

CATALOGUE
OF THE
OFFICERS AND STUDENTS
OF
KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY,
FOR THE
SESSION OF 1867-68,
WITH THE
GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENT FOR 1868-69.
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, KY:
PRINTED BY JOHN P. MORTON AND COMPANY, 156 WEST MAIN STREET.
1868.

KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY.

GENERAL PLAN OF THE UNIVERSITY.

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, and whose duty it is, in connection with them, to see that the general laws and statutes of the University are 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 College of Law.
6. 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*.

THE ACADEMY.

For the present, and until a more efficient system of academic instruction shall be generally established, an Academy of Preparatory Instruction shall be conducted in connection with the University, the immediate management of which will be committed to a competent Principal and Assistants; while the qualifications for admission, the course of study, and all matters pertaining to its general interests, will be determined by the University Senate.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

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.

GOVERNMENT.

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Curators.

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dep JOHN H. NEVILLE, A. M.,
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WILLIAM H. MARQUAM,
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JAMES BAIN,
Superintendent of the Horticultural Department.

WILLIAM W. BOONE,
Superintendent of the Mechanical Department.

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ENOCH HARDING, <i>" "</i>	ROBERT J. WINLOCK, <i>" "</i>
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P. H. RYAN, <i>" Law</i>	EDWARD E. SMITH, <i>" Arts</i>

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HUBBLE, THOMAS JEFFERSON.....	Antoine, Ark.
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AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

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JAMES BAIN.

Superintendent of the Mechanical Department,
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ADERHOLD, GEORGE WASHINGTON	Palmetto, Ga.
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Gratz, Anderson.....	Lexington.
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Kaye, Louis Frederick	Louisville.

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METESSER, LEWIS	Milton.
MILLER, ISAAC SHELBY	Lexington.
MILNER, THOMAS JEFFERSON	Independence.
MOHON, DENNIS LEE	Sugar Grove.
MOORE, BRENT	Frankfort.
MORTON, WILLIAM QUIN	Shelbyville.
MOSELEY, HENRY CLAY	Keene.
MUNFORD, ARTHUR HENDRICK	Clarksville, Tenn.
MUNSON, JOSEPH THEODORE	Astoria, Ill.
MUNSON, THOMAS VOLNEY	Astoria, Ill.
MUNSON, WILLIAM BENJAMIN	Astoria, Ill.
MYERS, THOMAS MARION	Warrensburg, Tenn.
NEWMAN, JOHN ELISHA	Franklin.
NILES, WINFIELD SCOTT	Cairo.
NORTHCROSS, WILLIAM PENN.	Trenton, Tenn.
NUCKOLS, CHARLES	Versailles.
ODENEAL, ALEXANDER TAYLOR	Pulaski, Tenn.
OGDEN, JAMES WILLIAM	Milford.
PAGE, JAMES MONROE	Russellville.
PARRISH, PETTUS SHELburn	Christiansburg, Va.
PAYNE, THOMAS HAMILTON	Flat Rock.
PACK, JOHN EMISON	Georgetown.
PEEBLES, ISHAM ROBERTSON	Smyrna, Tenn.
PHILLIPS, JAMES CASTLEMAN	Lebanon.

PHILLIPS, WILLIAM DOOM.....	Lebanon.
PILKINGTON, JAMES VAN BUREN.....	Frankfort.
POSTLETHWAITE, ZACHARY TAYLOR.....	Louisville.
PRICE, LEONARD CASSELL	Nicholasville.
RITCHEY, WILLIAM JOEL.....	Grider.
ROBBINS, CHARLES AUGUSTUS	Falmouth.
ROBERT, WILLIAM HENDERSON.....	Evergreen, La.
ROSS, GEORGE PHILLIPS.....	Lexington.
ROZELL, ROBERT HARPER.....	Pine Bluff, Ark.
RUST, WILLIAM ROSS.....	Arcola, Ill.
SAUNDERS, PHILIP MAROUSE.....	Lexington.
SHIRLEY, THORNTON.....	McKinney, Texas.
SINCLAIR, JESSE SAMUEL.....	Georgetown.
SLAUGHTER, DANIEL STROTHER.....	Louisville.
SLAYDEN, LYNN BOYD.....	Viola.
SMITH, SIMON SYLVESTER	Whitley C. H.
SNYDER, THEODORE BELL.....	Brownsboro.
SOPER, OREMANDEL THOMAS.....	Arrow Rock, Mo.
SOUSLEY, ROBERT HARRISON.....	Tilton.
STARK, GALEN TERRY.....	Adairville.
STEVENS, RUFUS MARION.....	Viola.
STONE, CHARLES WINFIELD	Payne's Depot.
SULLIVAN, CHARLES B.....	Elkton.
SWEATT, JOSEPH NAPOLEON	Dallam's Creek.
TAYLOR, FIELDING BUSH.....	Palestine, Texas.
TERRY, WILLIAM.....	Louisville.
THARP, CLINTON KING.....	Owensboro.
THARP, WINFIELD SCOTT.....	Owensboro.
THOMAS, CHARLES HUGH	Blandville.
THOMAS, JOHN ROBERT.....	Viola.
THOMAS, SANFORD ALEXANDER	White Sulphur.
THOMPSON, ROBERT STOCKTON.....	Glasgow.
THOMPSON, WILLIAM HENRY	Glasgow.
THORNE, JOSEPH TAYLOR.....	Lexington.
TULLY, AVERY.....	Helena.
UTTERBACK, WILLIAM ALLEN.....	Florence.)
VERNON, GEORGE	Louisville.
VILEY, JOHN T.....	Lexington.
WANDELOHR, JAMES KENNETT.....	Falmouth.
WATHEN, MARTIN WICKLIFFE.....	Lebanon.
WARNER, EVAN TAYLOR.....	Lexington.
WAYMAN, SAMUEL PEARCE.....	Covington.
WELDON, JAMES WALLACE.....	Lexington.
WELLS, CHARLES EDWARD.....	Troy, N. Y.
WICKS, JOHN COX.....	Aberdeen, Miss
WINLOCK, ROBERT JOHN.....	Hiseville.
WINLOCK, WILLIAM BELL.....	Hiseville.

WILKINSON, ROBERT LAWRENCE.....	Bloomington, Ill.
WILSON, JAMES DERASTUS.....	Hiseville.
WITHROW, JAMES K. POLK.....	Lebanon.
WOOD, GEORGE ROGERS.....	Glasgow.
WOOD, WARREN STONE	New Orleans, La.
WOODRING, ALONZO.....	Glendale.
WOODSON, DAVID MEADE	Frankfort,
YEISER, BENJAMIN.....	Danville.
YOUNG, NATHANIEL BEVERLY.....	Mt. Sterling.
YOWELL, NORMAN W.....	Bradfordsville.

COLLEGE OF THE BIBLE.

FACULTY.

ROBERT MILLIGAN, A. M., PRESIDING OFFICER.
JOHN W. MCGARVEY, A. M.,
WILLIAM T. MOORE, A. M.

UNDERGRADUATES.

ARNOLD, W. P.....	Hardin County.
AZBILL, W. K.....	Winchester.
BAKER, I. H.....	Winchester.
BICE, T. H.....	Johnson, Ind.
BIGGS, J. R.....	Trenton, Tenn.
BOOTH, D.....	Bridgeton, Mo.
BOWMAN, J. W.....	Palmyra, Mo.
BUTT, D. H.....	Middleburg.
CARTWRIGHT, T. L.....	Montgomery, Mo.
CHILDERS, E. R.....	Lexington.
COLLINS, W. M.....	Farmington, Texas.
COOKE, W. H.....	Cageville, Tenn.
COTTINGHAM, T. W.....	Midway.
COX, W. G.....	Mt. Sterling,
CROPPER, I. T.....	New Liberty.
CUTLER, P. H.....	Nelson, Va.
DUNGAN, D. R.....	Pawnee City, Neb.
ELLIOTT, J. A.....	Keene.
ELSTON, J. W.....	Weston, Mo.
ELSTON, M. A.....	Columbia, Mo.
ENGLE, L. A.....	Decatur, Ill.
FARROW, J. R.....	Cageville, Tenn.
GAINES, V. M.....	Frankfort.
GARDNER, B. S.....	Russellville, Ind.
GILL, E. C.....	Cardova.
GRAVES, J. A.....	Fleming.
HANSBROUGH, E.....	Austin, Texas.
HARDMAN, W. H.....	Darlington, Ohio.
HARRIS, M. W.....	Haverhill, Mass.
HILDRETH, E. M.....	Bourbon.
HOPKINS, A. C.....	Ladoga, Ind.
HOPKINS, J. I.....	Ladoga, Ind.
HOPKINS, J. O.....	Ladoga, Ind.
HORN, R. C.....	McKinney, Texas.

HUDSON, T. H.....	Camdenville.
HUGHES, J. H.....	Lower Blue Licks.
HULL, F. H.....	Orangeville.
ISAACS, W. H.....	Pulaski.
JACKSON, J.....	Harrison, Ohio. .
JONES, J. B.....	Bethania, N. C.
JULIAN, H.....	Hardinsville.
KEITH, CLAYTON.....	Sturgeon, Mo.
KINNEFICK, E.....	Lexington.
KIRBY, J. T.....	Germantown.
KLINE, G. W.....	McLean, Ill.
KLINE, C. C.....	McLean, Ill.
LANE, A. S.....	Montgomery.
LAWBER, J. W.....	Chaplin.
MARTIN, W. H.....	McAfee.
MCCALL, S. A.....	Lovelady, N. C.
METCALFE, B.....	Moorfield.
MURPHY, N. Y.....	Chaplin.
NEAL, R. B.....	Georgetown.
OLDHAM, W. A.....	Athens.
PERKINS, G. A.....	Lexington.
POPE, J. A.....	Barbourville.
PRICE, G. W.....	Clinton, Mo.
SCOTT, L. W.....	Morgantown, W. Va.
SIMPSON, J.....	Cavendish, Mass.
SMITH, A. F.....	Holden, Mo.
SOUTH, J. K. P.....	Frankfort.
STEPHENSON, N. D.....	Kenton.
STOVER, J. H.....	Ladoga, Ind.
TAYLOR, J. E.....	Owensboro.
TRANSON, C. E.....	Bethania, N. C.
VAWTER, J. B.....	Cincinnati, Ohio.
WEST, J. J.....	Hamersville, Ohio.
WILKERSON, N. W.....	Adair.
WILMETH, C. M.....	McKinney, Texas.
YANCEY, G. W.....	Palmyra, Mo.
YORK, W. H.....	Rocky River, Tenn.

COLLEGE OF LAW.

FACULTY.

HON. MADISON C. JOHNSON, LL. D., PRESIDING OFFICER.
 HON. WILLIAM C. GOODLOE, A. M.,
 HON. JOHN B. HUSTON, A. M.

SENIOR CLASS.

ARMSTRONG, DAVID W.....	Midway.
BARBEE, THOMAS F.....	Danville.
BRADY, MARK C.....	Mississippi.
DARNALL, G. W.....	Lexington.
FALCONER, DAVID G.....	New York.
FIELDS, SAMUEL.....	Kentucky.
GILL, TURNER A.....	Missouri.
GILLMER, CHARLES M.....	Illinois.
JOHNSTON, PHILIP P.....	Texas.
KINKEAD, ROBERT S.....	Lexington.
LEWIS, AUSTIN D.....	Missouri.
MANN, RUSSELL.....	Lexington.
RYAN, PATRICK H.....	Kentucky.
SKINNER, THOMAS C.....	Kentucky.
SMITH, SAMUEL W.....	Kentucky.
WILLIAMS, NEWTON.....	Lexington.

JUNIOR CLASS.

FRAZER, JEROME P.....	Kentucky.
GARRETT, WILLIAM B.....	Missouri.
GORDON, W. C.....	Iowa.
LAUGLIN, HENRY D.....	Kentucky.
McMILLIN, WILLIAM H.....	Kentucky.
PINKERTON, SAMUEL D.....	Kentucky.
SNELL, JAMES B.....	Missouri.
STIRMAN, ERASMUS I.....	Arkansas.
SULLIVAN, ANDREW M.....	Fayette.
WARD, JOSEPH R.....	Kentucky.

THE ACADEMY.

INSTRUCTORS.

GEORGE W. RANCK, PRINCIPAL.
EDWARD E. SMITH,
PATRICK H. RYAN,
SAMUEL D. PINKERTON,
WILLIAM H. MARQUAM.

STUDENTS.

