BRYANT, . . . . .	Crab Orchard, . . . . .	Rock from cave there.
D. S. BALDWIN, . . . . .	Ashland, Va., . . . . .	Squirrel Skull.
JAMES CALDER, . . . . .	Ashland, . . . . .	Indian Pestle Rock.
JAS. P. SPOONAWARE, . . . . .	Lincoln County, . . . . .	Eel Skin.
JOSEPH SPECHT, . . . . .	Memphis, Tenn., . . . . .	Chinese Silver Coin.
J. J. ADAIR, . . . . .	Shawhan's Station, . . . . .	Red-shouldered Hawk.
J. A. THOMPSON, . . . . .	Harrodsburg, . . . . .	Seal of King George IV.
H. H. GRATZ, . . . . .	Lexington, . . . . .	Rhinoceros Beetle, with Nest.
WM. HALLEY SMITH, . . . . .	Lexington, . . . . .	Tarantula.
BENJ. S. DRAKE, . . . . .	Lexington, . . . . .	Virginia Rail.



JOHN J. ROGERS, . . . Danville, . . . . .	Green Sand, Shark's Teeth, etc.
E. C. HURST, . . . . . Midway, . . . . .	Brown Bittern.
A. D. LEWIS, . . . . . Winchester, . . . . .	Trilobite Fossil from the farm.
SANDY HICKS, . . . . . Aberdeen, Miss., . . . . .	Petrified Wood.
H. CLAY BEDFORD, . . . . . Paris, . . . . .	Summer Duck.
LAWRENCE W. SCOTT, Morgantown, W. Va., . . . . .	Three Coins.
Gen. D. CAPRON, . . . . . Agricultural Dep't, . . . . .	Cotton and Silk Fabrics, etc.
W. W. BOYD, . . . . . Lexington, . . . . .	Malformed Bantam Egg.
J. A. HARPER, . . . . . Lexington, . . . . .	Old-time Bonnet and Comb.
WM. PERRINE, . . . . . Steubenville, O., . . . . .	Four American Merino Sheep.
W. H. CRUMP, . . . . . Stanford, . . . . .	Sparrow Hawk.
D. M. BOWMAN, . . . . . Bellevue, . . . . .	Quartz and Amethyst.
J. D. STRODE, . . . . . Winchester, . . . . .	Coot Fulica Americana.
H. H. GRATZ, . . . . . Lexington, . . . . .	Great Horned Owl.
Major H. H. FERGUSON, Woodford County, . . . . .	Great Barn Owl.
H. C. HOWARD, . . . . . Mt. Sterling, . . . . .	Brown Bittern.
SIDNEY CLAY, . . . . . Bourbon County, . . . . .	Hair Ball from cow's stomach.
JAMES RENUCK, . . . . . Bourbon County, . . . . .	Indian Hatchet.
BILLY MORRISON, . . . . . Harrodsburg, . . . . .	One Chicken.
TOM SHELBY, JR., . . . . . Fayette County, . . . . .	Great Barn Owl.
SHORT & TODD, . . . . . Paris, . . . . .	Crow, white from disease.
HORACE MILLER, . . . . . Paris, . . . . .	One pair Berkshire Hogs.
R. A. THORNTON, . . . . . Lexington, . . . . .	Brown Sandstone, Bass Isle.
Col. ALF. ALLEN, . . . . . Hardinsburg, . . . . .	Chinese Clothing, Pipes, etc.
E. L. OSBORNE, . . . . . Wyethville, Va., . . . . .	Golden Eagle.
JOHN A. BOWMAN, . . . . . Mercer County, . . . . .	Encrinite Fossil.
Dr. JAMES KNAPP, . . . . . Louisville, . . . . .	Twenty-one species Helicidæ.
OSCAR FEATHERSTONE, Lexington, . . . . .	Great Northern Diver.
Miss SANDERS, . . . . . Fayette, . . . . .	Gloves made by Indians.
JAMES LAFFELL, . . . . . Frankfort, . . . . .	Lead Ore.
H. C. SANDUSKY, . . . . . Fayette, . . . . .	Curious Indian Relic.
Hon. J. B. BECK, M. C., Washington, . . . . .	Box of Greenhouse Plants.
Hon. HORACE CAPRON, Washington, . . . . .	Seeds and Plants.
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE, . . . . .	Collection of Birds, etc.
Mrs. O. A. CARR, . . . . . Australia, . . . . .	Collection of Birds, etc.
Mrs. Dr. H. BRYANT, . . . . .	} Twenty specimens of birds } from the Greater Antilles, } collected by Dr. H. Bryant.
BRITISH MUSEUM, . . . . .	} London, thro' Smith- } sonian Institute, } Shells.

#### GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

The Grounds and Buildings at Ashland and Woodland have been kept in good repair; several new buildings have been erected, and the general appearance of the estate much improved.

## THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Superintendent exhibits the operations of the farm, the amount of the crops, the stock, farming implements, etc.

The labor of the farm has been performed by students, with the exception of cutting and breaking the hemp crop. The student labor on the farm can not be regarded thus far as very remunerative to the Institution, but it will at least pay all expenses, and at the same time prove valuable to the student as a means of education and support. Many young men of fixed purposes and habits have performed faithful service, and have made it a valuable auxiliary in obtaining an education; others have been inexperienced and irresolute, and have accomplished little for themselves or the Institution. This was to be expected among so large a number, and it is the policy of the officers to dispense with the services of such who, after fair trial, do not show an appreciation of the advantages afforded them.

A very satisfactory experiment was made in the culture of broom-corn. Ten acres were planted, and three hundred dozen brooms manufactured; it will prove profitable to the department, and furnish pleasant labor to the students during the winter months. The success of this experiment has induced us to put in twenty acres this season.

An interesting series of experiments in the manufacture of sorghum syrup resulted very satisfactorily, and afforded to our students an opportunity of thoroughly investigating several processes and improved methods. Professor WILLIAM O. CLOUGH, an accomplished, scientific gentleman of Cincinnati, kindly donated to us the use of his valuable patented improvements; he also visited Ashland, and in person superintended the experiments, and demonstrated to the students the advantages of his refining process. The experiments resulted in the manufacture of a bright, beautiful, pleasant, favorable syrup, which can be readily sold at one dollar per



gallon. I submit herewith a report on this subject, which I had the honor to present to the Agricultural Department at Washington.

The donation of valuable evaporating apparatuses by Blymer, Norton & Co., of Cincinnati, and Barbaroux & Co., of Louisville, enabled us to test satisfactorily the merits of their valuable improvements.

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the very liberal donation of seeds and plants which have been forwarded from time to time to the Agricultural College by Hon. HORACE CAPRON, the able and efficient Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington. Experiments in the growth and products of the same will be forwarded to the Department of Agriculture from time to time.

The arrangement and improvement of the estate will soon be in such condition that we shall be enabled to organize fully the experimental department, which, under the supervision of a skillful and cultivated Superintendent, will furnish valuable results to the student and the farming community.

The proper disposition of the grass upon the estate has been a subject of much consideration. It has finally been thought best to inaugurate the dairy business, for supplying milk to boarding and club-houses of the University, as well as to the citizens of Lexington. Our facilities for such a business are admirable. This will also enable us to illustrate the various breeds of cattle and their adaptation to the uses of life. To this end about forty-five cows have been secured, and the dairy business successfully inaugurated.

#### THE HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

This department is still under the management of Mr. JOSEPH WALTER. It consists of gardens, orchards, greenhouses, vineyards, ornamental grounds, etc. They are cultivated by the students, who voluntarily adopt the two-hour or uncompensated labor system. The products are sold in the market-place of the city, where the College has its regular

market-stall. After a reasonable time for the development of this department, I feel confident that the results, educational and financial, will be satisfactory.

(THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

The School of Practical Mechanics, which by the law of Congress creating the Agricultural and Mechanical College is an integral part of it, has been organized in accordance with the resolution of your last meeting, and put into operation in the school building erected by Mr. Yost for that purpose at Ashland.) A gentleman who learned practical mechanics in Scotland, and a man of large experience, was appointed Superintendent and Instructor in this department. His labors have been successful in the inauguration of it, as the accompanying exhibit will show. The object we have in view is to make it a school of practical instruction in the mechanic arts, and at the same time a means of support to the student and a source of revenue to the Institution. The following is an exhibit of work performed in this department during the year:

22 Two-horse Wagons.	2 Two-horse Spring Wagons.
64 Two-horse Plows.	1 Milk Wagon.
43 One-horse Plows.	5 A A Harrows.
60 Cultivators.	3 A Harrows.
2 Coal Carts.	6 Sets Doubletrees.
50 Patent Trucks.	1 Dray.
135 Mowers painted and put up.	16 Tables for Commercial College.
22 Mowers painted and repaired.	1 Bank Counter.
8 Buggies painted and repaired.	30 Benches for Agricultural and Mechanical College.
2 Rockaways painted and repaired.	1 Machine for making brooms.
1 Omnibus painted and repaired.	5 Hay Rakes.
35 Senior Combined Climax Machines.	5 Patent Improved Clothes-horses.
4 Light Spring Wagons.	

(In addition to the above we have built a commodious barn at Ashland, using in part material that was in the barn and outbuildings at Woodland. The cost of labor and new material was about \$2,100.)



Building cottage at Ashland at a cost not exceeding \$1,000; while, if we had contracted with outside parties, the lowest estimate would have been \$1,500.

We also made the general repairs during vacation of last year, and necessary improvements.

Fourteen houses, dormitories, and club buildings were thoroughly overhauled. Seventy-two rooms in the same were painted, whitewashed, and made ready for occupation.

Three thousand six hundred and forty-two feet of new plank fence was built during the year, and a great part of old fences repaired.

Temporary buildings were fitted for the cows and calves of the dairy department.

The agricultural implements, including mowers, reapers, threshers, and wagons, we repaired, and in no case has it been necessary to send any article to the city, as formerly. The milk-wagon of the Agricultural College dairy was manufactured at our works.

The barns, greenhouse, and horticultural buildings were repaired and improved, and several new additions made to propagating-houses.

The dormitories of Bible College and the frame dormitory of the College of Arts received necessary repairs and renovation.

New platforms were erected at Morrison College building, and the necessary blackboards made or repainted for the class-rooms.

The Academy building was thoroughly cleaned, painted, and repaired.

We also manufactured the necessary small tools for the machine and blacksmith shops, saving a considerable outlay.

About three hundred dozen brooms were made by our students under the guidance and instruction of a Shaker we hired for this purpose.

A large number of boots and shoes were repaired, charging the student only the actual cost, or a very small profit thereon.

Our farm gearing, etc., has all been repaired by our student-hands.

This enumeration gives but an inadequate idea of the advantages of this department.

The proper adjustment and distribution of students in the department of labor, and the graduation of their wages in proportion to their skill and faithfulness, are problems which will be solved by experience. That young men can come here and by perseverance and industry acquire a good trade and a thorough education at a very small cost, is already practically illustrated by some of our students who have been with us since the organization of the department of compensated labor.

Such, gentlemen, is a general review of all the departments of the University, with an exhibit of its resources and capabilities for usefulness. Before closing this report, however, there are some special points to which I would call your attention.

By the provisions of the will of JAMES MORRISON, the noble benefactor of Transylvania University, a bequest was made for the establishment of a professorship, to be called the Morrison Professorship. Whether this was done in the days of Transylvania I know not; but that Institution went down; its valuable funds and property were transferred to us, and the highest obligations rest upon us to preserve in sacred trust the memories of that venerable Institution, and especially to cherish the name and fame of its distinguished friend and patron. I therefore recommend that your honorable Board adopt such means as will accomplish the end.\*

I respectfully submit to the Board that, in my judgment, our entire system of examinations and public exercises needs revision. The present system was inaugurated when we had

\* The Board, in accordance with this recommendation, created and endowed from the funds accruing from Transylvania property, the Morrison Professorship of Civil History, now filled by Professor PATTERSON.



but one department and from one to two hundred students. Now we have five colleges and nearly eight hundred students.

