

CATALOGUE
OF THE
OFFICERS AND STUDENTS
OF
KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY,

FOR THE
SESSION OF 1866-1867,

WITH THE
GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENT FOR 1867-1868.

LEXINGTON, KY.:
KENTUCKY GAZETTE PRINTING COMPANY.
1867.

General Plan of the University

The University is organized into several faculties, each of which is responsible for the instruction of students in its respective field. The faculties are: the Faculty of Arts, the Faculty of Science, the Faculty of Law, the Faculty of Medicine, and the Faculty of Divinity. The University also maintains a system of public libraries and a museum of natural history.

- I. The Faculty of Arts
- II. The Faculty of Science
- III. The Faculty of Law
- IV. The Faculty of Medicine
- V. The Faculty of Divinity

The University is a member of the Association of American Universities and is affiliated with the American Association of Christian Schools. It is also a member of the International Association of Universities. The University is a member of the American Association of Universities and is affiliated with the American Association of Christian Schools. It is also a member of the International Association of Universities.

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—

- I. The College of Science, Literature, and Arts.
- II. The Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky.
- III. The College of the Bible.
- IV. The Normal College.
- V. The College of Law.
- VI. 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, while he is receiving thorough instruction in the Sciences and English Literature. This union of study and labor is not only thus 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 and instruction 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.

REGENT.

JOHN B. BOWMAN.

CURATORS.

R. M. BISHOP	-----	<i>Cincinnati, Ohio.</i>
J. B. BOWMAN	-----	<i>Lexington.</i>
JOHN G. ALLEN	-----	<i>Lexington.</i>
BENJAMIN GRATZ	-----	<i>Lexington.</i>
ANDREW STEELE	-----	<i>Lexington.</i>
JOSEPH WASSON	-----	<i>Lexington.</i>
D. S. GOODLOE	-----	<i>Lexington.</i>
D. T. MORTON	-----	<i>Lexington.</i>
F. K. HUNT	-----	<i>Lexington.</i>
G. W. ELLEY	-----	<i>Lexington.</i>
J. S. WOOLFOLK	-----	<i>Lexington.</i>
A. H. BOWMAN	-----	<i>Mercer county.</i>
JAMES E. THOMPSON	-----	<i>Mercer county.</i>
C. T. WORTHINGTON	-----	<i>Boyle county.</i>
JOSEPH SMITH	-----	<i>Danville.</i>
G. W. GIVENS	-----	<i>Lincoln county.</i>
W. L. WILLIAMS	-----	<i>Lincoln county.</i>
A. G. HERNDON	-----	<i>Garrard county.</i>
R. J. WHITE	-----	<i>Madison county.</i>
R. C. RICKETTS	-----	<i>Woodford county.</i>
B. B. GROOM	-----	<i>Clark county.</i>
JOHN SHACKLEFORD	-----	<i>Maysville.</i>
Z. F. SMITH	-----	<i>Newcastle.</i>
J. P. TORBITT	-----	<i>Louisville.</i>
JOHN SHACKLEFORD, JR.	-----	<i>Cincinnati, Ohio.</i>
THOMAS M. ALLEN	-----	<i>Columbia, Mo.</i>
R. R. SLOAN	-----	<i>Mt. Vernon, Ohio.</i>
W. T. WITHERS	-----	<i>Jackson, Miss.</i>
ENOS CAMPBELL	-----	<i>Jacksonville, Ill.</i>
JAMES L. CALDWELL	-----	<i>Shelbyville.</i>

Officers of the Board.

R. M. BISHOP,
Chairman.

JOHN B. BOWMAN,
Treasurer.

JOSEPH WASSON,
Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

JOHN B. BOWMAN,
Chairman ex-officio.

BENJAMIN GRATZ.

JOSEPH SMITH.

JOSEPH WASSON.

DAVID T. MORTON.

Agricultural and Mechanical College of Ky.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

L. J. BRADFORD	-----	<i>Bracken county.</i>
R. A. ALEXANDER	-----	<i>Woodford county.</i>
ALFRED ALLEN	-----	<i>Breckinridge county.</i>
WILLIAM H. GRAINGER	-----	<i>Louisville.</i>
T. Z. MORROW	-----	<i>Pulaski county.</i>
M. C. JOHNSON	-----	<i>Lexington.</i>

The Senate of the University.

JOHN B. BOWMAN, A. M.,
Regent and Chairman ex-officio.

ROBERT MILLIGAN, A. M.,
Presiding Officer of the College of the Bible, and Professor of Sacred Literature.

JOHN AUGUSTUS WILLIAMS, A. M.,
Presiding Officer of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

ROBERT GRAHAM, A. M.,
Presiding Officer of the College of Arts, and Professor of the English Language and Literature.

HON. MADISON C. JOHNSON, LL. D.,
Presiding Officer of the College of Law, and Professor of Evidence, Practice and Pleading.

HENRY H. WHITE, A. M.,
Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.

JOHN H. NEVILLE, A. M.,
Professor of the Greek Language and Literature, and Secretary of the Senate.

ROBERT PETER, A. M., M. D.,
Professor of Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy.

JOHN W. MCGARVEY, A. M.,
Professor of Sacred History and Sacred Didactics.

HON. WILLIAM C. GOODLOE, A. M.,
Professor of Equity Jurisprudence, and Constitutional and International Law.

JAMES K. PATTERSON, A. M.,
Professor of the Latin Language and Literature, Political Economy, and Civil History.

ALEXANDER WINCHELL, A. M.,
Professor of Geology, Zoölogy, and Botany.

HON. JOHN B. HUSTON, A. M.,
Professor of Common and Statute Law.

WILLIAM T. MOORE, A. M.,
Professor of Sacred Rhetoric and Ecclesiastical History.

JOSEPH D. PICKETT, A. M.,
Professor of the English Language and Literature in the Agricultural and Mechanical College.

ALEXANDER R. MILLIGAN, A. M.,
Adjunct Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages.

WILLIAM E. ARNOLD, A. M.,
Professor of Military Tactics in the Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Other Instructors and Officers.

JOHN H. NEVILLE, A. M.,
Instructor in German.

G. F. EYRAUD,
Instructor in French.

HENRY H. WHITE, A. M.,
Librarian of the University.

ALEXANDER R. MILLIGAN, A. M.,
Principal of the Academy.

GEORGE W. RANCK,
Instructor in English Branches in the Academy.

DAVID H. BUTT,
Instructor in Mathematics and Latin in the Academy.