ALLEN, ALBERT.....	Fayette County.
ARNETT, BENJAMIN F.....	Jessamine.
BARNES, HENRY H.....	Lexington.
BEAN, CHARLES W.....	Lexington.
BEAN, JAMES H.....	Lexington.
BECK, GEORGE T.....	Lexington.
BELL, CHARLES S.....	Lexington.
BELL, JAMES T.....	Lexington.
BELL, WILLIAM S.....	Lexington.
BERRY, GEORGE W.....	Fayette County.
BOYD, WILLIAM G.....	Lexington.
BOYD, HUGH T.....	Lexington.
BROWNING, MARCUS E.....	Fayette County.
BRUCE, JOHN T.....	Lexington.
CARTY, JOHN.....	Lexington.
CRUTCHFIELD, JOHN H.....	Lexington.
DAUGHERTY, THOMAS.....	Lexington.
DAVIDSON, JOHN H.....	Lexington.
DOWNING, MARCUS E.....	Lexington.
DRIGGS, HUGH S.....	Lexington.
FARRAR, HUGH T.....	Lexington.
FIELD, HARDIN S.....	Lexington.
FOX, CHARLES.....	Lexington.
FOSCREE, CHARLES W.....	Lexington.
FOSCREE, DAVID H.....	Lexington.
FRAZER, EDWARD.....	Lexington.
GEERS, RICHARD R.....	Lexington.
GRIDER, HENRY.....	Lexington.
HALE, GARLAND B.....	Lexington.
HAMILTON, WILLIAM A.....	Lexington.
HEADLEY, WILLIAM H.....	Lexington.
HENDERSON, JOHN T.....	Lexington.

HERR, LEE P.....	Lexington.
HERNDEN, JOHN M.....	Lexington.
HIGGINS, JOEL.....	Lexington.
HOCKER, MONROE J.....	Lexington.
HOCKER, WESLEY R.....	Lexington.
HOLLAND, JOHN H.....	Lexington.
HOLLOWAY, CHRISTOPHER F.....	Lexington.
JOHNS, FRANK E.....	Lexington.
JOHNS, HENRY.....	Lexington.
JOHNSON, CLAUDE M.....	Lexington.
JOHNSTON, WILLIAM.....	Lexington.
JONES, BENJAMIN C.....	Lexington.
JONES, CHARLES P.....	Lexington.
JONES, JOEL.....	Lexington.
KERR, WILLIAM H.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
KIDD, JOHN B.....	Lexington.
LANDMAN, JAMES E.....	Lexington.
LANDSBURG, THEODORE.....	Lexington.
LEAKE, MILLARD F.....	Lexington.
LEAKE, TIGNAL J.....	Lexington.
LINDNER, WILLIAM.....	Lexington.
LINDSAY, DANIEL S.....	Lexington.
LOGAN, GEORGE C.....	Fayette County.
LOWRIE, JOSEPH.....	Lexington.
LUSBY, WALTER.....	Lexington.
MARTIN, THOMAS.....	Lexington.
MARTIN, WILLIAM.....	Paris.
MAYDWELL, GEORGE.....	Lexington.
MILWARD, JOSEPH K.....	Lexington.
MILWARD, LUKE W.....	Lexington.
MORTON, DAVID G.....	Lexington.
McCHESNEY, CURRY.....	Lexington.
McCHESNEY, SAMUEL.....	Lexington.
McGOVERN, LUKE.....	Lexington.
McMEEKIN, CHARLES F.....	Fayette County.
McMURTRY, EDWARD P.....	Lexington.
McTYRE, ALFRED.....	Lexington.
NORMAN, CHARLES W.....	Lexington.
NORRIS, MILLARD S.....	Lexington.
PLUNKETT, WILLIAM.....	Lexington.
PRICE, EDWIN.....	Lexington.
RANDALL, JOHN B.....	Lexington.
REDMAN, THOMAS.....	Nashville, Tenn.
ROGERS, SAMUEL C.....	Lexington.
SANDERS, HORACE.....	Mobile, Ala.
SCHOONMAKER, LEONARD T.....	Lexington.
SCHOONMAKER, THOMAS B.....	Lexington.

SCOTT, CHARLES.....	Fayette County.
SCOTT, WILLIAM T.....	Lexington.
SCULLEY, BIRT W.....	Lexington.
SCULLEY, WILLIAM.....	Lexington.
SHANNON, JOHN T.....	Fayette County.
SHIDDELL, CHARLES C.....	Lexington.
SIMPSON, JAMES.....	Owen County.
SMITH, SIDNEY R.....	Fayette County.
SNEDAKER, JOSEPH W.....	Lexington.
SPENCER, EDMUND.....	Eminence.
SPEYER, SOLOMON.....	Lexington.
STOLL, JAMES S.....	Lexington.
STARR, EDWARD.....	Shelby, Tenn.
SULLIVAN, FLEMING.....	Fayette County.
SULLIVAN, RICHARD B.....	Fayette County.
TALBOTT, CHARLES.....	Fayette County.
TODD, WILLIAM B.....	Fayette County.
VAN METER, BENJAMIN W.....	Fayette County.
VAN METER, BROWN J.....	Fayette County.
VAN PELT, HENRY C.....	Fayette County.
VAN PELT, LLEWELYN.....	Lexington.
VOORHIES, JOHN P.....	Lexington.
WADE, JOHN H.....	Grayson.
WARFIELD, ROBERT E.....	Lexington.
WEBB, THOMAS.....	Lexington.
WEST, PRESTON M.....	Lexington.
WICKS, TANDY W.....	Guadaloupe, Texas.
WILLIAMS, GEORGE.....	Danville.
WILLIS, ALEXANDER H.....	Lexington.
WILSON, GEORGE.....	Lexington.
WIRT, JOHN B.....	Lexington.
YATES, RICHARD EDGAR.....	Lexington.
YATES, HALLETT W.....	Lexington.

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COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

INSTRUCTORS.

A. HOLLINGSWORTH, PRINCIPAL.
JAMES P. MARQUAM,
WILLIAM H. MARQUAM.

STUDENTS.

BABB, I. A.....	Adairville.
BARCLAY, H. C.....	Cabin Creek.
BOOTH, A. R.....	Baton Rouge, La.
BOSWELL, J.....	Mayfield.
BOWMAN, J. A.....	Harrodsburg.
BRENNEN, M.....	Lexington.
BRENNEN, S.....	Lexington.
BROWN, A. B.....	Uniontown, Ala.
CALLAN, A. J.....	Gaylesville, Ala.
CARRIER, R. H.....	Lexington.
CHILDERS, L. D.....	Versailles.
CLARK, A.....	Lexington.
COOPER, W. B.....	Palmetto, Ga.
COONEY, M.....	Lexington.
DAWSON, J. L.....	Stanford.
DONAHOE, M.....	Lexington.
DOWLING, M.....	Lexington.
ELLIOTT, R. G.....	Lexington.
GAY, T. L.....	Brandon, Miss.
GRIMES, P. H.....	Cynthiana.
GRIMES, R.....	Lexington.
HAYDEN, J. T.....	Newcastle.
HITE, J. W.....	Adairville.
HULETT, C.....	Lexington.
HUTT, W. S.....	Arkansas.
JACKSON, J. C.....	Georgetown.
JOHNSON, J. M.....	Lawrenceburg.
KING, W.....	Stanford.
LARD, W. J.....	Lexington.
MCCLAINE, J. T.....	Silver Spring.
MCGUIRE, F. M.....	Kansas City, Mo.
MITCHELL, W. P.....	Atlanta, Ga.
MOOG, S.....	Lexington.
MOORE, R. M.....	Chilesburg.
MOORE, W. J.....	Cynthiana.

NIELL, J. B.....	Jackson, Tenn.
O'BRIEN, H. M.....	Shelbyville.
PROCTOR, WILLIAM G.....	Danville.
RAGLAND, T. A.....	Clinton, Mo.
RUSSELL, A.....	Russellville, Ark.
SCOTT, D. T.....	Bryantsville.
SIMPSON, W. G.....	Lexington.
STEED, J. W. C.....	Palmetto, Ga.
TALBOTT, A.....	Lexington.
TAYLOR, C. T. G.....	Richmond.
TRUMAN, W. L.....	Lexington.
UTTINGER, S.....	Winchester.
VOORHIES, C. H.....	Lexington.
VOORHIES, G.....	Lexington.
WALKER, S. P.....	Memphis, Tenn.
WALKER, W. P.....	Lawrenceburg.
WARFIELD, C. C.....	Lexington.
WARFIELD, T. B.....	Lexington.
WEBSTER, C. W.....	Stoney Point.
WICKLIFFE, E. N.....	Mt. Sterling.
WILLIAMS, A. C.....	Palmetto, Ga.
WILMOTT, C. E.....	Hutchinson's Station.
YOUNG, C. E.....	Murfreesboro, Tenn.

RECAPITULATION BY COLLEGES.

Matriculates in the College of Arts.....	163
Matriculates in the Agricultural and Mechanical College.....	220
Matriculates in the College of the Bible.....	71
Matriculates in the College of Law.....	26
Matriculates in the Commercial College.....	58
Matriculates in the Academy.....	112

Whole number of Matriculates in the University..... 650

RECAPITULATION BY STATES.

Kentucky.....	495	Iowa.....	1
Tennessee.....	25	Mississippi.....	10
Indiana.....	10	California.....	1
Arkansas.....	9	Virginia.....	3
Illinois.....	14	West Virginia.....	1
Ohio.....	7	New York.....	4
Missouri.....	28	Georgia.....	12
Alabama.....	8	Nebraska.....	1
Louisiana.....	5	Massachusetts.....	2
North Carolina.....	4	Texas.....	10

Whole number of Students in the University, 650

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE UNIVERSITY.

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.

"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 influences 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 every thing 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 every thing 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 conceptions 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 private 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 textbooks 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.—Butler's 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, except the extracts from Euripides and Aristophanes.

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 GRAHAM.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Mulligan's Structure of the English Language; Exercises in English Composition and Elocution.

SECOND TERM.—Mulligan's Structure of the English Language; Exercises in English Composition and Elocution.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Quackenbos' Rhetoric; Exercises in Composition and Elocution.

SECOND TERM.—Kames' Elements of Criticism; Exercises in Composition and Elocution.

JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Whately's Logic, with Practical Exercises, three times a week.

SECOND TERM.—Whately's Rhetoric; Original Essays, Orations, and Forensic Disputations, three times a week.

SENIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Cleveland's English Literature; Original Essays, Orations, and Disputations, three times a week.

SECOND TERM.—Cleveland's English Literature; Original Essays, Orations, and Disputations, three times a week.

*II. SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY.**

JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Mental Philosophy, begun.

SECOND TERM.—Mental Philosophy, completed.

SENIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Moral Philosophy.

SECOND TERM.—Evidences of Christianity.

TEXT-BOOKS.—In this School instruction is given chiefly by Lectures, but the following Text-books are used: Haven's Mental Philosophy, Hamilton's Metaphysics, Wayland's Moral Science, and Milligan on Reason and Revelation.

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.

* This School is, for the present, under the charge of Professors PICKETT and PATTERSON.

IV. SCHOOL OF THE GREEK LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

PROFESSOR NEVILLE.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—The First Six 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.—Selections from Herodotus, Thucydides, and Xenophon's Hellenica, with special attention to the Prepositions and Cases, the Modes and Tenses; a daily Exercise in Greek Prose Composition, 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); Greek Antiquities.

SECOND TERM.—The Apology of Socrates, the Crito, and the Phædo of Plato, with Grote's Greece, Vol. VIII., Chapter 67; Greek Prose Composition.

JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—The Medea of Euripides; The Œdipus Tyrannus of Sophocles; Choral Scanning; Lectures on the Dramatic Poetry and the Theater of the Greeks.

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

V. SCHOOL OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

PROFESSOR PATTERSON.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

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

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

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; Roman History.

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

VI. SCHOOL OF SACRED HISTORY.

PROFESSOR M'GARVEY.

JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—The Pentateuch, begun.

SECOND TERM.—The Pentateuch, completed; Job, Joshua, and Judges.

SENIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Narratives of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John.

SECOND TERM.—Acts of the Apostles.

VII. SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY & EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

PROFESSOR PETER.

FIRST TERM.—Elementary Chemistry and Physics; Instruction given by daily Lectures, fully illustrated by experiments, specimens, etc., and impressed by daily Examination. Considerable attention given to the applications of these branches of science.