In conclusion, with regard to my own labors, I wish to say, for me there has been no vacation; *my sessions* continue uninterruptedly the entire year. After your last adjournment the work of preparing, publishing, and distributing the catalogue was upon my hands, besides a heavy correspondence preparatory to the opening of the session. The general supervision of all its material and financial interests is a burden the weight of which no one but myself knows. After the rush of the opening session, and the reception and distribution of the students to the various Colleges, I slipped away for a few weeks into Bourbon County, with the purpose of increasing our real estate and building fund. I was cordially received, and my appeals resulted in taking, in about thirty days of actual labor, nearly \$40,000 of good subscriptions from many of the best citizens of that county. This sum, with \$10,000 raised there some years ago, makes \$50,000 in that county. In addition to this, I spent several weeks in Washington City, prosecuting the claims of the University at the National Capital, and especially in prosecuting a claim for damages and destruction of Transylvania property while occupied by the Government during the war. I succeeded in getting a bill unanimously reported allowing us \$25,000 for the damages to the grounds, buildings, apparatus, etc.; and with renewed effort I doubt not I will succeed in passing it through Congress. I had the opportunity to bring the University into favorable notice before many of the departments and public men of the country, and succeeded in obtaining many valuable contributions to the Institution.

Knowing the importance of a more thorough military organization in the Agricultural and Mechanical College, I succeeded, through the courtesy of the Hon. Secretary of War, in obtaining the detail of an accomplished West Point officer, who will enter upon the discharge of his duties at the beginning of the next session.

Through the kindness and assistance of General FAYETTE HEWITT, Quartermaster-General of Kentucky, I obtained a new and complete outfit for our cadet corps, consisting of breech-loading rifles; also complete accoutrements and ammunition.

I obtained many valuable plants, seeds, etc., from the congressional and agricultural grounds of the Government, through the kindness of our worthy Senators and Representative (Mr. BECK). I obtained many valuable books, maps, etc., from some of the departments and from individual donors. It is gratifying to have these public recognitions of our Institution, and to feel that by these means we can give it a national reputation.

My labors for the University have been considerably increased by its enlarged proportions, and only by the aid and mercy of my Heavenly Father have I been able to bear up under this weight of responsibility. I thank God for health and strength to labor in this long-cherished aim of my life. In these arduous labors Major E. D. LUXTON has rendered me efficient aid during the year.

In conclusion, I pray God that our united efforts may result in advancing the highest interest of our University.

Respectfully submitted.

J. B. BOWMAN,  
*Regent Kentucky University.*



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## TREASURER'S REPORT.

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*Gentlemen of the Board of Curators:*

I beg leave to submit the following statement of the various funds of the University.

### GENERAL ENDOWMENT FUND.

This fund remains the same as last year, except that it has been diminished by the amount paid back to the citizens of Mercer County under the Refunding Act of the Legislature. The total amount refunded to Mercer County thus far has been \$10,244.96. I suppose there will be at least \$7,000 more paid during the year; more than this amount is claimed, but a part of it is in litigation. This will leave the actual available fund paid in and invested about \$375,000. Few collections have been made during the year upon the old subscriptions, which have been outstanding for many years. The losses, failures, and bankruptcies which have taken place among these donors, during and since the war, have rendered many of these subscriptions valueless, but a considerable portion will yet be collected.

### REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING FUND.

This fund I raised for the purchase of Ashland and Woodland, and for the erection of buildings on the same.

Including the donation of Mr. Yost, and Bourbon County subscriptions which I have recently obtained, the total subscriptions to this fund are \$204,012.16. Of this amount

about \$145,000 has been paid on the real estate; and the \$25,000 donated for the mechanical buildings and machinery, and \$7,000 paid for other buildings already erected from this fund, make \$177,000 already appropriated. This leaves about \$27,000 to cover losses upon subscriptions, which fall due in five annual installments, and as a nucleus of a future building fund. The entire purchase-money for Ashland and Woodland has been paid, except \$15,000 and interest, for which provision has been made.