WILLIAM E. ARNOLD, A. M.,
Instructor in Mathematics in the Agricultural and Mechanical College.

JOHN H. CRUTCHER,
Instructor in Book-keeping.

CHARLES S. BELL,
Superintendent of the Farm.

T. V. MUNSON,
Tutor.

W. B. MUNSON,
Tutor.

P. H. RYAN,
Tutor.

B. McMILLIN,
Tutor.

D. H. GRIMES AND A. B. SLEMONS,
Stewards at the Agricultural and Mechanical College.

W. M. BOBBITT,
Steward at Morrison College.

College of Arts.

FACULTY.

ROBERT GRAHAM, A. M.,
Presiding Officer.

JOHN AUGUSTUS WILLIAMS, A. M.

HENRY H. WHITE, A. M.

JOHN H. NEVILLE, A. M.

ROBERT PETER, A. M.

JAMES K. PATTERSON, A. M.

ALEXANDER WINCHELL, A. M.

JOHN W. MCGARVEY, A. M.

ALEXANDER R. MILLIGAN, A. M.

UNDERGRADUATES.

>ADAMS, DAVID WILLIAM	-----	Lexington.
>ALLEN, RICHARD WISDOM	-----	Fayette county.
>ALLEN, JOHN PAYNE	-----	Fayette county.
>ALLEN, JOHN	-----	Lexington.
>ALLEN, JAMES SAMUEL	-----	Midway.
ALLEN, WILLIAM DAVID	-----	Midway.
ALLEN, EUGENE	-----	Pulaski, Tenn.
>ARMSTRONG, DAVID WILLIAM	-----	Midway.
ATKINS, FRANK	-----	Lexington.
BALLARD, WILLIAM HENRY	-----	Shelbyville.
>BERRY, NAT. FARSA	-----	Fayette county.
BISHOP, JAMES ALEXANDER	-----	Cincinnati, Ohio.
BONNER, JESSE WILLIS	-----	Fayetteville, Tenn.
BRADY, JOHN	-----	Sardis, Miss.
>BRONSTON, CHARLES JACOB	-----	Richmond.
>BROWNING, DANIEL REES	-----	Fayette county.
>BRYANT, JEROME	-----	Crab Orchard.
BUCKNER, WALKER	-----	Paris.
BULLOCK, SAMUEL REDD	-----	Fayette county.
BURNSIDE, JOHN BARNES	-----	Bryantsville.
CARTER, NEHEMIAH	-----	Woodville, Miss.
CALDWELL, EUGENE FULTON	-----	Shelbyville.
>CANNON, MINOR WESLEY	-----	Lexington.
>CASSEL, EUGENE AARON	-----	Fayette county.

COFFEY, GEORGE WELBY	Owensboro.
COHOON, LEWIS ALLEN	Batavia, Ohio.
CONNOR, ANDREW JACKSON	Jefferson county.
CORBIN, JULIUS LEWIS	Boone county.
COULTER, JOHN BRADLEY	Clarksville, Tenn.
CHENAULT, WILLIAM TANDY	Mt. Sterling.
CHEW, SAMUEL HENRY	Fayette county.
CROMWELL, BENJAMIN SCOTT	Lexington.
CROPPER, CASSIUS NATHANIEL	Boone county.
CRUTCHER, DALLAS CAMPBELL	Mt. Eden.
DE JARNETTE, ABIJAH GUSTAVE	Grant county.
DE LONG, ARTHUR AMASA	Lexington.
DUCK, DAVID CURTIS	Lexington.
DUNLAP, GEORGE WASHINGTON, JR.	Lancaster.
EASTIN, STEPHEN WALDEN	Fayette county.
ELLIOTT, RICHARD GILL	Lexington.
FELIX, WILLIAM LEROY	Sedalia, Mo.
GIBNEY, VIRGIL PENDLETON	Lexington.
GILL, TURNER ANDERSON	Kansas City, Mo.
GLOVER, JOSEPH NELSON	Mt. Sterling.
GODMAN, BURTON LITTON	Bourbon county.
GORDON, WILLIAM CARLISLE	Sidney, Iowa.
GRAVES, WALKER COLEMAN	Mt. Sterling.
GRIMES, JOHN	Bourbon county.
GUDGELL, CHARLES	Sharpsburg.
GUDGELL, JAMES ROBINSON	Sharpsburg.
HADDEN, RUFUS	Kiddsville.
HAMILTON, JOHN	Lexington.
HARLAN, BENJAMIN JOSEPH	Columbia, Tenn.
HAZELRIGG, JAMES HARVEY	Mt. Ida.
HARDESTY, GEORGE ADAM	Lexington.
HECK, GEORGE WASHINGTON	Germantown.
HELM, GEORGE GIVENS	Hustonville.
HOLLOWAY, WILLIAM SPENCER	Woodford county.
HOWARD, GEORGE WASHINGTON	Lewisburg, Ark.
HOLMES, DANIEL BOONE	Lexington.
HUBBLE, ALEXANDER CAMPBELL	Antoine, Ark.
HUBBLE, THOMAS JEFFERSON	Antoine, Ark.
HUMLONG, JOHN ROBERT	Germantown.
KENDALL, THOMAS ROSS	Grant county.
KERN, HORACE ROBERT	Paris.
KEYES, NELSON ROUNDS	Lexington.
LEAVEL, JAMES BRYANT	Bryantsville.
LE COMPT, JAMES KELLY	Henry county.
LLOYD, JAMES BUCHANAN	Lexington.

MADDOX, GARRET DAVIS	Georgetown.
MARRS, WILLIAM FARRA	Fayette county.
McMURTRY, JOHN WILLIAM	Lexington.
MILLER, OSCAR WILLIAM	Carlisle.
MULLINS, ALPHONSO DE LAMARTINE	Bryantsville.
MOFFETT, HENRY PHILIPS	Columbus, Ga.
MUNGER, CHARLES WILLIAM	Carlisle.
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PATTERSON, JAMES PEPPER	Midway.
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PETER, ROBERT, JR.	Fayette county.
PHILIPS, JOHN MAYFIELD, JR.	Trinity, La.
POSTLETHWAITE, ZACHARY TAYLOR	Louisville.
POWELL, JAMES	Corydon.
POWELL, THOMAS MARSHALL	Corydon.
PRATT, WILLIAM DUDLEY	Lexington.
PRICE, OLIVER WALCOTT	Lexington.
ROGERS, JOHN CLARKE	Cleveland.
ROGERS, CHARLES FLEMING, JR.	Fayette county.
ROGERS, JAMES	Fayette county.
ROSS, JOHN McDOWELL	Fayette county.
RUST, WILLIAM ROSS	Arcola, Ill.
SCOTT, WALTER	Lexington.
SCOTT, HAMILTON	Lexington.
SCOTT, MATTHEW ASA	North Middletown.
SHROPSHIRE, THOMAS ALLEN	Leesburg.
SIMONTON, WILLIAM HOUSTON	Pulaski, Tenn.
SIMRALL, SAMUEL BULLOCK	Fayette county.
SMITH, HENRY CLAY	Bourbon county.
SNARELY, GEORGE WASHINGTON	Tilghmanton, Md.
SPENCER, CHARLES FLAVIUS	Eminence.
SPILLMAN, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN	Harrodsburg.
SPURR, ROBERT ALLEN	Fayette county.
SQUIRES, RICHARD MARTIN	Lexington.
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STOLL, RICHARD PINDELL	Lexington.
STONE, GEORGE WILLIAM	Fayette county.
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WEST, EMMETT THOMAS	Charleston, S. C.