SECOND TERM.—Lectures on Chemistry, illustrated by experiments, continued twice a week; Elementary Physics, with experiments, three times a week.

VIII. SCHOOL OF NATURAL HISTORY.

PROFESSOR WINCHELL.

JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Botany; Terminology and Outlines of Structural and Systematic Botany; Collection and Examination of Specimens.

SECOND TERM.—Zoölogy; General Views of the Animal Kingdom; Collection and Preservation of Specimens of Insects, Birds, and Mammals.

SENIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Geology; Outlines of Mineralogy and Lithology; Sources and Materials of Mineral Wealth; Building Stones; Mineral Veins; the Location and Working of Mines and Wells for Petroleum, Salt, Artesian Waters, etc.; Collection of Specimens.

SECOND TERM.—Zoölogy; Systematic Zoölogy; Collection of Specimens; Geology; Outlines of Historical and Dynamical Geology; preparation of a Thesis.

IX. SCHOOL OF 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.

X. SCHOOL OF MODERN LANGUAGES.

PROFESSOR EYRAUD.

JUNIOR CLASS.

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

SENIOR CLASS.

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

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

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 PHILOSOPHY.**

JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Mental Philosophy, begun.

SECOND TERM.—Mental Philosophy, completed.

SENIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Moral Philosophy.

SECOND TERM.—Evidences of Christianity.

TEXT-BOOKS.—In this School instruction is given chiefly by Lectures, but the following Text-books are used: Haven's Mental Philosophy, Hamilton's Metaphysics, Wayland's Moral Science, and Milligan on Reason and Revelation.

* This School is, for the present, under the charge of Professors PICKETT and PATTERSON.

II. SCHOOL OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

PROFESSOR PICKETT.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Fowler's English Grammar; Klipstein's Anglo-Saxon Grammar and *Analecta Anglo-Saxonica*; Lectures on the Science of Language; Exercises in English Composition and Elocution.

SECOND TERM.—Fowler's English Grammar; Klipstein's Anglo-Saxon Grammar and *Analecta Anglo-Saxonica*; "Anglo-Saxon Version of the Holy Gospels;" Lectures on the Science of Language; Exercises in English Composition and Elocution.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Blair's Lectures on Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres; Essays, Declamations, and Debates.

SECOND TERM.—Kames' Elements of Criticism; Chambers' English Literature; Essays, Declamations, and Debates.

JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Chambers' English Literature; Whately's Logic, Essays, Declamations, and Logical Disputations.

SECOND TERM.—Chambers' English Literature; Whately's Rhetoric; Essays, Original Declamations, and Logical Disputations.

SENIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Lectures on English Literature; Readings in English Literature, with Critiques; Theses, Original Orations, Disputations, and Exercises in Extemporaneous Speaking.

SECOND TERM.—Lectures on English Literature; Readings in English Literature, with Critiques; Samson's Elements of Art Criticism, with Lectures and Illustrations; Theses, Original Orations, Disputations, and Exercises in Extemporaneous Speaking.

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 & EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

PROFESSOR PETER.

JUNIOR CLASS.

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

SECOND TERM.—Lectures on Chemistry, illustrated by experiments, continued twice a week; Elementary Physics, with experiments, three times a week.

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.—Youmans' New Class Book of Chemistry; Fowne's Chemistry for Students; Quackenbos' Natural Philosophy; Graham's Elements of Chemistry.

V. SCHOOL OF NATURAL HISTORY.

PROFESSOR WINCHELL.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Terminology and Outlines of Structural and Systematic Botany; Collection and Examination of Specimens; General Views of the Animal Kingdom; Collection and Preservation of Insects, Birds, and Mammals.

SECOND TERM.—Structural and Physiological Botany, embracing the Laws of Propagation, Hybridization, Training, Pruning, Budding, Grafting, etc.

JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Human Physiology and Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, especially of domestic animals; the making of Illustrative Preparations; Collection of Zoölogical Specimens.

SECOND TERM.—Exotic Botany, including the Green-house, the Grapery, and Principles of Treatment; Geology; Outlines of Mineralogy and Lithology; Sources and Materials of Mineral Wealth; Building Stones; Mineral Veins; the Location and Working of Mines and Wells for Petroleum, Salt, Artesian Waters, etc.; Collection of Specimens.

SENIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Systematic Zoölogy; Collection of Specimens; Outlines of Historical and Dynamical Geology.

SECOND TERM.—Entomology; Insects injurious or beneficial to Vegetation; preparation of a Thesis.

VI. SCHOOL OF 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.—Student's History of France; Student's Hume; Lectures.

SECOND TERM.—History of the United States; Constitution of the United States.

VII. SCHOOL OF MODERN LANGUAGES.

PROFESSOR EYRAUD.

JUNIOR CLASS.

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

SENIOR CLASS.

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

VIII. SCHOOL OF CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MINING.

PROFESSOR EYRAUD.

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.

IX. SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS.

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

X. SCHOOL OF MILITARY TACTICS.

PROFESSOR ARNOLD.

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 provisions 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. 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, at stated times, in the Infantry Drill, and Military Discipline and Police, in accordance with the regulations prescribed for the United States Army.

The Faculty may, for sufficient reasons, exempt any student from Drill.

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 ESTATE.

For productive as well as educational purposes, the Estate is divided into two Departments: 1. The Farm, including the Vegetable Garden; 2. The Ornamental and Experimental Grounds and Gardens, which include the "Woodlands" and the adjoining Plats.

The Farm is under the charge of a Superintendent, who is a practical Farmer. He has the oversight of all the practical details of the Field, and gives thorough instruction in the art of Agriculture.

The Ornamental and Experimental Grounds and Gardens, including the orchards, vineyards, nurseries, etc., are under the charge of a competent Horticulturist, who gives thorough practical instruction in his department.

In these two Departments students learn to apply, by their own labor, the science that they acquire in the Halls.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrangements have been perfected by which large Machine Shops will be immediately erected upon the Estate for the manufacture of various Agricultural and Mechanical implements, and which will afford a large number of students an opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of the Mechanic Arts, and of defraying their expenses by this pleasant and profitable system of labor.

Additional *Club-houses* are in process of erection adjacent to the Shops for the accommodation of such students as may desire to enter this Department.

A competent Superintendent will have charge of this Department of Labor.

THE LABOR SYSTEM.

All students of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, except such as may be exempted on account of actual physical

disability, are required to spend a portion of their time in active labor on the Estate, or at such of the Mechanical Arts as are carried on in connection with the same. For this purpose they are divided into two classes.

The first class is composed of those students who desire "to sustain themselves, in whole or in part, by their labor, while acquiring their education." These are required to labor not less than four consecutive hours a day, for six days in the week, on the Farm, for which they receive from five to ten cents an hour. During the hours of labor, they are under the exclusive control of the Superintendent of the Farm. This class of students is divided into two sections. The first section labors four hours in the forenoon; the second section labors four hours in the afternoon.

All other students constitute the second class. They are required to labor, without compensation, not less than two hours a day, for five days in the week, in the Ornamental and Experimental Grounds and Gardens, for the purpose of physical exercise and practical instruction. During the hours of labor, this class of students is under the exclusive control of the Superintendent of the Grounds and Gardens, and is arranged into as many sections, and labors at such hours, as the Faculty deems proper.

During the winter months, active labor on the Estate may be suspended, in whole or in part, by the Faculty, upon the recommendation of the Superintendents.

DORMITORIES.

All rooms upon the Estate, which are set apart as dormitories, are reserved for *State students*. Those upon "Ashland" will be assigned to students of the first class under the labor system. Those at "Woodlands" will be assigned to students of the second class, under that system.

THE COLLEGE OF THE BIBLE.

The design of this College is to prepare young men for the Christian Ministry. The course of instruction is adapted to two classes of students: First, those who have graduated in the College of Arts, or in some institution of equal rank, and who desire to obtain a thorough and critical knowledge of the Holy Scriptures in the original languages; and, secondly, those who have no acquaintance with the Greek and Hebrew, and who desire merely to obtain a general and practical knowledge of the English Scriptures. Only the former class can graduate in this College. No degrees are conferred in it; but a certificate of graduation in any school will be given on the same conditions as in the other Colleges, and a diploma to those who shall have graduated in all its Schools.

This College is open, free of charge for rooms and tuition, to all who may desire to avail themselves of its peculiar advantages. Young men of all religious denominations are invited to enter it.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

I. SCHOOL OF SACRED LITERATURE.

PROFESSOR MILLIGAN.

FIRST YEAR.

Hebrew Grammar and First Lessons in Reading.

SECOND YEAR.

Sacred Hermeneutics and Greek and Hebrew Exegesis.

THIRD YEAR.

Lectures on the Scheme of Redemption.

TEXT-BOOKS AND WORKS OF REFERENCE.—Green's Hebrew Grammar; Hahn's Hebrew Bible; Milligan on the Scheme of Redemption; Milligan on Reason and Revelation; Bagster's Critical New Testament, Greek and English; Tischendorf's Greek Testament, Leipsic edition; Alford's Greek Testament; Bagster's edition of the Greek Septuagint Version of the Old Testament; Robinson's Greek Lexicon of the New Testament; Liddell and Scott's Greek-English Lexicon; Winer's Grammar of the New Testament; and Gesenius' or Fuerst's Hebrew and English Lexicon.

II. SCHOOL OF SACRED HISTORY.

PROFESSOR M'GARVEY.

FIRST YEAR.

FIRST TERM.—The Pentateuch, begun.

SECOND TERM.—The Pentateuch, completed; Job, Joshua, and Judges.

SECOND YEAR.

FIRST TERM.—The remainder of Old Testament History, begun, with the Poetical and Prophetical Books introduced in the order in which they were written, and studied historically.

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

THIRD YEAR.

FIRST TERM.—Narratives of Matthew and Mark.

SECOND TERM.—Narratives of Luke and John.

FOURTH YEAR.

FIRST TERM.—Acts of Apostles and later Apostolic History.

SECOND TERM.—Evidences of the Christian Religion.

TEXT-BOOKS AND WORKS OF REFERENCE.—The English Bible; Milligan on Reason and Revelation; Coleman's Sacred Atlas; and Smith's Dictionary of the Bible.

III. SCHOOL OF SACRED DIDACTICS.

(LABOR DIVIDED BETWEEN PROFESSORS M'GARVEY AND MOORE.*)

FIRST YEAR.

FIRST TERM.—The Commission, illustrated by the Acts of the Apostles, with Lectures on Missionary Work and Ecclesiastical History.

SECOND TERM.—Paul's Letters to Timothy and Titus, with Lectures on Church Organization, Discipline, and the Pastoral Office; Ecclesiastical History, continued.

SECOND YEAR.

FIRST TERM.—First and Second Corinthians, with Lectures on the Personal and Social Duties and Obligations of the Christian Profession; Ecclesiastical History, continued.

SECOND TERM.—Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians, and Colossians, with Lectures on the Christian Profession and Ecclesiastical History, continued.

THIRD YEAR.

FIRST TERM.—Selections from various parts of the Holy Bible, with Lectures on the Habits, Proprieties, Duties, and Obligations of the Ministerial Office; Sacred Rhetoric; Pulpit Oratory; Composition and Delivery of Sermons.

SECOND TERM.—Investigation and Discussion of Topics; Sacred Rhetoric; Pulpit Oratory; Composition and Delivery of Sermons.

*For the present, Professor Moore will be employed only a portion of his time.

THE COLLEGE OF LAW.

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.

HON. JOHN B. HUSTON.

JUNIOR CLASS.—Blackstone's Commentaries.

SENIOR CLASS.—Kent's Commentaries.

II. SCHOOL OF EVIDENCE, PLEADING, AND PRACTICE.

HON. MADISON C. 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.

HON. WILLIAM C. GOODLOE.

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

SENIOR CLASS.—Adams on Equity Jurisprudence and Pleading.

THE ACADEMY.

In view of the general want of good preparatory schools, the Curators have established, in connection with the University, an Academy, which is thoroughly organized, and supplied with well-qualified and efficient instructors. Two Courses of Study have been arranged; the Classical Course, adapted to boys and young men who may wish to prepare for the College of Arts; and the English Course, adapted to those who purpose to enter the Agricultural and Mechanical College. Every candidate for admission into the Academy must be at least ten years of age, and pass a satisfactory examination on Reading, Spelling, the Elements of Geography and of English Grammar, and on Arithmetic as far as Fractions.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

CLASSICAL COURSE.

FIRST YEAR.