#### LIBRARY AND APPARATUS FUND.

This fund is about exhausted, and there is no provision for replenishing it except the small income accruing annually from a tax on auction sales appropriated by the city for the Law Library.

I submit herewith a tabular view of the Investments, which stand about the same as last year.

The vouchers showing the expenditures for the past year in all the departments have been examined and approved by the Executive Committee, and their certificate is herewith appended as follows:

“We, the undersigned members of the Executive Committee, having carefully examined item by item the vouchers and records of the Treasurer of Kentucky University for the past year, ending June 1, 1870, find them correct.

JOSEPH SMITH,  
JOSEPH WASSON,  
BENJ. GRATZ,  
JAS. S. WOOLFOLK.”



## TABULAR VIEW OF INVESTMENTS.

STOCK, BONDS, AND NOTES.	No of Shares.	Cost.....	Total Amount of Stock.....
BANK STOCKS--			
Northern Bank of Kentucky.....	16	\$1,600 00	\$1,600 00
Farmers' Bank of Kentucky.....	50	5,000 00	5,000 00
Commercial Bank of Kentucky.....	400	41,574 00	40,000 00
Bank of Kentucky.....	110	10,826 00	11,000 00
UNITED STATES BONDS			
United States 10.40 Bonds.....	10	10,000 00	10,000 00
TURNPIKE ROAD STOCK			
Danville and Louisville Road Stock.....	30	1,500 00	1,500 00
Danville and Nicholasville Road Stock.....	8	800 00	800 00
RAILROAD BONDS			
Lexington and Frankfort R. R. Bonds.....	25	25,000 00	25,000 00
Louisville and Frankfort R. R. Bonds.....	7	7,000 00	7,000 00
Covington and Lexington R. R. Bonds.....	8	8,000 00	8,000 00
Lou., Lex. and Cincinnati Br. R. R. Bonds..	46	39,886 66	46,000 00
Lexington City Bonds.....	15	15,000 00	15,000 00
" " " .....	1	1,500 00	1,500 00
Kentucky State Bonds (A. and M. Col. Fund).	165	165,000 00	165,000 00
Notes.....			44,484 48
			<u>\$381,884 48</u>

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. B. BOWMAN, *Treasurer.*

ASHLAND, JUNE 7, 1870.

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 CALENDAR.
 