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WHITE, WILLIAM GARRARD	-----	Lexington.
WHITE, HENRY WARLAND	-----	Lexington.
WHITE, VALENTINE McCONNELL	-----	Richmond.
WHITE, JOHN DAUGHERTY	-----	Manchester.
WILLIAMS, CHARLES RODGERS	-----	Lexington.
WOODFORD, JOHN THORNTON	-----	Paris.
WOODFORD, THOMAS CATESBY	-----	Paris.
YELLMAN, JOHN HENRY	-----	Lexington.
YOUNG, JOSEPH HAY	-----	Lexington.

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Agricultural and Mechanical College.

FACULTY.

JOHN AUGUSTUS WILLIAMS, A. M.,

Presiding Officer.

HENRY H. WHITE, A. M.

ROBERT PETER, M. D.

JAMES K. PATTERSON, A. M.

ALEXANDER WINCHELL, A. M.

JOSEPH D. PICKETT, A. M.

WILLIAM E. ARNOLD, A. M.

INSTRUCTORS.

G. F. EYRAUD.

JOHN H. CRUTCHER.

T. V. MUNSON.

W. B. MUNSON.

B. McMILLIN.

P. H. RYAN.

SUPERINTENDENT OF FARM.

CHARLES S. BELL.

STEWARDS.

D. H. GRIMES.

A. B. SLEMONS.

UNDERGRADUATES.

ALEXANDER, JOHN H.	Grider.
ALLEN, ROBERT M.	Saline Co., Mo.
ALLEN, HENRY W.	Lexington.
ALLEN, CHARLES H.	Lexington.
ALLEN, JOHN D.	Grider.
ANDREWS, JOHN D.	Hartsville, Tenn.
BACON, CHILES T.	Paducah.
BAILEY, ALEXANDER	Quality Valley.
BARLOW, JOHN T.	Cave City.
BATES, JOHN W.	Frankfort.
BATEY, ZACHARY T.	Smyrna, Tenn.
BEARD, WALLER B.	Lexington.
B'HYMER, BENJAMIN J.	Independence.

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BRYAN, BICKERTON W.	Jamestown.
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BURKS, DAVID	Russellville.
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CALMES, JAMES B.	Lexington.
CARDWELL, WESLEY R.	Harrodsburg.
CARTWRIGHT, GEORGE L.	Lexington.
CHANDLER, J. J.	Campbellsville.
CHEEK, WILLIAM	Burksville.
CHINN, JOHN P.	Harrodsburg.
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CLARK, WILLIAM W.	Falmouth.
COIL, JAMES P. F.	Blandville.
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COLSTON, RICHARD T.	Louisville.
COULTER, JOHN B.	Clarksville, Tenn.
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CRUTCHER, GEORGE W.	Cynthiana.
CUNNINGHAM, E. W.	Galley Rock, Ark.
CUNNINGHAM, GEORGE S.	Galley Rock, Ark.
DABNEY, JAMES RUMSEY	Cadiz.
DABNEY, ALBERT J.	Cadiz.
DAUGHERTY, CHARLES H.	Tilton.
DEATLEY, TAYLOR	Poplar Flat.
DODDS, THOMAS	Stanford.
DORAN, T. M.	Glendale.
DOWNING, FRANK W.	Lexington.
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DYKE, E. J.	Cleveland, Tenn.
DYKE, THOMAS N.	Cleveland, Tenn.
EAVES, LEWIS D.	Lexington.
EMBRY, CHARLES T.	Richmond.
EDWARDS, LEWIS C.	Smyrna, Tenn.

FARIS, JOHN W.	Owingsville.
FIDLER, WILLIAM	Lawrenceburg.
FISHBACK, McDOWELL G.	Lexington.
FISHBACK, JACOB	Lexington.
FISHER WILLIAM F.	Louisville.
FOX, CYRUS T.	Richmond.
FRAZIER, CHARLES H.	Sharpsburg.
GOODPASTER, JOSEPH B.	Owingsville.
GORIN, JAMES A.	Glasgow.
GRAINGER, ALBERT H.	Louisville.
GRAVES, JOHN B.	Louisville.
GRATZ, BENJAMIN, JR.	Spring Station.
GRIMES, R. R.	Agricultural College.
GRIMES, W. A.	Agricultural College.
GRIMES, REMUS	Agricultural College.
HADEN, JAMES C.	Lexington.
HADDEN, RUFUS	Kiddville.
HAGERMAN, LISTON B.	Lawrenceburg.
HALL, W. B.	Glasgow.
HALL, ALEXANDER	Lexington.
HALL, JOSEPH	Lexington.
HAMILTON, JOHN A.	Lexington.
HAWKINS, JOHN B.	Lawrenceburg.
HARDING, ENOCH	Murray.
HARRISON, GUSTAVUS	Paducah.
HILDRETH, EDGAR M.	Spring Station.
HOGGE, GEORGE	Whitesburg.
HOPE, JOHN N.	Shelbyville.
HUMPHREY, DAVID	Middleburg.
HURST, ELIJAH C.	Midway.
HUTCHCRAFT, SAMUEL W.	Stony Point.
INGELS, EVAN S.	Lexington.
KING, TAYLOR	Adairville.
KINNIFICK, EDWARD	Centralia, Mo.
KLEISER, JESSE M.	Lowe's Station.
LEATHERS, JESSE M.	Peoria, Ill.
LESTER, JOSEPH B.	Lexington.
LINNEY, THEODORE	Danville.
LYNN, HENRY S.	Morganfield.
MADDOX, CHARLES H.	Fayette county.
MADISON, JOSEPH R.	Bowling Green.
MAHAN, EUGENE F.	Georgetown.
MAHONE, WILLIAM R.	Lexington.
MASTERS, WILLIAM	Sulphur Well.
MATTINGLY, ROBERT	Lexington.