FIRST TERM...	{	Quackenbos' English Grammar; Composition.
		Arithmetic—Ray's, Part III.
		Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar.
		Kühner's Elementary Greek Grammar, or Arnold's First Book in Greek, with a daily Exercise in writing Greek with the accents.
		Ancient and Modern Geography.
SECOND TERM.	{	Penmanship and Drawing.
		Quackenbos' English Grammar; Composition.
		Algebra—Ray's, Part I.
		Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar; Andrews' Latin Reader.
		Kühner's Elementary Greek Grammar, or Arnold's First Book in Greek, with a daily Exercise in writing Greek with the accents.
	{	Ancient and Modern Geography.
		Penmanship and Drawing.

SECOND YEAR.

FIRST TERM...	{	English Composition; Elocution; Outlines of Ancient History.
		The First Four Books of Cæsar; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition.
SECOND TERM.	{	Felton's Greek Reader; the Fables, the Selections from Lucian's Dialogues and Xenophon's Cyropædia; Crosby's Greek Grammar.
		Outlines of Modern History; English Composition; Elocution.
	{	Sallust's Conspiracy of Catiline; Five Orations of Cicero—the Orations against Catiline and the Oration for the Manilian Law; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition.
		Felton's Greek Reader; The Funeral Oration of Lysias, The Selections from Herodotus, the Odyssey, Anacreon, Sappho, Moschus; Two Books of Xenophon's Anabasis; a daily Exercise in writing Greek with the accents.

ENGLISH COURSE.

FIRST TERM...	{	Quackenbos' English Grammar; Composition.
		Arithmetic—Ray's, Part III.
		Elocution; Outlines of Ancient History.
SECOND TERM.	{	Penmanship and Drawing.
		Quackenbos' English Grammar; Composition.
	{	Algebra—Ray's, Part I.
		Elocution; Outlines of Modern History.
	{	Penmanship and Drawing.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

In this College a full course of instruction will be given in those branches essential to a thorough Commercial and Business education, including the Art of Penmanship, on the most approved system.

Young men entering this College, upon the payment of the full fees, will be admitted to any of the classes of the University free of charge.

COURSE OF STUDY.

Instruction in this School will include the most approved and practical Forms for Keeping Books by Single and Double Entry in the various Departments of Trade and Commerce, including general Wholesale and Retail Mercantile Exchange, Commission, Manufacturing, Railroading, Banking, Shipping, Steamboating, Individual Partnership, and Compound Company Business, Agencies, Commercial Correspondence, Mercantile Arithmetic. Also, rapid, plain, business Penmanship, on the Spencerian system.

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, and submits it to the Committee of the Faculty appointed to assist him in the examination; a majority of whom have power to ratify or change his estimate according to their knowledge and sense of justice in each case. 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 in the following manner: The Professor takes an average of the daily estimates, and to this adds the estimated value of the public examination, and half this sum, representing the student's scholarship for the term, is entered

on record, and in the report sent to his parent or guardian at the close of each term. The 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, Philosophy, Mathematics, Greek, Latin, Sacred History, Civil History, Chemistry, 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, how-

ever, 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, Philosophy, Chemistry, Experimental Philosophy, Natural History, Mathematics, and Civil History, and in Drawing and Accounts in the Agricultural and Mechanical College, he may receive, free of charge, the degree of Bachelor of Science.

Whenever 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.

Whenever 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.

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 first 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.
4. No honorary degree shall be conferred.

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 firearms, 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 other literary 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 interests 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 8½ A. M. to 5 P. M.

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.

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

Every student is required to attend 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 their parents or guardians, or for special reasons by the proper Faculty.

BOARDING-HOUSES.

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 change his place of boarding for trivial reasons, nor until he has obtained permission of the Faculty; nor is he 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 the Stewards; and 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 to the Stewards 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 done to the buildings or any other University property shall be immediately repaired under the direction of the Steward, at the expense of those by whom it was done, when they are known; but if not known, it shall be assessed by the Steward upon the occupants of the room in which the damage was done.

The Steward shall inspect weekly all rooms occupied by students on the University grounds, enforce order and cleanliness, and observe the general habits and deportment of the inmates.

For non-compliance with any of the laws and regulations respecting the dormitories, a student will be promptly deprived of his room.

EXPENSES.

In the College of Arts, and in the Academy, <i>Tuition</i> , per session of nine months.....	\$30 00
In the Agricultural and Mechanical College, Tuition to all <i>State Students, free</i> ; all others, per session of nine months.....	30 00
In the College of the Bible, Tuition to <i>all Students, free</i> .	
In the College of Law, Tuition fee to each Professor, per session of five months, cash.....	20 00
In the Commercial College, Tuition for a <i>full and complete</i> course, cash,	30 00

JANITOR'S FEE.—All Students, in all Departments of the University, are required to make an annual payment of five dollars for incidental expenses.

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 the Academy, for the whole collegiate year, can be purchased for fifteen dollars, so that the entire fees of a Student in these departments need not exceed twenty dollars per annum.

Good boarding can be procured in private families at from three to five dollars per week.

Students occupying dormitories, set apart for the purpose, by adopting the *club system*, can board themselves for prices ranging from *one dollar to two dollars per week*. By this system the entire expenses of many young men at the University have not exceeded *one hundred dollars* per annum.

The dormitories at Morrison College, and upon "Ashland" and "Woodlands," are tendered to Students, free of rent; but those occupying them are required to deposit, in advance, with the Stewards, the sum of ten dollars, which will be held as security for any damages done to the buildings by them.

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 fifteen 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 more than *ten thousand* Specimens, including a large number of the Birds and Mammals of North America. He has employed, at Ashland, a skillful Taxidermist, who is constantly 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, ample for the present purposes of illustration and instruction in the various departments.

ENDOWMENT AND REAL ESTATE.

The actual cash endowment of the University now amounts to over \$400,000, and its real estate to about \$250,000. 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 ample for the accommodation of several hundred students.

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 reorganize 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.

TERMS, VACATIONS, AND COMMENCEMENTS.

The collegiate year in the several Colleges, except that of Law, consists of a single Session, which is divided into two Terms. The first Term begins on the second Monday of September, and ends on the second Monday of February. The second Term begins on the same day, and ends on the third Friday of June.

For the present, the several Colleges will begin their Sessions simultaneously on the second Monday in September. The College of Law will close its annual Session of five months on the 16th of February, which will be the Commencement-day in this College. The Commencements in the other Colleges shall be held on such days in the month of June, and be conducted under such arrangements, as may be determined and announced by the University Senate.

APPENDIX.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE REGENT.

Curators of Kentucky University:

In accordance with the prescribed duties of the office of Regent, I hereby submit another Annual Report, the eleventh which I have had the honor to present since the initial organization of the University.

On reviewing the operations of the past year from the standpoint which I occupy, overlooking the entire interests and relationships of the various Departments, considering the labors which have pressed so heavily upon all who have been faithfully engaged in the discharge of the Executive, Educational, and Financial duties of the Institution, and beholding the results of these labors as affecting for time and eternity the destinies of the hundreds of young men who have been gathered here from all parts of the country to receive the blessings accorded by our University, I am more than ever profoundly impressed with the magnitude of the work in which we are engaged, and with a sense of the responsibilities which rest upon us, in coming together to consider these vast and varied interests. Above all, I solemnly feel the sense of gratitude which we owe our kind Heavenly Father for the manifold blessings which He has so peculiarly, and so constantly, bestowed upon us since the foundation of the Institution.

The year, just closing, has been one of unprecedented prosperity. The growth and expansion of the Institution into the well-defined proportions of a *University*, have been healthy and

vigorous, and its establishment in the public confidence and favor has been well secured. Its claims for a high order of scholarship and a thorough course of instruction, embracing a broad and liberal curriculum adapted to the demands of our growing country and advancing civilization, have been recognized by leading Educators throughout the country, and by sister Institutions which have extended their courtesies and congratulations in many cordial and encouraging ways.

Much work was left by the Board, at its last Annual Meeting, upon the hands of the Executive Committee and myself, preparatory to the opening of the present Session. Accordingly, additional officers and instructors were appointed, and many details of organization perfected. A large edition of the Annual Catalogue, containing the history, plan of organization, official reports, with an account of the general advantages of the Institution, was duly issued. It was received with much favor by the press and the public.

The liberal provisions of the University in the way of general or professional education, its full and efficient corps of officers and instructors, its cheap board and tuition, its industrial and economic advantages, its beautiful Estate with its hallowed associations, its liberal endowment, its central, healthy location, in the midst of a people so generous, so hospitable, and so cultivated,—all these attracted a large number of young men from all parts of the Continent, until the University is now the fourth or fifth Institution in the United States in point of patronage, with perhaps a larger number of States represented in it than any other, and with about as many students as all the other regularly organized Colleges in the State combined. Six hundred and fifty students have been enrolled during the year, from the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, New York, Massachusetts, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, California, and from Prince Edward's Island.

The large increase in our patronage demanded some additional instructors, who were appointed by the Executive Committee on the best terms that the state of the Treasury would admit. Additional buildings were found necessary, especially for the officers and students of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, who were required to be located, as far as practicable, upon the Estate. Since your last meeting, I have had four plain and substantial buildings erected, adequate for the pressing emergency upon us. They were duly located with reference to our ultimate plan of making the Estate the site of the whole University. The cost of their erection was defrayed from a balance in favor of the Agricultural College fund, and from proceeds of the Farm. With these provisional arrangements, the University opened on the first Monday in October with six distinct Departments, viz.: The College of Arts, the Agricultural and Mechanical College, the College of the Bible, the College of Law, the Commercial College, and the Academy. These Departments, with their several corps of officers and instructors, with their respective *régimes* of instruction and discipline, have co-operated harmoniously and efficiently for the one great end; and, though somewhat complex in their associated relationships, and located at inconvenient distances, the unity and strength of the whole University have been well maintained.

I now beg leave to submit, in regular order, as full an abstract of the Reports of the Presiding Officers of the several Colleges as the limits of this Report will admit, concluding with a general survey of the wants of the whole University, and of the work before us yet to be done.

THE COLLEGE OF ARTS.

The Report of the Presiding Officer of this College, including those of the Professors of the various Schools, gives a very full and satisfactory exhibit of its condition. It shows

a large increase in the number of its matriculates, which reached 163 during the Session. The conduct and proficiency of the students are highly commended. Their health has been good, with a single exception, that of HENRY C. GARDENER, of Southern Kentucky, an excellent young man and most faithful student, who fell, in the midst of his young manhood, a victim, perhaps, to his too earnest devotion to study. The Report shows, also, a very large amount of laborious work which has been performed by the Professors, and especially by the Presiding Officer himself, who, in addition to his executive duties, has charge of the largest, heaviest, and, in my judgment, most important School in the College, that of "The English Language and Literature." In this School 183 students were taught, including some from other Colleges, who were enrolled in five classes, making, during most of the Session, daily recitations under the instruction of the Presiding Officer. In addition to this, he has performed a large and tedious work in examining and correcting Compositions, Oration, and Discussions, which is an important part of the duties of this School. From this oppressive work, President GRAHAM asks for some relief at our hands, and he should most certainly have it. The duties which he has been discharging so faithfully are too onerous for the good of the Institution, or himself. As a remedy for the difficulty, he suggests that Logic be detached from the School of English Literature and connected with the School of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Christian Ethics, that he be assigned to this Chair, and that a competent Professor be appointed to fill the Chair of English Literature in his stead. This suggestion is worthy of consideration by the Board in filling the vacancies, and in re-adjusting various classes, during the present meeting.

In the *School of Mathematics*, the same laborious, rigid, and thorough instruction has been given by Professor WHITE which has ever characterized his Department during his long connection with it. He has taught, during the Session, without inter-

ruption, his four regular classes, besides having the supervision of two preparatory classes which have been successfully taught by Tutor A. C. HOPKINS. In addition to this, since the Intermediate Examination, and at the earnest solicitation of the Executive Committee, he assumed charge of the two advanced classes at the Agricultural and Mechanical College, which he has conducted with great success and to the unqualified satisfaction of the students. This, together with his duties as Librarian, is more than should be asked of any one as a permanent work. I would, however, most earnestly recommend that, if at all practicable, the entire Department of Mathematics in the two Colleges of the University be assigned to Professor WHITE, as originally contemplated. He could readily take charge of the advanced classes in each College, and, with competent Adjuncts to instruct the lower classes, exercise a healthful supervision over the whole Department. This would secure unity and efficiency in this School, which are so desirable.