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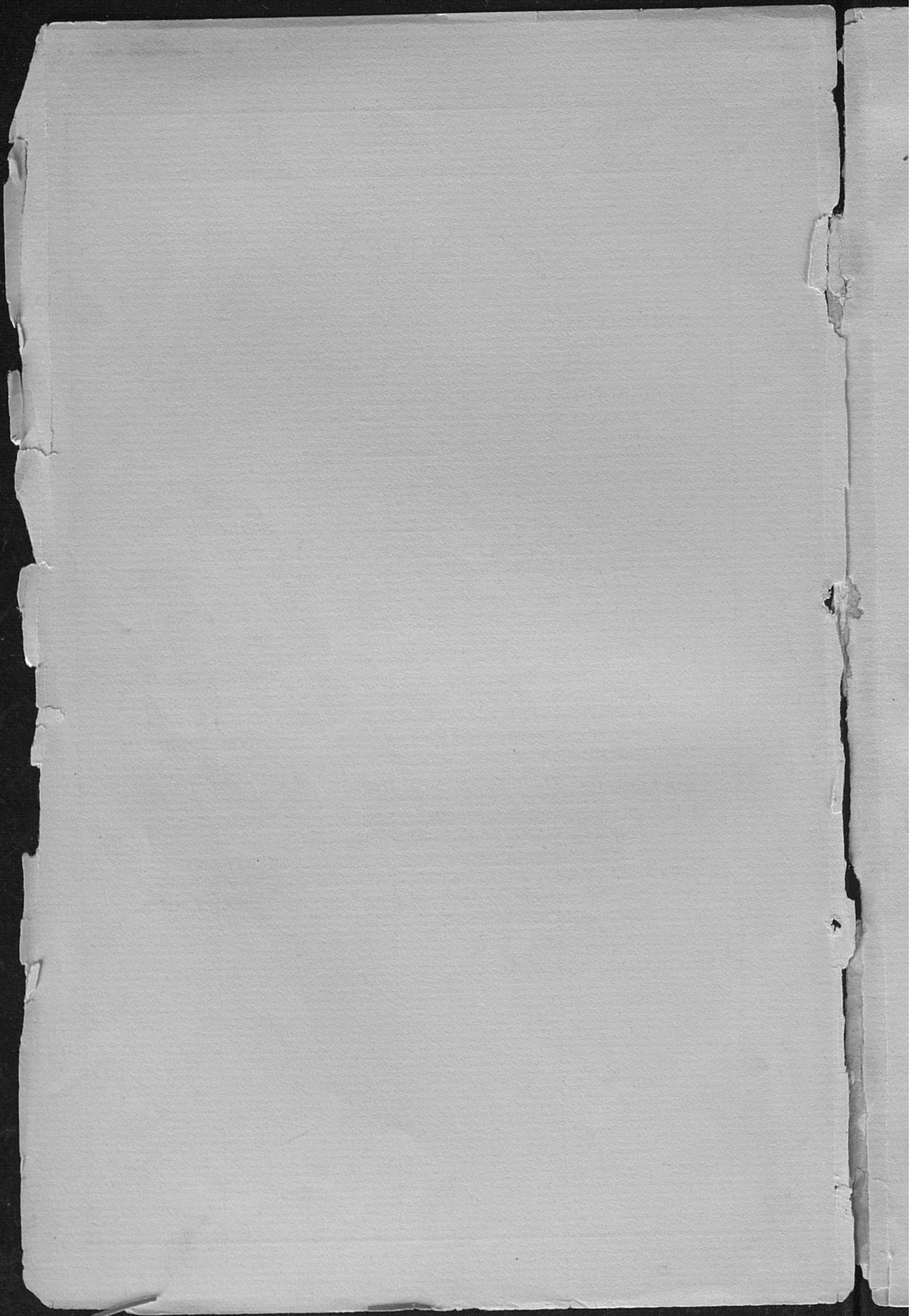
1870.

- SEPT. 3—The Senate of the University meets, . . . . Saturday Morning.  
 SEPT. 12—The first Term of the Session begins, . . . . Monday Morning.  
 DEC. 25—Christmas—No Recess . . . . .

1871.

- JAN. 27—The Intermediate Examinations and the First  
           Term ends, . . . . . Friday Evening.  
 JAN. 28—The Senate of the University meets, . . . . Saturday Morning.  
 JAN. 30—The Second Term of the Session begins, . . . . Monday Morning.  
 FEB. 15—The Commencement of the Law College, . . . . Wednesday Evening.  
 FEB. 22—Celebration of Washington's Birth-day by the  
           Literary Societies, . . . . . Wednesday.  
 MAY 27—The Senate of the University meets, . . . . Saturday Morning.  
 JUNE 4—The Baccalaureate Sermon, . . . . . Sunday.  
 JUNE 6—Annual Meeting of the Board of Curators, . . . . Tuesday.  
 JUNE 7—The Final Examinations end, . . . . . Friday Evening.  
 JUNE 8—Anniversary Address to the Undergraduates, . . . . Thursday Evening.  
 JUNE 8—Anniversary of the Society of Alumni, . . . . Thursday Evening.  
 JUNE 9—General Commencement, . . . . . Friday.