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MAY, JOHN C.	Smileytown.
METESSER, LEWIS	Milton.
MCGINNIS, ROBERT K.	Bowling Green.
McMILLIN, BENTON	Tompkinsville.
MILLAR, ISAAC G.	Fayette county.
MILNER, T. J.	Independence.
MITCH, JOHN L.	Dayton, Ohio.
MOFFETT, PHILIP S.	Trimble county.
MOONEY, GEORGE S.	Frankfort.
MORTON, WILLIAM Q.	Shelbyville.
MUNSON, T. V.	Astoria, Ill.
MUNSON, W. B.	Astoria, Ill.
MURPHY, HAMILTON	Louisville.
NELSON, JAMES W.	Hopkinsville.
NESBITT, JOHN J.	Owingsville.
NUCKOLS, CHARLES W.	Versailles.
ODELL, J. G.	Lawrenceburg.
OGDON, JAMES W.	Milford.
OLIVER, ASA	Lawrenceburg.
PAYNE, GEORGE L.	Georgetown.
PAYNE, WILLIAM S.	Paducah.
PEEBLES, LEONARD P.	Smyrna, Tenn.
PEEBLES, J. R.	Smyrna, Tenn.
PENNEY, J. W.	Lawrenceburg.
PERRY, WILLIAM M.	Springport.
PERRY, N. G.	Springport.
PHILIPS, J. C.	Lebanon.
PILKINGTON, JAMES V.	Owen county.
POSTLETHWAITE, Z. T.	Louisville.
POWELL, ELLIS	Greenupsburg.
PRICE, LEONARD C.	Nicholasville.
REED, EDWIN J.	Fayette county.
RITCHEY, WILLIAM J.	Grider.
ROGERS, BARTON S.	Carlisle.
ROSS, OSCAR	Smyrna, Tenn.
RUST, WILLIAM R.	Arcola, Ill.
RYAN, P. H.	Independence.
SAUNDERS, PHILIP M.	Lexington.
SKINNER, A. W.	Lowe's Station.
SLAUGHTER, D. S.	Louisville.
SLAYDEN, L. B.	Viola Station.
SMITH, EDWARD E.	Danville.
SMITH, JEFFERSON W.	Fayette county.
SMITH, CHARLES A.	Greenupsburg.

SMITH, WILLIAM L.	Lexington.
SMITH, JACKSON W.	Murfreesboro, Tenn.
SMOOT, JOHN J.	Owingsville.
SPENCER, R. E.	Chilesburg.
STARKS, JOHN P.	Midway.
STARK, GALEN T.	Adairville.
STEVENS, R. M.	Viola Station.
STOCKTON, ASHTON T.	North Middletown.
STORMES, JOHN B.	Clinton.
STRANGE, ANDREW A.	Glensfork.
STRANGE, JAMES K. P.	Glensfork.
SULLIVAN, C. B.	Elkton.
SWEATT, JOSEPH N.	Dallam's Creek.
THARP, CLINTON K.	Owensboro.
THORN, JOSEPH T.	Fayette county.
THOMAS, J. R.	Viola Station.
THOMPSON, DUDLEY	Whitehall.
TYGRET, JOHN T.	Bowling Green.
UNDERWOOD, HENRY	Bowling Green.
WAKEFIELD, JOHN D.	Smileytown.
WALCOTT, HOWARD	Frankfort.
WALKER, H. H.	Lawrenceburg.
WANDELOHR, JAMES K.	Falmouth.
WARNER, EVAN T.	Lexington.
WARNOCK, TAYLOR	Greenupsburg.
WEBB, HENRY B.	Hazelwood.
WELDON, JAMES W.	Lexington.
WILLIAMS, JOSEPH	Lexington.
WILLIAMS, AUGUSTUS EDWIN	Agricultural College.
WILKERSON, NEWTON W.	Cane Valley.
WILSON, THOMAS E.	Harrodsburg.
WITHROW, JAMES K. P.	Lebanon.
WOODRING, THOMAS M.	Glendale.
WOOD, GEORGE R.	Glasgow.
WOODSON, D. M.	Frankfort.
WORTHEN, R. W.	Little Rock, Ark.
WOOLLEY, JOHN D.	Lexington.
WRIGHT, W. H.	Stoner.
YOUNG, THOMAS J.	Owingsville.
YOUNG, ALBERT J.	Mt. Sterling.
YOUNG, NATHANIEL B.	Mt. Sterling.
YOUNGER, THOMAS J.	Osceola, Mo.
YOWELL, NORMAN W.	Bradfordsville.

Hereafter the names of Students in the Agricultural and Mechanical College will appear in the Catalogue in the order of relative merit in industry, scholarship, and general deportment.

College of the Bible.

FACULTY.

ROBERT MILLIGAN, A. M.,

Presiding Officer.

JOHN W. MCGARVEY, A. M.

WILLIAM T. MOORE, A. M.

UNDERGRADUATES.

BAKER, JAMES HENRY	Ruckerville.
BOBBITT, WILLIAM MADISON	Pulaski county.
BICE, THOMAS HENRY	Johnson co., Ind.
BUTT, DAVID HUMPHREY	Hustonsville.
CANNON, JAMES CALKINS	Hiram, Ohio.
CLYDE, JAMES MARSHALL	Owensboro.
COTTINGHAM, THOMAS WARREN	Midway.
CROSE, ISAAC COOK	Sidney, Iowa.
CRUMP, WILLIAM DORSEY	Jefferson county.
CARR, OLIVER ANDERSON	Mayslick.
CHANDLER, JOHN LITTLETON	McLean county.
CASE, DANIEL WILLIAM	Mortonsville.
CROPPER, JOHN THOMAS	New Liberty.
ELLIOTT, JAMES ANDREW	Austin City, Cal.
FRAZIER, ELISHA LANHAM	Shelbyville.
FULLER, WILLIAM THOMAS	Lovelaceville.
GARDNER, BARTON STONE	Russellville, Ind.
GILL, WILLIAM BELL	Ladoga, Ind.
GILL, ELIJAH CONSTANTINE	Grant county.
HARTPENCE, WILLIAM ROSS	Harrison, Ohio.
HOPKINS, JAMES IMLEY	Ladoga, Ind.
HOPKINS, JOHN O'KANE	Ladoga, Ind.
HOPKINS, ALEXANDER CAMPBELL	Ladoga, Ind.
HORNING, FRANK MILES	East Pike, N. Y.
HULL, FRANCIS HAVENS	Hillsboro.
HUGHES, JESSE HENRY	Lower Blue Licks.
HOOVER, JAMES RICHARD	Nicholasville.
JONES, JAMES BENJAMIN	Bethania, N. C.
KEITH, CLAYTON	Sturgeon, Mo.
KEITH, JAMES CRAWFORD	Hopkinsville.
LARD, WILLIAM JOHN	Lexington. 31