The Department of *Ancient Languages* has never been formally divided into two Schools, agreeably to the original plan of organization, but has been practically so, under a provisional arrangement of the Board with Professor PATTERSON. This Department has been under the instruction of Professors NEVILLE and PATTERSON, assisted, each of them, by Professor A. R. MILLIGAN as Adjunct. Professor NEVILLE has had charge of four classes in Greek and a class in German. He reports a very satisfactory advancement in these classes, and a high grade of average scholarship. Professor PATTERSON has taught the two advanced classes in Latin, and reports very favorably concerning them. Four young gentlemen have completed the course satisfactorily. Professor MILLIGAN has instructed two preparatory classes in Latin, one in Greek, and, since the last of November, the Freshman class in Latin. He reports that the Conduct, Industry, and Punctuality of these classes have been creditable. I would respectfully

recommend to the Board that the School of Ancient Languages be divided into two distinct Schools, one of Latin, the other of Greek, and that the entire services of a competent Professor be secured for each Chair.

The School of *Sacred History* in this College has been under the charge of Professor M'GARVEY, who has taught two classes during the Session with a marked degree of success. He recommends that greater encouragement be given young men to enter this School, which could be done by employing an additional Instructor, who could give more time to this Department. He also recommends that students should be required to enter this School at a more uniform degree of advancement in their other studies. These are important suggestions, and the latter is a crying evil in other Departments, which ought to be promptly remedied by proper legislation.

Professor PETER reports that the classes in *Experimental Chemistry* and *Physics*, and in *Natural Philosophy* have had an average attendance, and have made satisfactory progress in study. He states that efficient service has been rendered by Dr. SWEENEY in the Laboratory, by the preparation for Experiments and in his personal supervision of the class in *Practical Chemistry*. The recent progress in those branches of science which require illustration, demands some additional apparatus, which should be provided as soon as the funds of the Institution will justify it. Professor PETER has labored under great disadvantage in the instruction of his classes in this College and in the Agricultural and Mechanical College, on account of their distance apart. He is compelled to make preparation for illustrative experiments in his Laboratory in the city. Moreover, the transportation of delicate and valuable apparatus from one College to another is a serious difficulty. This shows the importance of concentrating the various Departments of the University upon the permanent Grounds, and the erection of suitable Buildings as early as may be practicable. There is an imperative demand for a

proper building as a working Laboratory, especially in connection with the Agricultural and Mechanical College.

The Department of *Natural History* is one of the most important in the whole University, and its popularity is materially increasing. This School has been under the charge of Professor WINCHELL, who assumed the entire responsibility of it, with the understanding that he be allowed to alternate with the University of Michigan, with a competent Adjunct assisting him in each Institution. Under this arrangement, his Adjunct, Professor DOLBEAR, gave satisfactory instruction in this Department during the first Term of the Session, and Professor WINCHELL, himself, has given his undivided personal attention to the School during the present Term. His instruction has been given at the Woodlands under many disadvantageous circumstances. Owing to the distance, and other material causes mentioned in his Report, the attendance of the Students of the College of Arts has been irregular, and their progress in study not so satisfactory as could be desired.

After the vacation of the Chair of *Mental and Moral Philosophy* by Professor WILLIAMS, the students in this School were instructed by Professors PICKETT and PATTERSON with entire satisfaction.

Such is an abstract of the Report of this College, which exhibits a very thorough and efficient organization and management of all its Departments.

The Faculty recommends that the Degree of Bachelor of Arts be conferred on JOSHUA CLAYTON KEITH, of Sturgeon, Missouri, and on CHARLES RODGERS WILLIAMS and WALTER SCOTT, both of Lexington, Kentucky, who have completed, in a satisfactory manner, the prescribed course of study. I take pleasure in uniting in the recommendation.

THE AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

The Report of Professor J. D. PICKETT, who was appointed Acting Presiding Officer of this College after the resignation of President WILLIAMS, is herewith submitted, with the accompanying Reports of the various Professors.)

Professor PICKETT entered formally upon the duties of Presiding Officer on the 3d day of February last, and I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the zeal, energy, and fidelity with which he has discharged them since that time.) Besides the duties of this office, which have been peculiarly onerous, he has conducted faithfully the classes of his own School of English Literature, which, as in the College of Arts, is one of the heaviest and most important in the Institution. In addition to this, he has instructed the classes in Moral Philosophy and Sacred History during the present Term, thus devoting from four to five hours of daily labor to his classes. By his untiring efforts, together with the earnest, laborious co-operation of all the other Officers and Instructors connected with the College, a *morale* has been given to it which it had not enjoyed since its organization.

During this Session, 220 Students have been matriculated in this College, which is a considerable increase upon last year, and is, by far, the largest number which has ever attended any Agricultural College in the United States in a single session.) About 70 Legislative Districts have been represented by State students; in addition to which we have had representatives from Georgia, New York, Illinois, Tennessee, Virginia, Arkansas, Missouri, North Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.

The Reports of the Presiding Officer and the various Professors present very satisfactory statements of the operations of their respective Departments during the year. The necessary limit of this Report will not permit me to give a minute abstract of the various Schools, including the organization and

instruction of the various classes. Suffice it to say, that the conduct and scholarship of the Students are highly commended. There has been, in both respects, a decided improvement upon the first Session. The health of the Students is reported to have been remarkable, which is attributable to the healthiness of the location, to the sanitary regulations, and to the physical exercise consequent upon the labor system. The *discipline* of the Institution has been admirably maintained under all the inconveniences of inadequate buildings for boarding and instruction. This may be attributed in a great degree to the influence of the Military *régime*, which is intimately interwoven with the Domestic, Academic, and Industrial Departments.

The suggestions of the Presiding Officer in reference to the Steward's Department are important, and should receive due consideration from the Board, or the Executive Committee. I would recommend either a more thorough organization of this Department or its entire abandonment, and the adoption of the Club System and private Boarding-houses, of which I will speak hereafter.

I now propose from my own stand-point to take a more general view of the condition and practical workings of this College. Its relation to the National System of Industrial Education which is in process of inauguration throughout the States, and its connection with the system of general education in our own State, render it necessary that a report of its operations should be somewhat full and elaborate. The continuous demand for information in regard to the character of the College, its plan of operations, etc., will require, for several years, a full exhibit of the matter. The obligations which I assumed, on my own responsibility, in accepting it at the hands of the State as a part of the great educational work of Kentucky University, render it natural that I should dwell with peculiar interest upon it in its struggling infancy.

The two years of its existence, which it has just completed, have been years of severe trial, and in many details largely

experimental. The results of these experiments have been profitable and instructive, and the success of the Institution, with all its novel and complicated features, has been, under all the circumstances, remarkable. The association of the National Industrial Schools with Institutions already established was regarded by many leading Educators throughout the country as of doubtful policy. The Kentucky College, being the first which was established upon that basis, was looked upon with especial interest. The results so far show that the arrangement was wise and economical, and truly advantageous to all parties. The State of Kentucky receives the use and benefit of the Endowments, Real Estate, Libraries, Apparatus, Museums, etc., of the University, worth in the aggregate a half million dollars, and the free instruction of three hundred young men, for the small sum of \$10,000, paid annually to the University; while the latter receives some prestige and influence, and saves the duplication of four or five Professorships. The Agricultural and Mechanical College, by its peculiar organization, is really what it should be—the *Scientific* Department of the University. In its associated relationships with the other Colleges, the benefits are mutual and manifold, and, though situated at present at inconvenient distances from each other, many have enjoyed these advantages. Students of the Agricultural and Mechanical College desiring to pursue the Classical Course pass without much difficulty over to the College of Arts, while those of the latter who do not wish to pursue the Classical Course can receive in the former a more extended Course in the Sciences, the Higher Mathematics, Modern Languages, etc. When these several Colleges become permanently located on the one Estate, these advantages will become more apparent. I am happy to state that the intercommunication of the Professors and Students of these respective Colleges has been uniformly pleasant and harmonious.

THE SESSIONS.

The adaptation of the Sessions to the demands of the Labor System and the convenience of the Professors and Students in reference to the Vacation, were questions of serious consideration at your last Meeting. The difficulty has been practically solved by the experience of the past year. We find that the opening of the Session in this College simultaneously with the others, does not leave a hiatus in the Labor System in the Summer months, as had been anticipated, for there will always be enough young men, who desire to remain on the Estate during the Vacation, to meet all the demands for labor. Many of them, who do not wish to lose time and incur the expense of visiting home, prefer remaining on our beautiful Estate, where they find a delightful summer retreat. They are generally young men of fixed purpose and true heroism, who do not wish to throw away their time in the usual recreations of student-life. In *labor* they find all the relief from study which they desire. They are permitted to organize themselves into a select Summer-school, under the tutelage of some of the Instructors in the College, and thus prosecute their studies one half of the day, while they labor on the Estate the other half. They are divided into two sections, in order to secure continuous labor in the Field, or in the Work-shops. By this method, many young men accumulate sufficient means, under the cheap system of boarding, to defray a large portion of their expenses during the succeeding Session.

THE ADMISSION OF STUDENTS.

The conditions of admission into the College have been clearly set forth in the Annual Catalogues and in Circular Letters, which I have sent to every county in the State, as well as by extensive general correspondence throughout the country. These conditions require that all applicants must be at least sixteen years of age, of good moral character, and studious

habits, and must, upon examination, show a fair acquaintance with Grammar, Geography, Outlines of History, Arithmetic, and the Elements of Algebra. A large number of applicants, however, do not come up to this standard for various reasons. Owing to the want of a thoroughly organized system of Common Schools and High Schools in this and in other States of the South and West, and to the general suspension of most of the Schools during the war, it has been impossible for a large number of young men, many of them well advanced in years, to receive the elementary education necessary to come up to this standard of admission. Many came as State students from certain counties where the blessings of education have been very limited, and where, perhaps, there was not a good High School to prepare them. Many have come from the South, some even walking hundreds of miles, whose parents before the war were in affluent circumstances, but who are now unable to educate them. These have no money and but little education, and desire to avail themselves of the Labor System in order to defray their expenses. Nor have such instances been confined to this College, but alike exist in all. What should we do under such circumstances? This has been a perplexing question. Should we adhere rigidly to the standard and turn them away, or should we receive them, place them under a Tutorial System, and help them on? The Faculty has adopted the latter course, which has met my most hearty approval. Some of our most advanced students have been selected as Tutors, at a moderate compensation; classes have been formed under the supervision of the Professors in the Schools of English Literature, Mathematics, and History; and the blessings of the Institution have been extended to these worthy young men. This system, as will be seen by the Report of Professor PICKETT, has succeeded well, and has proved to be a great blessing to both Tutors and Students. It has, indeed, laid the foundation of a Normal School.

THE LABOR SYSTEM.

(This has been one of the most interesting, if not one of the most difficult, questions connected with the success of Industrial Colleges.) I have, therefore, watched its practical solution with great care and solicitude. I frankly confess that the experiment the *first year* was not as satisfactory as I had desired. For reasons not necessary to mention in this Report, it did not receive a fair experiment, and the system became much demoralized. Having informed myself by personal inspection, and by correspondence, of the practical workings of the System in other Industrial Colleges of the United States, and having observed the results of our own experiment for the first year, and arriving at certain conclusions as to their defects, as a practical man, and as a farmer of some experience and in full sympathy with the question of labor, I ventured to recommend, in my last Annual Report, its reorganization upon a basis entirely different from that of any Institution known to me. The subject was referred by the Board to the Executive Committee, and after due consideration, the scheme was adopted. The details of it are as follows:

(All students are *required* to work, unless in consequence of actual physical disability, of which there were only two cases during the past Session. An Industrial College without work is anomalous and impracticable; and to require some to work and not others, would create discontent and display partiality. They are arranged into two divisions, one compensated and the other uncompensated. The compensated division is required to work four hours per day on the Farm or in the Work-shops, for which each member receives ten cents per hour. The other division is required to work two hours per day in the Ornamental Grounds and Gardens, without compensation, except in the way of physical exercise and practical instruction. Every student applying for admission is left free to select whichever

division he prefers. In this respect the system is entirely voluntary, and precludes all castes or distinctions.) If a young man wish to defray, in part or in whole, the expenses of his education, he can not do it without performing at least four hours' work per day, nor would his labor be at all profitable to the Institution if he work less. If, then, he is dependent on his labor for a support, he must necessarily take a longer time to complete his education than those who have the means to support themselves without necessarily resorting to labor. He must, then, work more and study less, and a year or two longer spent in securing an education by his own efforts will never be regretted. But, on the other hand, if a student have the means to defray his expenses, he should be required, though a son of Croesus, to work a portion of his time, in order that he may learn to respect and honor the divine law of Labor, as announced to our first parents, and that he may receive the necessary physical exercise, and the proper instruction in Agricultural and Horticultural Science. Any young man who can not, or will not, perform at least two hours of moderate work in the course of twenty-four hours, ought not, in my judgment, to apply for admission into an Industrial College, I care not what may be his circumstances, his prospects, or his intended profession. Two hours' active exercise per day in the Gardens, Green-houses, Nurseries, or Ornamental Grounds of the College will be profitable to him by giving him practical views of life and true manhood. But, says some farmer, who has no ambition to see his own noble profession exalted to its proper dignity and placed upon a scientific and rational basis, *I* can teach my son to work at *home*; I do not wish *him* to work at *College*. Of such I would simply and civilly ask, Why, then, do you wish to send him to an *Agricultural* College? Why do you wish us to demoralize the whole Institution by asking us to compromise this cardinal, fundamental feature in all Industrial Colleges? In fact, I know none, either in this country or in Europe, where labor, *manual labor*, is not required in

some form. We advise all objectors on this ground to seek some other College for their sons.