# INDEX.

ACADEMY, THE, . . . . .	30, 31
INSTRUCTORS, . . . . .	30
STUDENTS, . . . . .	30, 31
AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE, .	16-22, 49-57
BOARD OF VISITORS, . . . . .	7
FACULTY, . . . . .	16
STUDENTS, . . . . .	16-22
SKETCH, . . . . .	49, 50
CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION, . . . . .	50
COURSE OF INSTRUCTION, . . . . .	50-54
STATE STUDENTS, . . . . .	54
MILITARY INSTRUCTION, . . . . .	55
THE LABOR SYSTEM, . . . . .	55, 56
AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, . . . . .	56
HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, . . . . .	56, 57
MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT, . . . . .	57
COLLEGE OF ARTS, . . . . .	11-15, 44-48
FACULTY, . . . . .	11
STUDENTS, . . . . .	11-15
ADMISSION TO, . . . . .	44
COURSE OF INSTRUCTION, . . . . .	44-48
COLLEGE OF THE BIBLE, . . . . .	23-25, 58-62
FACULTY, . . . . .	23
STUDENTS, . . . . .	23-25
ADMISSION TO, . . . . .	58
COURSE OF INSTRUCTION, . . . . .	58-60
REGULAR COURSE OF STUDY, . . . . .	60
ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY, . . . . .	60
CERTIFICATE OF GRADUATION, . . . . .	60, 61
EXPENSES, ACCOMMODATIONS, ETC., . . . . .	61, 62
PHILOTHEAN SOCIETY, . . . . .	62
COLLEGE OF LAW, . . . . .	26, 63
FACULTY, . . . . .	26
STUDENTS, . . . . .	26
DESIGN, . . . . .	63
COURSE OF INSTRUCTION, . . . . .	63
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, . . . . .	27-29, 64
INSTRUCTORS, . . . . .	27
STUDENTS, . . . . .	27-29
REQUISITES FOR ADMISSION, . . . . .	64
COURSE OF STUDY, . . . . .	64



GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENT, . . . . .	42, 43
REQUISITES FOR ADMISSION, . . . . .	42
MATRICULATION, . . . . .	43
GOVERNMENT, . . . . .	6-9
BOARD OF CURATORS, . . . . .	6
OFFICERS OF THE BOARD, . . . . .	7
SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY, . . . . .	8, 9
OTHER OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS, . . . . .	9
GRADUATES, . . . . .	10
HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE UNIVERSITY, . . . . .	33-41
MISCELLANEOUS, . . . . .	65-74
EXAMINATIONS, . . . . .	65
GRADUATION, . . . . .	66, 67
CONDUCT OF STUDENTS, . . . . .	67-69
EXPENSES, . . . . .	69, 70
BOARDING, . . . . .	70, 71
PUBLIC WORSHIP, . . . . .	71
CLUB SYSTEM, . . . . .	71, 72
BENEFICIARY INSTRUCTION, . . . . .	72
LIBRARIES, . . . . .	72
MUSEUMS, . . . . .	72, 73
APPARATUS, . . . . .	73
ENDOWMENT AND REAL ESTATE, . . . . .	73, 74
ALUMNI OF TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY, . . . . .	74
SESSIONS, TERMS, AND COMMENCEMENTS, . . . . .	74
REGENT'S REPORT, . . . . .	75-93
THE COLLEGE OF ARTS, . . . . .	78
THE AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE OF KENTUCKY, . . . . .	78-80
THE COLLEGE OF THE BIBLE, . . . . .	81-83
THE COLLEGE OF LAW, . . . . .	83
THE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, . . . . .	83, 84
THE ACADEMY, . . . . .	84
THE LIBRARY, . . . . .	84
THE MUSEUM, . . . . .	84, 85
DONATIONS TO THE UNIVERSITY, . . . . .	85, 86
GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS, . . . . .	86
THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, . . . . .	87, 88
THE HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, . . . . .	88, 89
THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT, . . . . .	89, 90
TREASURER'S REPORT, . . . . .	94-96
GENERAL ENDOWMENT FUND, . . . . .	94
REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING FUND, . . . . .	94, 95
THE LIBRARY AND APPARATUS FUND, . . . . .	95
TABULAR VIEW OF INVESTMENTS, . . . . .	96