LANE, ARCHIBALD SUMMERS	-----	Sharpsburg.
LYLE, THOMAS JAMES	-----	Oshawa, Canada W.
LOWBER, JAMES WILLIAM	-----	Nelson county.
MARTIN, WILLIAM HERNDON	-----	Mercer county.
MYLES, ALBERT	-----	Mayfield.
MIDDLEKAUFF, DANIEL NEIKIRK	-----	Sharpsburg, Md.
METCALFE, BELA	-----	Moorfield.
MITCHELL, CHARLES HOLMES	-----	Chardon, Ohio.
NEAL, ROBERT BURNS	-----	Georgetown.
PICKENS, JAMES MADISON	-----	Columbia, Tenn.
RANDALL, JOHN WESLEY	-----	Somerset.
RUCKER, THOMAS TINSLEY	-----	Jefferson county.
SCOTT, LAWRENCE WINFIELD	-----	West Virginia.
STOVER, JAMES HARNEY	-----	Ladoga, Ind.
SKELTON, LEROY	-----	Eureka, Ill.
STEWART, DAVID JONES	-----	Waidsboro.
TAYLOR, JOSEPH ELIJAH	-----	Owensboro.
WEST, JAMES IRWIN	-----	Hamersville, Ohio.

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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.

GOODLOE, JOHN D.	Danville.
GOODLOE, GREEN CLAY	Lexington.
MANN, SHELLEY	Lexington.
MORTON, JEREMIAH R.	Clark county.
PHELPS, JOHN S.	Bath county.
RICHARDS, ANTONIO	Sonora, Mexico.
ROBERTS, T. O. W.	Prince George co., Md.
VANMETER, J. M.	Lexington.
WALL, GARRETT S.	Mason county.

JUNIOR CLASS.

ADAMS, SILAS	Liberty.
BRADY, JOHN	Sardis, Miss.
CRAIG, RICHARD DOWNING	Lexington.
DE JARNETTE, ABIJAH G.	Grant county.
FALCONER, DAVID D.	Paris.
FLEMING, W. B.	Woodford county.
GILL, T. A.	Kansas City, Mo.
GILMER, C. M.	Adams county, Ill.
KINKEAD, R. STANARD	Lexington.
MANN, RUSSELL	Millersburg.
McMURTRY, GEORGE	Lexington.
PRICE, WILLIAM L. T.	Louisville.
SCOTT, WALTER	Lexington.
STEELE, JAMES A.	McKinley, Ala.
WILLIAMS, CHARLES R.	Lexington.
YOST, W. H.	Greenville.

Newton

The Academy.

INSTRUCTORS.

ALEXANDER R. MILLIGAN, A. M.,

Principal.

GEORGE W. RANCK.

DAVID H. BUTT.

JOHN H. CRUTCHER.

STUDENTS.

ALLEN, ALBERT	FARRAR, HUGH T.
ALLEN, DANIEL D.	FIELD, HARDIN
ALLEN, WILLIAM K.	FRAZER, EDWARD
ALLEN, JAMES L.	GEERS, RICHARD
ANDREWS, JOHN D.	GILBERT, J. M.
ARNOLD, JAMES H.	GOODMAN, BURTON L.
BARNES, HENRY H.	GRAHAM, WILLIAM H.
BEAN, CHARLES W.	HALE, GARLAND B.
BEAN, JAMES H.	HAYES, JOSEPH B.
BECK, GEORGE T.	HEADLEY, WILLIAM H.
BELL, JAMES T.	HENDERSON, JOHN T.
BOYD, HUGH	HERNDON, JOHN M.
BOYD, WILLIAM G.	HOCKER, J. MONROE
BROWNING, MARCUS E.	HOCKER, R. WESLEY
BRUCE, JOHN T.	HOEING, JOSEPH B.
BUCKNER, WALKER	JOHNS, FRANK E.
BYRNE, JOHN P.	JOHNSON, LEWIS
CARTWRIGHT, GEO. L.	JONES, BENJAMIN C.
CARTY, JOHN	JONES, CHARLES P.
CHILES, JOHN G.	JONES, DAVID B.
CLARKE, AUGUSTIN	JONES, JOEL T.
COOK, WILLIAM J.	KIDD, E. CLARK
COX, THORNTON S.	KIDD, WILLIAM
CROPPER, CASSIUS N.	KLIPP, AUGUSTUS
CRUTCHFIELD, JOHN H.	LANDSBERG, THEODORE
DAVIDSON, JOHN H.	LAUDEMAN, JAMES E.
DOWNING, MARCUS E.	LINDSEY, DANIEL S.
DRIGGS, HUGH	LOWMAN, THEODORE
ELBERT, JOHN L.	LUSBY, HENRY
EMMAL, WILLIAM S.	LUSBY, WALTER
ERD, JAMES	MARTIN, THOMAS L.

McCHESNEY, CURRY	SCOTT, CHARLES
McCHESNEY, SAMUEL	SCOTT, WILLIAM T.
McGARVEY, JOHN W., JR.	SCULLY, BURT
McKENNEY, JOHN	SHANNON, JOHN
McMANS, JOHN	SMITH, CURTIS
McMEEKIN, KERNE	SMITH, PERSIFER
McMURTRY, EDWARD P.	SMITH, SILAS W.
MILWARD, JOSEPH K.	STOLL, JAMES S.
MILWARD, LUKE U.	SULLIVAN, RICHARD
MORTON, DAVID Y.	TALBERT, CHARLES
NORRIS, FILLMORE	THOMSON, WILLIAM
PEMBERTON, LEVI	TODD, WILLIAM
PEMBERTON, WILLIAM	VANPELT, HENRY C.
PETER, ARTHUR	VANPELT, LLEWELLYN
PETER, HUGH	VORHIES, JOHN P.
PLUNKETT, WILLIAM	WARFIELD, CHARLES C.
PORRE, FLEMING	WARFIELD, ROBERT E.
POWELL, E. R.	WEST, EDWIN F.
POWELL, T. M.	WEST, PRESTON M.
PRICE, EDWIN	WELSH, BARTHOLOMEW
PROCTOR, WILLIAM G.	WILLGING, GEORGE
RANDALL, JOHN	WILLIS, ALEXANDER H.
ROGERS, SAMUEL C.	WOODRUFF, S. B.
RUNYON, ASA	WOOLLEY, JOHN D.
SCHOONMAKER, LEONARD T.	YATES, HALLETT W.
SCHOONMAKER, THOMAS B.	YATES, R. EDGAR

RECAPITULATION BY COLLEGES.