But the main question arises, "What has been the practical workings of this system during the past year?" I am glad to report that, notwithstanding many disadvantageous circumstances, the system has worked well. Indeed, far better than I could have hoped, in so short a time. The practicability of it has been clearly demonstrated, and I am confident that with the proper facilities, and with the proper support from all the Officers of the College, it can be made a complete success. I am aware that, in the "two-hour division," there has been dissatisfaction among some of the students. This arose from the demoralization of last year, and from the fact that the labor was, in effect, *optional* the first part of this Session. There will always be some young men who do not *love work*, however light or pleasant you may make it. But under a firm, kind, uniform enforcement of the law, these will gradually slough off, and leave perhaps a smaller but a far better class of students. It has been gratifying to observe that, generally, the best young men and best students have been the most cheerful workers. It is true, also, that, as yet, the most of the students have not been sufficiently advanced in study to make this class of labor *Experimental* and *Educational*, and hence not so attractive. But in due season it will be fully done.

The labor of the "four-hour division" has been every thing that we could reasonably ask or expect under the circumstances. Under the direction of the efficient Superintendent of the Farm, the system has been managed economically and successfully. It has been profitable both to the Students and the College. The young men in this Department are subdivided into two sections, one laboring four hours in the forenoon, and the other four hours in the afternoon. Thus giving, without interruption, a regular, continuous day's work. These sections alternate their labor and study; the one working while the other is in the class-room. The signal from a

large bell, which is heard over the whole estate, sounds every hour from 5 o'clock, A. M., until 9 o'clock, P. M., and regulates the movements of all divisions, sections, and classes, whether on the Farm, in the Gardens, or in the School-room.

The young men in this division receive generally ten cents per hour for their labor, although the law specifies from five to ten cents per hour. At the maximum rate they can make ten dollars per month, which is paid them promptly at the end of the month. Some perform extra work by the job, such as cutting cord-wood, feeding stock, etc., by which they have made from fifteen to seventeen dollars per month, and at the same time carried on their studies successfully. Many of these young men are among the best students in the whole University. But the chief excellence of the system is, that many are enabled by their economy and industry to defray the greater part of their expenses while obtaining their education. We have several who came from other States, even walking hundreds of miles, reaching the Institution with less than five dollars in the world, and yet have supported themselves entirely by their labor during the Session. I must mention the case of one young man who walked hither from South-western Virginia. He has averaged fifteen dollars per month during the Session, performing faithful labor every day, and has carried on four daily studies, walking from Ashland to Morrison College, a distance of one and a half miles, to recite two of them. He has not been sick a day, and has missed but one recitation during the collegiate year. His Professors speak in high terms of his scholarship and deportment. This is, of course, extraordinary, but shows the practicability of the case. Another young man, raised in affluence, has attended faithfully and successfully to the Poultry and the Dairy during the Session, supplying from five or six cows the Boarding-houses with milk most of the time, making his ten dollars per month regularly, besides carrying on his four daily studies and discharging satisfactorily his duties as a student and cadet. A

large number of these young men are distributed over the Estate in the plain cheap cottages which I had built, and are organized into clubs, boarding themselves comfortably at about one dollar and a half per week. I have been watching, as a matter of interest both to the Student and College, the working of the club system of boarding, and have done what I could to assist in organizing it upon a proper basis. I will give you, as the result of the experiment, an illustration of its practical workings. We have in the yard at Ashland a cottage with a dining-room and kitchen attached. The building is occupied by sixteen students, who are organized under the name of the "Ashland Batching Club," with a written constitution, recognizing a President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Commissary. They hold their regular meeting every Friday night for the transaction of business, and for literary exercises. It is the duty of the President to exercise a general supervision of domestic affairs, preside at the table, as well as at all meetings. The Treasurer regularly presents a report of the joint fund and makes the assessments; the Commissary reports the state of the larder, lays in the supplies, and prepares the bill of fare. Social and domestic duties are discussed and arranged, and the Secretary keeps a record of the proceedings. A good cook is hired at eight to ten dollars per month. All substantial supplies are drawn from the Farm, for which they are duly credited by their labor. By this system they live comfortably and substantially upon one dollar and a half per week. 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.

THE ESTATE.

The Estate has been divided into two Departments, to correspond with the two divisions under the Labor System—the Farm, including Ashland and a portion of Woodlands, which has been under the supervision of Mr. J. A. DEAN since the

1st of September last, and the Ornamental and Experimental Grounds and Gardens, which have been under the supervision of Mr. JAMES BAIN since about the 1st of November last. Mr. WILLIAM W. BOONE, a good practical Mechanic, was appointed director of the Mechanical Department, and entered upon his duties on the 1st of January last. The services of these three gentlemen were engaged for about the same amount which was paid the general Superintendent last year; but, in consequence of this distribution of labor, far greater results have been accomplished than any *one* man could possibly work out. In accordance with the ultimate plans of locating the entire University upon the Estate, considerable advance has been made in laying it out upon the plan of the survey which I had made in 1866. Much of the old fencing has been removed, and a large amount of new fencing has been built. About seventy-five acres of the Estate have been put in clover, about eighteen acres of woodland cleared out, yielding some two hundred and fifty cords of fine wood, now ready for market. The general appearance and condition of the Farm have been greatly improved.

The growing crop consists of ninety acres of wheat, about fifty acres of oats, fifty acres of corn, fifteen acres of hemp, four acres of sorghum, and about fifteen acres in a vegetable garden, which is supplying the Boarding-houses upon the Estate, besides furnishing a considerable amount of produce to the markets of the city. There are seventy-five head of fine Durham cattle on the farm, which are designed for the Fall market. They were purchased on the 1st of January last, and promise a remunerative profit. The work stock, hogs, sheep, and milch-cows are not sufficient for the purposes of the Estate, or for the illustration of the best breeds. It is earnestly hoped that every member of the Board will interest himself in securing donations of stock, farming implements, etc., for the Institution. Much can be done by a small effort on the part of all. It is especially desirable that the stock of milch-cows be

increased for dairy purposes, which would prove very remunerative.

I can not omit to express to the Board my high appreciation of the faithfulness, energy, and practical knowledge of the Superintendent of the Farm, as displayed in the management of his Department. He has, also, given his hearty co-operation in carrying out the general plans of the Estate.

The Horticultural Department is limited, for the present, to the Gardens, Green-houses, and Ornamental Grounds at Woodlands, containing about thirty acres, the labor on which has been performed by the two-hour students, embracing about three-fourths of the number in attendance at any one time. I employed, for three months, an assistant for Mr. BAIN, at thirty dollars a month.

The Ornamental Grounds have been much improved in appearance; an excellent vegetable garden of three acres is in cultivation, and a large number of plants have been propagated in the Green-house. But little has been done, as yet, in the Nursery. I have placed at the disposal of the Superintendent every facility which the means of the Institution would justify, in order to lay the foundation for success in it. Already some income has accrued from this Department; and in the course of time, by proper management, it can be made profitable to the Institution and highly educational to the students. Mr. BAIN has been assiduous in the discharge of his duties, and has done his best to make the Department a success.

The *Mechanical Department* has been partially organized during the present year. Temporary shops for Carpenters, Wagon-makers, and Blacksmiths have been fitted up, and a corps of excellent young men, some of whom have had experience as Mechanics, has been assigned to the Director. They work in two sections of four hours each, and thus a continuous day's work is kept up. Their labor, so far, has been confined to the making and repairing of farming implements, and to general improvements upon the Estate, and has already saved

to the Institution more than the salary of the Director. A demand for outside work has already been made by the neighboring farmers, and would be readily and cheerfully met if we had all the facilities necessary. Indeed, this Department could be made a success at once, if we had the necessary Workshops,* Machine-shops, Tools, etc., and it would become very popular with the students. I take this occasion to report, that a beautiful, costly steam-engine has been donated to me for the use and benefit of the University by Col. WM. H. GRAINGER, an intelligent and generous citizen of Louisville, Ky. He was a zealous and influential friend of the Institution while a member of the State Senate, and of the Board of Visitors of this College. I purchased a suitable boiler for the engine; and if we had the proper Buildings, we could at once inaugurate this Department upon a successful basis by meeting many of our wants by the application of machinery.

THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Military Department is peculiar to this College, and is required by the Act of Congress. The experience of our two Sessions fully demonstrates its value as a disciplinary power, and as a means of cultivating and preserving an *esprit de corps* in the Institution. It is one of the popular and attractive features to students, but should be kept in subordination, in my judgment, to both Study and Labor. In order to give efficiency to it as an auxiliary in promoting the latter, Col. ARNOLD, the Commandant, was relieved of his other duties, as Adjunct Professor of Mathematics, at the close of the first Term of this Session. Since then he has devoted his best efforts to the Military School, and I call your attention to the suggestions in his Report.

* Since presenting this Report, arrangements have been made for the erection of a large Machine-shop, and for the erection of several additional club-houses, sufficient for the accommodation of fifty additional students, who will thus enjoy largely-increased facilities in the Mechanical Arts.

The Drill is compulsory on all students except those of the four-hour working division, and has been required as a daily exercise whenever the weather would justify it. It has been a question with the Executive Committee whether it should not be limited to twice or thrice a week, with such class instruction in military science as would preserve its spirit and integrity.

I have thus given you a minute view of the entire operations of this College and of the Estate, which are the objects of so much interest and solicitude to citizens of all parties in the State at present. I will finally say, in reference to this College, that there is much yet to be done to make it an entire success in all its Departments. Yet, I feel confident that, with the cordial co-operation of yourselves and all immediate colleagues, if my life is spared, we can meet the obligations and expectations that were created when I accepted it, at the hands of the State, as a College of the University.

COLLEGE OF THE BIBLE.

This Department has been under the constant and faithful instruction of President MILLIGAN and Professor MCGARVEY. Professor MOORE, who is employed only a portion of his time, delivered a short course of Lectures during the Session.

The brief, but very satisfactory, Report of the Presiding Officer shows that there have been seventy-one students matriculated during the Session. I have ascertained from my books that they represent twelve States, as follows: Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Missouri, Texas, Virginia, Nebraska, Illinois, Ohio, Massachusetts, North Carolina, and West Virginia. There are many in other Colleges of the University who are preparing for admission into this Department. We learn that most of the Bible students have taken the English Course only; embracing Sacred Literature, Sacred History, and English Exegesis and Sacred Didactics. Seventeen were in the class of Hellenistic Greek, and six in that of Hebrew. The students are highly commended for their diligence and

proficiency, and for their most exemplary deportment and conformity in life to the teachings of the Bible, which is the basis of all Instruction and Discipline in this College.

The Faculty recommends the conferring of the regular degree on JOSHUA CLAYTON KEITH, of Missouri, the only graduate in this College during the present Session.