Matriculates in the College of Arts	124
Matriculates in the Agricultural and Mechanical College	190
Matriculates in the College of the Bible	49
Matriculates in the College of Law	25
Matriculates in the Academy	114

Whole number of Matriculates in the University ----- 502

RECAPITULATION BY STATES.

Kentucky	417	Iowa	2
Tennessee	16	Mississippi	2
Indiana	8	California	1
Arkansas	7	North Carolina	1
Illinois	7	West Virginia	1
Ohio	7	New York	1
Missouri	6	Georgia	1
Maryland	3	Alabama	1
Louisiana	2	Canada	1
South Carolina	2	Mexico	1

Whole number of Students in the University ----- 487

114
124
238

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 industrial classes, including those of his own profession, 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 institu-

† From address issued by Curators early in 1858. See p. 39 in Charter 1858.

tions, 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: (June 1865)

"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 accessi-

ble 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 everything which will make this Institution equal eventually to any on this continent. Why should we not have all? I believe there are noble men enough all over this land who will give *us* the means which God has given *them*, if we will only move forward to the work before us like true men."

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

gradually refunded to the subscriber. Thus, while the capital subscribed was refunded in the form of tuition, it remained in the form of cash as the permanent endowment, the interest of which would pay the expenses of the Institution. In the course of a few years, the coupons would all be redeemed, and the endowment and tuition funds would be free and unincumbered.

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

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

Thus, the Institution was founded, not by large donations and bequests of a few wealthy individuals, but by the active, co-operative benevolence of the many donors who pledged their means and extended their sympathies to Mr. Bowman, in carrying out the great work of his life. As soon as the amount of \$150,000 had been secured by Mr. B., he called a meeting of the donors and other friends

of the enterprise, at Harrodsburg, in May, 1857, for the purpose of counsel and co-operation in regard to the early organization of the University. This meeting was fully attended, was harmonious in action, and most favorable in results. It was important as having recognized the contemplated University as the property of the people at large, who had subscribed the money. They divested it of all local character, and suggested such provisions in the proposed charter as would give the donors a perfect representation in the Board of Curators. In accordance with their suggestions, and his own plans and purposes, Mr. Bowman drafted a liberal charter, which was granted by the Legislature in February, 1858, incorporating KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY.

During the years 1858 and 1859, the work of endowment was earnestly prosecuted. The actual investment having reached about \$100,000, it was deemed expedient to organize one of the Colleges of the University. Accordingly, the College of Arts was opened in September, 1859, under the presidency of R. Milligan, assisted by an able corps of Professors. Nearly two hundred students were in attendance the first session. This Department of the University having been thus successfully inaugurated, Mr. Bowman next addressed himself with renewed energy to the work of supplying the Institution with the necessary Apparatus, Buildings, &c. 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 West-

ern Military Asylum; but they were now abandoned, for fire had consumed the main edifice. This place, containing about two hundred acres of land, Mr. Bowman determined, if possible, to secure. After repeated visits to Washington City, he finally obtained the passage of a bill ordering it to be sold at public sale. In anticipation of the day of sale, he went to work and raised the sum of *fifty thousand dollars* for the specific purpose of buying it. But, through the interference of parties who desired to secure the property as a fashionable summer resort, his efforts to purchase it were defeated, and the notes of the subscribers were surrendered. He thus had the mortification to see the spacious, eligible Grounds and Buildings, on which he had long set his heart as the site of a great University, pass, by means of an opposing and inferior interest, forever from his hands.

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

But the necessity for buildings grew daily more and more urgent. The failure to obtain those at Harrodsburg created a lively sympathy abroad, and all the necessary grounds and buildings were offered, if the Institution could

be removed. But it was suggested that the old edifice of Bacon College could be repaired and enlarged, and made to meet all the *reasonable* wants of the University. This idea the friends at Harrodsburg generally favored, when a spark from a defective flue fell on the roof of the building, and, fanned by a dry February wind, it soon wrapped the pile in flames, and all that remained of the building, apparatus, and library, was a heap of smouldering ruins. This disaster imposed upon the Board of Curators the necessity for immediate action. They were forthwith convened, and all eyes were turned to Mr. Bowman.

The Trustees of Transylvania University at Lexington, at this crisis, intimated a willingness to convey the grounds and buildings of that Institution to the Curators of Kentucky University, on the condition of its removal to Lexington. Citizens of Louisville also manifested a desire to have the Institution located in that city. Covington likewise presented a claim. The Board, however, not agreeing in this exigency, resolved to leave the whole question of removal and location to a Committee, with Mr. Bowman as Chairman. It was ordered, however, that if the Committee should decide to remove the Institution, an act authorizing the removal should be first passed by the Legislature, that everything might be done legally. The Board, in the meantime, 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 past year, 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 433 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, that 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 char-

acter and standing, and will designate the College which they wish to enter, whereupon they will be directed to the Presiding Officer of that College for further instructions.

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

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

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

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

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

College of Arts.

Requisites for Admission.

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

ENGLISH.—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 Kuehner'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.

PROFESSOR WILLIAMS.

JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Mental Philosophy, begun.

SECOND TERM.—Mental Philosophy, completed.

SENIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Moral Philosophy.

SECOND TERM.—Christian Ethics.

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, and Hickok's and Alexander's Moral Science.

III.—SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS.

PROFESSOR WHITE.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Towne's Algebra.

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

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

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

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

JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Loomis' Calculus.

SECOND TERM.—Snell's Olmsted's Mechanics.

SENIOR CLASS.

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

SECOND TERM.—Astronomy, completed.

IV.—SCHOOL OF THE GREEK LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

PROFESSOR NEVILLE.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—The First 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 Aeschines 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 Oedipus Tyrannus of Sophocles; Choral Scanning; Lectures on the Dramatic Poetry and the Theatre of the Greeks.