The Philothean Society, organized for literary and religious purposes, is in a most prosperous condition, but needs greater facilities in the way of a Hall and a Library of Sacred Literature. Some improvements in the Dormitory, in reference to furnishing rooms, are suggested, which shall receive the prompt attention of the Executive Committee. The club system of boarding, which has been inaugurated so successfully in the Agricultural and Mechanical College, is recommended, and I indorse it most heartily. If we could command the funds, I would recommend the immediate erection upon the Morrison College campus, for temporary use, several plain, neat cottages, similar to those lately erected at Ashland. If some liberal-hearted friend would give us five thousand dollars in cash, I could have erected, by the beginning of the next Session, rooms enough to accommodate fifty more young men in this College, who otherwise will be debarred admission for want of cheap rooms and cheap boarding. This is the burden of the hundreds of letters which I am receiving from young men over the Continent who wish to enter the University, and especially this College—poor, worthy young men, who are yearning to devote their lives to the work of the Ministry of the Word—asking what we can do for them in the way of cheap education. We need special endowments and special buildings for this Department to insure the most complete success. So far, with the limited facilities at our command, the Bible College has realized our most sanguine anticipations. But when such appeals are received from such young men, and then from churches calling for laborers, my soul fills up with the magnitude of the work which could be accomplished for God and

humanity, if some of our wealthy brethren in the land would wake up to a sense of their great responsibilities and privileges as stewards of the Lord, and give us half a million of dollars for the endowment and erection of Buildings for this single College. Behold the first fruits of the Institution in the Missionary labors of our Alumni, who have gone to Australia and other lands. What a great work could be done, had we the ability to accommodate five hundred young men in this Department, which we *could* as readily have as the seventy-five or one hundred which we now can only partially accommodate. But for the present we must turn a deaf ear to the earnest cry that comes up from the land for *help!* O Lord, how long shall our prayers and tears be without avail!

So complete and satisfactory is the work which is being done in this College by its faithful, laborious, and devoted Presiding Officer and his admirable colleague, that I have no further recommendations to make in reference to it in this Report. With a proper pecuniary foundation, and a full corps of Professors, it would fully realize our ideal of a Bible College.

COLLEGE OF LAW.

The Session of this College closed on the 26th of February under very favorable circumstances, although the classes were not large.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws was conferred upon a class of sixteen young gentlemen.

The question of a Summer Term has been considered by the Faculty and Executive Committee, but was deferred for the action of the Board; and I respectfully suggest that the matter be duly considered at this present meeting.

THE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

The advantages of this Department have been enjoyed by a large number of the students of the University without expense to them, and with but little cost to it. There were sixty regular

matriculates in this College, and about two hundred students from other Colleges have received the benefit of its instruction. There is no College of a similar kind in the country that extends similar advantages to its matriculates. By the payment of thirty-five dollars, a student can secure full instruction in a Commercial Course, and have the privilege of prosecuting a course of study in any associated College that he may elect, for the remainder of the Session, without extra charge. I recommend, however, that the privilege of two hours' gratuitous instruction, which has been extended to students of the other Colleges, be suspended, as it is a serious interruption to the regular course, and is a heavy tax upon the Instructors.

THE ACADEMY.

One hundred and twelve matriculates are recorded on the books of the Academy for the present Session. Professor A. R. MILLIGAN having resigned the position of Principal last November, Professor G. W. RANCK was appointed to succeed him, and has discharged his duties with energy and ability. Owing, however, to the want of proper accommodations and other facilities for instruction, the success of the Academy has not been as complete as we would desire. I would earnestly recommend to the Board, as I have done hitherto, that a liberal appropriation be granted in order to effect a thorough and efficient organization for the next Session. The Principal having tendered his resignation, I advise the appointment of a man of age, experience, and thorough scholarship, with two competent assistants, as the Board of Instruction for the Academy, which must be completely reorganized and placed on a satisfactory foundation. Applicants for admission to the various Colleges who are not properly qualified should be placed directly under the instruction of the Principal of the Academy. The chief difficulty in the management of this Department has been owing to the want of commodious school-

rooms. This can be remedied, at present, only by assigning rooms to the Principal in Morrison College Building for the instruction of advanced classes, or by extending the present Academy Building, which, under existing circumstances, is not advisable.

The importance of a thorough organization of this essential Preparatory and Academic Department can not be too highly estimated. The demands of our local patronage, which we can not and ought not to ignore, and the insufficient training of a large number of young men who apply for admission into our Colleges, and the importance of preserving our popular standard therefor, alike demand the institution of a Seminary of the highest grade.

OTHER COLLEGES.

The plan which I had the honor to submit to the Board for the organization of the University, and which was duly adopted, required that the Medical and Normal Schools should be established whenever practicable or desirable. The time has arrived, in my judgment, when initial steps might be taken in that direction without embarrassment to our operations in other Departments, and without any draft upon the present funds of the Institution.

It is known to the Board that I am prosecuting a claim against the Government for the use and destruction of the Medical College Building during the war. I visited Washington City again, during the past Winter, upon this business, and had the claim duly prepared and presented before the proper Committees of Congress, where it now rests in due order and without prejudice, and with very strong assurance that it will be allowed. If this claim is secured, it will at once place upon a permanent basis the Medical College. In the mean time a provisional arrangement might be made by the creation of a Faculty for an organization upon an independent pecuniary

basis, as in the case of the Law College. I commit the matter to your intelligent consideration. I will submit, in due season, some additional suggestions. I should add that there has been already frequent application for admission into our Medical College.

The importance of a *Normal* Department in our scheme of Education can not be, in my judgment, overestimated. The proper training of Preachers, Teachers, and the Industrial Classes lies at the very foundation of the growth and influence of both Church and State. Nearest to the pulpit stands the desk of the faithful, conscientious Teacher, from which go forth the mighty influences which are to mould, for good or evil, the destinies of our race. Very near the *homestead* stands the school-house, humble though it may be; and the young child, with unfolded character, passes from the mother's knee and father's care first into the hands of the *Teacher*. What a sacred trust! And how well prepared should he or she be who receives the precious charge of the young immortal spirit! What a field lies open before the liberal-minded, well-armed, and well-equipped Teacher throughout Kentucky and the South and West! Especially for the *young woman*—orphan she may be, homeless and friendless—who, by the stern, unbending customs of society, is debarred other positions of honor and usefulness which properly belong to her.

Who, then, is to prepare the teachers, male and female, for the great field of influence lying before them? With the exception of one noble little enterprise which is near us, and which lies so near our hearts, but which is ever full to its utmost capacity, we have not in the State a single specially organized Normal School. The State, so far, has failed to establish this important Department of her Educational System. Why should not *we*, then, go forth and possess the field now unoccupied. Why should we not, at an early day, organize our Normal School, with its Departments for males and females? I will not extend this subject at present, but will,

at the proper time, present a scheme which I have long considered a part of the plans before me, as both practicable and expedient.

THE LIBRARY.

The Report of Professor WHITE, the Librarian, shows that the condition of the Library has changed but little since last year. About ninety volumes have been added to the Law Library, through funds arising from auction sales in Fayette County, and which, by law, are set apart for that purpose.

The Library is reported to be in good condition, but needs a large addition to the Miscellaneous Department, which is much behind in the literature of the age. The Librarian recommends an appropriation for its increase out of the Library Fund, in which I shall concur whenever the Fund will justify it.

THE MUSEUMS.

I submit a very elaborate and interesting Report of the Museum of Natural History, duly presented to me by Professor WINCHELL, who has it in charge. Recognizing that there is nothing in the way of *material resources* that gives more value and aid to Scientific instruction, or more character and reputation to Institutions of learning than a well organized Museum of Natural History, I have given especial care to the creation and organization of one during the last year. From the amount which had been set apart by the Board for my salary as *Regent* and *Treasurer*—and which, for reasons satisfactory to myself, I yet prefer declining to appropriate to myself—I devoted a few hundred dollars for the purchase of material to begin with, and have employed a Taxidermist to work it up with other contributions, which have been flowing in liberally. In addition to the small nucleus which we had on hand, and to the purchases which I have made, by special correspondence, by the use of the press in the State, which has been gener-

ously placed at my disposal, by personal appeals, and by the efficient services of some of the students, I have succeeded in making very rapidly many valuable collections in Zoölogy, Geology, and Botany, numbering now over *ten thousand* specimens. I can not express too warmly my thanks to citizens throughout this and other States for their prompt and generous contributions. The names of the donors and the classification of the specimens have been carefully recorded by Professor WINCHELL in a permanent record-book, and are recapitulated in his formal Report on the State of the Museum. But I can not omit to mention specially the liberal encouragement and valuable aid which have been rendered me in this work by the Smithsonian Institution, through its distinguished Secretary and Assistant Secretary, Professors HENRY and BAIRD, which services I trust the Board will recognize in the proper official way. Besides liberal donations which have been made by that Institution, I have succeeded in making arrangements by which Kentucky University will be made a colaborer in gleaning from foreign fields some very rare specimens of Natural History, which association will be properly credited to it, and recognized in such a way as to give reputation to our Institution throughout the scientific world.

For the accommodation of this Museum I have fitted up rooms at Ashland, which will answer our purpose until we can erect a suitable Museum Building. I can not express too highly my appreciation of the services of Professor WINCHELL, who, besides making a liberal contribution to the Museum of minerals from the region of Lake Superior, has given much time and labor to the classification and arrangement of the material which had been collected. He has also given the Institution the benefit of his own valuable invention of a label-holder. I also cheerfully recognize the valuable services of Mrs. A. DREXLER, a most skillful Taxidermist, who is engaged at present in working up the many interesting specimens which are coming in, almost daily, as donations.

DONATIONS.

In addition to the donations already mentioned in this Report, I desire to acknowledge valuable contributions to the Museum of Natural History from the following friends of the Institution:

Hon. Allen A. Burton, Lancaster, Ky.; Dr. James M. Moore, Golden City, Colorado Terr.; John Louis Mitch, Kentucky; Dr. J. G. Burch, Louisville, Ky.; John Bowman, Sr., Mercer Co., Ky.; James A. Harper, Lexington, Ky.; Jeremiah Laws, San Francisco, Cal.; E. Y. Pinkerton, Frontenac, Minn.; Jonathan Morse, Kentucky; Professor Robert Peter, Kentucky University; H. A. Ridgeley, Kentucky; J. P. Schooley, Kentucky; Col. James C. Stone, Leavenworth City, Kansas; Mr. Knoble, Lexington, Ky.; W. H. Polk, Paris, Ky.; John Longnecker, Mayslick, Ky.; W. L. Vohries, Smithfield, Ky.; Mr. Prewett, Fayette Co., Ky.; Alexander Jeffrey, Lexington, Ky.; Charles C. Rufer, Louisville, Ky.; R. P. Henry, Mason Co., Ky.; Mr. Jones, Lexington, Ky.; J. W. Royster, Fayette Co., Ky.; Mrs. Hannah M. Whitney, Fayette Co., Ky.; Charles Headley, Jessamine Co., Ky.; Gen. Wm. Bryan, Fayette Co., Ky.; Robert W. Scott, Franklin Co., Ky.; J. J. Adair, Bourbon Co., Ky.; J. D. Bosworth, Lexington, Ky.; Clark & Brother, Lexington, Ky.; William Shears, Danville, Ky.; Mrs. J. A. Williams, Harrodsburg, Ky.; F. Rothenhoffer, Lexington, Ky.; Signor A. Mazzeletti, Milan, Italy; the Misses Bowman, Mercer Co., Ky.; H. M. Bowman, Mercer Co., Ky.; Mrs. R. A. Grimes, Harrodsburg, Ky.; John R. Collette, Washington City, D. C.; Mrs. J. Woodford, Bourbon Co., Ky.; H. B. Boardman, Lexington, Ky.; Mrs. H. B. Bascom, Lexington, Ky.; M. V. Sinclair, Scott Co., Ky.; H. H. Craig, Jr., Versailles, Ky.; Ed. Frazier, Lexington, Ky.; Dr. E. De Mortimer, Mount Sterling, Ky.; John Kohlhepp, Louisville, Ky.; Randolph Nae, Salem, Ky.

We are also greatly indebted to many of our students for the zeal and energy which they have manifested in collecting interesting specimens for the Museum.

The following gentlemen have rendered us essential service by contributing useful agricultural implements for the benefit of our students and of the Estate:

G. W. N. Yost, Corry, Pa.; Geo. B. Cramer & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. W. Coates, Alliance, Ohio; Stephen Collins, Covington, Ky.; Francis Pentland, Cincinnati, Ohio.

It affords me pleasure to acknowledge, in this connection, the liberality of the Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexington Railway Company, and the Adams Express Company, in giving free transportation to all contributions.

Such, gentlemen, is the general condition and prospects of the University in all its various Departments. But, in illustrating its successes and achievements, remarkable as they have been, perhaps unparalleled in the history of literary Institutions, we must not forget that there is yet a vast deal to be done. We are only engaged about the *foundation* and the outer *scaffolding* of a grand Temple of Science and Religion, whose majestic proportions will not be fully developed, and whose lights will not be fully seen, until far in the future, when we all shall have gone to our rest and reward.