SECOND TERM.—The Prometheus of Aeschylus; 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 MCGARVEY.

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 AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

PROFESSOR PETER.

FIRST TERM.—Elementary Chemistry and Physics; Instruction given by daily Lectures, fully illustrated by experiments, specimens, &c., 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, &c.; 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.

JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—*German*.—Ahn's New Method; Adler's Reader.

French.—Fasquelle's Grammar; Telemaque.

Italian.—Cuore's Grammar; Foresti's Reader.

Spanish.—Schele De Vere's Grammar; Velasquez's Reader.

SECOND TERM.—*German*.—Ahn's Method; Adler's Reader; Schiller's Maid of Orleans.

French.—Fasquelle's Grammar; Telemaque; Voltaire's Charles XII.

Italian.—Cuore's Grammar; Foresti's Reader; Tasso.

Spanish.—De Vere's Grammar; Velasquez's Reader; Don Quijote.

SENIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—*German*.—Schiller's Mary Stuart and William Tell; Composition and Conversation in German.

French.—Corinne; Racine; Composition and Conversation in French.

Italian.—Tasso; Goldoni.

Spanish.—Don Quijote.

SECOND TERM.—*German*.—Goethe's Iphigenia and Reineke Fuchs; Lessing's Minna Von Barnhelm.

French.—Moliere; Voltaire.

Italian.—Dante.

Spanish.—Calderon.

Agricultural and Mechanical College.

The Congress of the United States, by an Act passed July 2d, 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 433 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.

PROFESSOR WILLIAMS.

JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Mental Philosophy, begun.

SECOND TERM.—Mental Philosophy, completed.

SENIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Moral Philosophy.

SECOND TERM.—Christian Ethics.

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 AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

PROFESSOR PETER.

JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Elementary Chemistry and Physics; instruction given by daily Lectures, fully illustrated by experiments, specimens, &c., 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, &c. 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.—Provision 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, &c.

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, &c.; 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.

JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—*German*.—Ahn's New Method; Adler's Reader.

French.—Fasquelle's Grammar; Telemaque.

Italian.—Cuore's Grammar; Foresti's Reader.

Spanish.—Schele De Vere's Grammar; Velasquez's Reader.

SECOND TERM.—*German*.—Ahn's Method; Adler's Reader; Schiller's Maid of Orleans.

French.—Fasquelle's Grammar; Telemaque; Voltaire's Charles XII.

Italian.—Cuore's Grammar; Foresti's Reader; Tasso.

Spanish.—Schele De Vere's Grammar; Velasquez's Reader; Don Quijote.

SENIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—*German*.—Schiller's Mary Stuart and William Tell; Composition and Conversation in German.

French.—Corinne; Racine; Composition and Conversation in French.

Italian.—Tasso; Goldoni.

Spanish.—Don Quijote.

SECOND TERM.—*German*.—Goethe's Iphigenia and Reineke Fuchs; Lessing's Minna Von Barnhelm.

French.—Moliere's Comedies; Voltaire's Tragedies.

Italian.—Dante.

Spanish.—Calderon.

VIII.—SCHOOL OF CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MINING.

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.

WILLIAM E. ARNOLD, A. M.,

Instructor.

The Course will comprise Practical and Theoretical Instruction in the Tactics of the different Arms, Military Discipline, including the Duties of Guards, Sentinels, &c., 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. And 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 first Monday in October. 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 will have the oversight of all the practical details of the Field, and will give 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 will give thorough practical instruction in his department.

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

The Labor System.

All students of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, except such as may be exempted on account of actual physical disability, will be required to spend a portion of their time in active labor on the Estate, or at such of the Mechanical Arts as may be carried on in connection with the same. For this purpose, they shall be divided into two classes.

The first class shall be composed of those students who may desire "to sustain themselves, in whole or in part, by their labor, while acquiring their education." These shall

be required to labor not less than four consecutive hours a day, for six days in the week, on the Farm, for which they shall receive from five to ten cents an hour. During the hours of labor, they shall be under the exclusive control of the Superintendent of the Farm. This class of students shall be divided into two sections. The first section shall labor four hours in the forenoon; the second section shall labor four hours in the afternoon.

All other students shall constitute the second class. They shall be 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 shall be under the exclusive control of the Superintendent of the Grounds and Gardens, and shall be arranged into as many sections, and shall labor at such hours, as the Faculty may deem 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.

I.—SCHOOL OF SACRED LITERATURE.

PROFESSOR R. MILLIGAN.

FIRST YEAR.

FIRST TERM.—Green's Hebrew Grammar, with Practical Exercises.

SECOND TERM.—Green's Grammar and Hahn's Hebrew Bible.

SECOND YEAR.

FIRST TERM.—Hebrew Exegesis and Lectures on the Pentateuch.

SECOND TERM.—Lectures on the Pentateuch; Hebrew Poetry and Prophecy.

THIRD YEAR.

FIRST TERM.—Lectures on the Authenticity, Canon, Integrity, Inspiration, and Interpretation of the New Testament; Greek Exegesis.

SECOND TERM.—Hellenistic Greek continued; Critical and Exegetical Study of St. Paul's Letters to the Romans and Hebrews, with an Analytical and Systematical Discussion of the entire Scheme of Redemption.

Gesenius' Hebrew Lexicon; Robinson's Greek Lexicon of the New Testament, and Winer's Grammar of the New Testament, are recommended as works of reference.

II.—SCHOOL OF SACRED HISTORY.

PROFESSOR MCGARVEY.

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, Mark, Luke, and John.

SECOND TERM.—Acts of the Apostles and Paul's Epistles, begun.

FOURTH YEAR.

FIRST TERM.—Remaining portions of the New Testament.

SECOND TERM.—Evidences of the Christian Religion.

TEXT-BOOKS.—The English Bible; Coleman's Sacred Atlas; Paley's Evidences of Christianity, with Nairne's Notes; Butler's Analogy, with Wilson's Criticisms.

III.—SCHOOL OF SACRED DIDACTICS.

(LABOR DIVIDED BETWEEN PROFESSORS MCGARVEY 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.
 Kuehner'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 TERM.—Quackenbos' English Grammar; Composition.
 Algebra—Ray's, Part I.
 Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar; Andrews' Latin Reader.
 Kuehner'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.

Felton's Greek Reader; the Fables, the Selections from Lucian's Dialogues and Xenophon's Cyropædia; Crosby's Greek Grammar.

SECOND TERM.—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.

Penmanship and Drawing.

SECOND TERM.—Quackenbos' English Grammar; Composition.