We need a large sum of money yet. I have *immediate* use *just now* for *one million dollars* more, for the erection of Buildings which we so much need, for the improvement of our magnificent Estate, and for additional Endowments. I believe that, if we are only true and faithful, the Lord will give it to us through some of his favored stewards. We need, too, to carry on this great work, more *men*, such as we now have—true, brave, self-sacrificing men, filled with the spirit of their mission—to work for God and humanity. He will raise them up for us, too, as we shall have the ability to command their services. But we must not forget, amidst all our successes, to be *very humble*, and to remember that while our Heavenly Father has been very near us, in order to bless us, He has, also, for our admonition, come very gently among us in the dispensations of His providence, to teach us that while we are building up, He is taking away. Since our last meeting, our friend and brother, Dr. D. T. MORTON, who stood in our midst so full of life, and vigor, and hope, has fallen, leaving a vacancy in our Board and Executive Committee, in the Church, and in his profession, which will be difficult to fill. He was a true and faithful man, and we miss him much. In token of our loss, I recommend that suitable resolutions of respect to his memory be placed upon our records, and duly communicated to his bereaved family.

There are other wants and other defects in the workings of

the Institution which I should like to present in this Report, which is already, I fear, protracted beyond its proper limits. I may state them, however, in the course of our meeting. But I repeat that our greatest want, at present, is that of Buildings on our Estate, in order to the concentration, as speedily as possible, of all the Colleges upon it. This is absolutely essential to the proper unity, efficiency, and economy of the Institution. To this end, I must address my efforts in the future more particularly. There are some defects in regard to the time and manner of the admission of our students, in the latitude they are allowed in the selections of Schools and Classes, in the want of proper class pride and position, and in that restless spirit of coming and going without well defined purposes in reference to their education, which are so common, at present, in all the Institutions of the South and West, and which are so fatal to true discipline and true scholarship.

For myself, and more especially in reply to the kind inquiries of friends, who know but little of the extent and character of my labors, asking why I am not in the field more, I *must* reply, What more could I do than I have done? If there has been one single day, or a single waking hour, during the past year, when the great burden of this great work has not been pressing heavily upon my mind and heart, I do not know it. If there is one single day that I have devoted exclusively to my own little temporal interests, or to social life, I do not remember it. I have been in a strong, rapid current of events, working up stream with all my might, and no time to go ashore, either for personal interest or enjoyment. To give general supervision to the interests of the entire University; to present it properly and constantly before the public; to guard its reputation against the attacks of that lurking class of enemies which sectarian jealousy and hate always bring against every good and great work, whether trooping through the public press or in the councils of the State; to watch all its financial interests and meet all its obligations; to give special attention to our large

Estate, and watch the development of all our plans for its improvement; to assist in the inauguration of the several departments of labor upon it, so intimately connected with the success of the Industrial College, are paramount duties. All these have imperatively demanded my time and my energies. Yet, in the midst of all this, I have found time to secure obligations to the Real Estate and Building Fund to the amount of *forty-five thousand dollars* since our last meeting; having, also, within the last two years, paid promptly *ninety-six thousand dollars* upon the Estate, as will be shown in my Report as Treasurer.

Such, then, have been the labors of the year amidst which I have been blessed with sufficient health and strength, and for which I am profoundly grateful. The Board and friends generally may, therefore, rest assured that I will continue to do all in my power to meet their expectations and to accomplish the work of my life.

I can not conclude this Report without expressing to you, gentlemen of the Board, to the Executive Committee, to the Senate, and to all the members of the various Faculties, and to other officers, my sincere thanks for the uniform kindness, sympathy, and co-operation which I have experienced during my earnest and arduous labors. May God grant that we may all continue to labor harmoniously and successfully together, for the good of our race and the glory of His name!

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. B. BOWMAN,
Regent Kentucky University.

ASHLAND, June 23, 1868.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

Gentlemen of the Board of Curators:

I beg leave to submit the following Report of the state of the Treasury during the past year.

The obligations of the office have been far heavier than at any other period in the history of the Institution, yet we have been enabled to meet them all without embarrassment, and there is not one outstanding which can not be duly met.

The Endowment Fund remains the same as last year, except as far as it has been diminished by amounts refunded to citizens of Mercer County, under the Act of the Legislature removing the University thence. There is still due to said parties some six or eight thousand dollars, which I expect to pay during the present year.

There have been some changes in the Stocks, which are subject to investment and re-investment, an exhibit of which will be seen in the tabular statement of stock investments.

During the year I have increased the *Real Estate and Building Fund* about \$45,000, making the total subscriptions to that fund \$164,575.00, falling due in four and five annual installments from date. The only obligations of this Fund, so far, are my individual notes, given for the purchase of Ashland and Woodlands, which will amount in the aggregate to about \$140,000, principal and interest. These notes I have taken in promptly as they have fallen due, and the payments so far made upon the Estate have amounted to \$94,969.45. I have paid the entire amount upon "Woodlands," principal and interest. There are two outstanding notes of \$17,500 each, besides the interest from date, upon Ashland—one due on the 15th February, 1869, and the other on the 15th February, 1870—which I hope to be able to meet from the accruing sub-

scriptions. I will then, in the name of the Donors, turn over to your hands this entire magnificent Estate of four hundred and thirty-three acres, with all its improvements, as the permanent site of the University.

The excess of the subscriptions over the obligations which are due will cover all contingencies of loss by failures and bankruptcy, the amount of which will depend upon the future political and financial condition of the country. There are considerable amounts past due, and still falling due, upon the Endowment Subscriptions, which I am gradually collecting, though much of it was lost by the insolvencies arising during the war; less, however, I presume, than any similar subscription ever raised in the State.

end The Agricultural College Fund consists of the invested State Fund of \$165,000, the interest of which is \$9,900 annually, and also of the proceeds which may arise from fees, and the products of the Estate. The general condition of these and other funds and accounts is duly exhibited in my formal statement as Treasurer. I take pleasure in stating that by the liberality of two of our citizens, F. K. HUNT, Esq., and E. D. SAYRE, Esq., a foundation has been laid for a permanent prize Fund for the University. Those gentlemen gave \$1,000 each to the Real Estate and Building Fund, upon the payment of which they are entitled to Tuition Coupons. These Coupons they have generously surrendered to the Institution to be sold, and the proceeds set apart as a permanent prize fund, the income of which is to be appropriated in whatever way they may designate. These Coupons can be sold for \$15 each, which will make a permanent fund of \$1,000, and which, invested at ten per cent., will yield an annual income of \$100 for prizes. This is the beginning of a most desirable fund, the proceeds of which, in all time to come, will be doing good, either by helping some poor, worthy young man, or by stimulating some special class to the highest efforts in scholarship.

I have strong hopes that I will be enabled to induce a large number of our liberal Donors to turn over, in the same way, Coupons for which they have no special use, thus enabling them to make their donations duplicate themselves in doing good. As stated before, the great and pressing financial want is more money for Buildings and Endowments. To this end I will give my utmost efforts in the future, as I have done in the past. The prospects before us are flattering in this respect. After the political storm which is brewing over us is past, I think I can do much. I have never found the public confidence and sympathy so strong for the Institution as at present, or the people more ready to give than I found them in the few trips I was enabled to take during the past year. There is a large portion of this State which I have not yet been able to canvass, and the field is widening out into other States. But I hope, by the noble generosity of individuals who have been abundantly blessed with the means, funds for Endowments and Buildings will begin to flow in, as they are doing to other Institutions, and save me from wearing myself out so rapidly in the laborious, unpleasant, unthankful work of soliciting and collecting these subscriptions, as I have been doing for about thirteen years. I have but one rest which I look for on this earth, which is to have the means placed at my disposal, and to be permitted to spend the balance of my years, in improving our Estate, and organizing and concentrating upon it all the Colleges of a complete University. May God grant that you and I may live to see these great results.

I submit herewith the following tabular statement, to which your attention is specially invited:

GENERAL STATEMENT of the TREASURER of KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY to June 1, 1868.

1868. Endowment Fund.	
June 1st—To Kentucky University Fund.....	\$203,200 00
“ To Transylvania University Fund.....	65,500 00
“ To Agricultural and Mechanical College Fund.....	165,000 00
“ By Agricultural and Mechanical College Fund in State Bonds.....	\$165,000 00
“ By Stock Investments	172,400 00
“ By Amount Loaned under Act of Legislature.....	45,423 54
“ By Amount Refunded to Citizens of Mercer County.....	5,893 59
“ By Bills Receivable.....	43,592 87
“ By Cash in Hand.....	1,390 00
	<u>\$433,700 00</u> <u>\$433,700 00</u>
1868. Real Estate and Building Fund.	
June 1st—To total Subscriptions.....	\$164,575 00
“ By Amount paid on Ashland and Woodlands.....	\$94,969 45
“ By Bills Receivable.....	69,605 55
	<u>\$164,575 00</u> <u>\$164,575 00</u>
1868. Apparatus Fund.	
June 1st—To Balance	\$737 43
	<u>\$737 43</u>
1868. Agricultural and Mechanical College Fund.	
June 1st—To Balance due Treasury, June 1, 1867...	\$372 01
“ To Cash Interest on Agricultural and Mechanical College Fund.....	13,214 80
“ To Janitor's Fees	1,730 00
“ To Cash from Farm	2,694 07
“ By Disbursements as shown by Vouchers	\$22,805 15
“ To Balance.....	4,794 27
	<u>\$22,805 15</u> <u>\$22,805 15</u>
1868. Interest Fund.	
June 1st—To Balance in Treasury	\$1,446 01
“ To Cash from all sources	15,554 31
“ By Disbursements as shown by Vouchers	\$19,409 07
“ To Balance due.....	2,408 75
	<u>\$19,409 07</u> <u>\$19,409 07</u>
Tuition Fund.	
To Tuition Fees.....	\$1,200 00
By amount carried to Interest Fund.....	\$1,200 00
	<u>\$1,200 00</u> <u>\$1,200 00</u>

Janitor's Fund.

To fees of 650 Students.....	\$3,250 00	
By five Students, fees not collected.....		\$25 00
By balance to Interest and Agricultural Fund.....		3,225 00
	<u>\$3,250 00</u>	<u>\$3,250 00</u>

Coupon Account.

To whole amount of Coupons issued.....	\$144,300 00	
By whole amount of Coupons canceled.....		\$37,050 00
By balance unredeemed.....		107,250 00
	<u>\$144,300 00</u>	<u>\$144,300 00</u>

Tabular View of Investments.

STOCKS, BONDS, AND NOTES.	No. of Shares.	Cost	Total Amount of Stocks.....
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 STOCKS—			
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 & Frankfort R. R. Bonds.....	25	25,000 00	25,000 00
Louisville & Frankfort R. R. Bonds.....	7	7,000 00	7,000 00
Covington & Lexington R. R. Bonds.....	8	8,000 00	8,000 00
Louisville, Lexington & Cin'ti Br. R.R. Bonds.	46	39,886 66	46,000 00
Lexington City Bonds.....	15	15,000 00	15,000 00
Lexington City Note.....	1	1,500 00	1,500 00
Kentucky State Bonds (A. and M. Col. Fund)..	165	165,000 00	165,000 00
Notes			45,423 54
			<u>\$382,823 54</u>

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. B. BOWMAN, *Treasurer.*

ASHLAND, June 24, 1868.

CALENDAR.

1868.

SEPT..... 5—The University Senate meets.....Saturday Morning.
SEPT.....14—The First Term of the Session begins.....Monday Morning.

1869.

JAN..... 16—The University Senate meets.....Saturday Morning.
JAN..... 27—The Intermediate Examinations begin....Wednesday Morning.
FEB..... 5—The Intermediate Examinations end.....Friday Evening.
FEB..... 8—The First Term of the Session ends.....Monday Morning.
FEB..... 8—The Second Term of the Session begins
in the Associated Colleges.....Monday Morning.
FEB..... 16—Commencement of the College of Law....Tuesday Evening.
FEB..... 22—Celebration of Washington's Birth-day
by the Societies.....Monday Morning.
MAY..... 22—The University Senate meets.....Saturday Morning.
JUNE..... 2—The Final Examinations begin.....Wednesday Morning.
JUNE..... 11—The Final Examinations end.....Friday Evening.
JUNE 14-18—Inclusive, Anniversary Week.

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