Algebra—Ray's, Part I.

Elocution; Outlines of Modern History.

Penmanship and Drawing.

Commercial College.

Arrangements have been made with Hollingsworth's Commercial College, by which 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 Hollingsworth's College, upon the payment of the fees in that College, will be admitted to any of the classes of the University free of charge.

Regular matriculates of the University will also be entitled to receive, in the Commercial College, one hour of instruction in Book-keeping, and one hour in Penmanship, free of charge, each day during the session.

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 per centage.

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, however, be permitted to study, instead of the calculus and the senior Greek and Latin, a full course in any two of the modern languages.

When any student shall have graduated in the Schools of the English Language and Literature, 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, theatre, 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 intox-

icating beverages; and that he abstain from the use of tobacco in the buildings of the University.

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

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

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

10. That he go not beyond the immediate precincts of Lexington or Ashland during the session, without permission of the Faculty; or, in cases of emergency, where this cannot 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, <i>Tuition</i> to all <i>State Students</i> , <i>free</i> ; all others, per session of nine months, - - -	30 00
In the College of the Bible, <i>Tuition</i> to <i>all Students</i> , <i>free</i> .	
In the College of Law, <i>Tuition</i> fee to each Professor, per session of five months, cash, - - -	20 00
In the Commercial College, <i>Tuition</i> for a <i>full</i> and <i>complete</i> course, cash, - - - -	30 00

All Students of the University, however, will be entitled to one hour of instruction in Book-keeping and one hour in Penmanship each day during the session, in this College, free of charge.

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 meantime, 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 the best collection in the West.

Museums.

The University Museums contain many valuable collections illustrative of the various departments of Natural

History and the Sciences. The Anatomical Museum, especially, is very large, and was secured originally at great cost. It contains many valuable wax models, skeletons, arterial and alcoholic preparations, illustrative of Anatomy and Physiology.

The Geological, Zoölogical, and Botanical Cabinets are under the charge of Professor Alexander Winchell, the distinguished Geologist and Paleontologist. With the facilities which his reputation as a Naturalist affords, and with the means which may, from time to time, be placed at his disposal by the authorities of the University, the various collections will be largely increased at an early day.

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 and the friends of the Institution 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, therefore, 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 first Monday of October, and ends on the third Friday of February. The second begins on the following Monday, and ends on the

fourth Thursday of June. An annual recess is given, extending from the twenty-third of December to the third of January, inclusive, during which every student is released from attendance at class; but he is required to conform to all the other rules and regulations of the University; and, at the close of the recess, he is expected to return promptly to his classes.

For the present, the several Colleges will begin their sessions simultaneously on the first Monday in October. The College of Law will close its annual session of five months on the 28th 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.

Calendar.

1867.

- SEPT. 28. The University Senate meets.....Saturday Morning.
 OCT. 7. The First Term of the Session begins...Monday Morning.
 DEC. 23. The Christmas Recess begins.....Monday Morning.

1868.

- JAN. 3. The Christmas Recess ends.....Friday Evening.
 JAN. 25. The University Senate meets.....Saturday Morning.
 FEB. 12. The Intermediate Examinations begin...Wednesday Morning.
 FEB. 21. The Intermediate Examinations end with
 the First Term of the Session.....Friday Evening.
 FEB. 22. Celebration of Washington's Birth-day by
 the Societies.....Saturday Morning.
 FEB. 24. The Second Term of the Session begins
 in all the Colleges, except the College
 of LawMonday Morning.
 FEB. 28. Commencement of the College of Law...Friday Evening.
 MAY 30. The University Senate meetsSaturday Morning.
 JUNE 10. The Final Examinations begin.....Wednesday Morning.
 JUNE 19. The Final Examinations end.....Friday Evening.
 JUNE 22-26. Inclusive, Anniversary Week.

Appendix.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE REGENT.

CURATORS OF KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY:

I beg leave to submit to you the Tenth Annual Report of my labors in behalf of the University, as well as to present, in accordance with the prescribed duties of the office of Regent, an abstract of the operations of its several Departments during the past year.

I must congratulate you upon the favorable circumstances under which we meet to-day. When we look back upon the remarkable history of the Institution, and the peculiar Providence which has been over it, we have great reasons for being devoutly thankful, yet sincerely humble. For, surely it has been no small work, in about ten years, and in the very midst of a great war, and under severe trials and conflicts, without and within, to have accumulated about \$700,000 of Endowment and Real Estate, as the foundation of a University for *the People*, and to have organized it with its four or five Colleges, with a corps of more than twenty Instructors, and with a patronage of five hundred students from about twenty States of the Union.

But, gentlemen, I desire to say, just here, that this is but the beginning of the work before us, and, as the superstructure rises amid the difficulties necessarily attending its progress, it will require, on the part of all connected with it, great unity of spirit and purpose, great labor and care, and much faith and prayer, to make it all we desire, for the glory of God and the good of man.

I will say, in general terms, that the University year, just closing, has been one of great success, under all the circumstances. The plan for its more complete organiza-

tion, which I had the honor to present to the Board two years ago, after having been subjected to partial experiment for one year, and to thorough discussion and criticism, and which was fully adopted at your last meeting, has been successfully inaugurated.

The entire scheme, novel and peculiar in many of its features, involving many difficult educational problems, and essentially distinctive in its character from that of any Institution known to me, has been demonstrated to be practicable; and all the Departments, under the new regime, have worked together pleasantly and profitably for the common good. In this connection, it affords me great pleasure to bear testimony to the general zeal, energy, and faithfulness of my co-laborers of the Executive Committee, the Senate, and the various Faculties, with their Presiding Officers and adjuncts.

The details of the work, left by the Board upon the hands of the Executive Committee and Regent, were numerous and onerous. To arrange for the opening of the various Colleges, with their peculiar complications of study and discipline, and with their large patronage, in buildings inadequate, and upon grounds so remote as those of Ashland and Transylvania, was found to be difficult. In order to meet the exigencies of the case, it was necessary to secure the large Masonic Building, in the city, for the use of the Academy, reserving the Morrison College Buildings for other Departments. It was also found necessary to erect two brick buildings at "Woodlands," and to refit all the others upon that place and upon Ashland, for the use of the Agricultural College. All this required a heavy expenditure, as will be shown in my financial report.

The arrangement of the scheme of instruction, for the Faculties of the Associated Colleges, by the University Senate, was also a difficult problem, which, after several protracted sessions, was satisfactorily adjusted. These provisional arrangements having been made, the various

Departments were opened simultaneously on the first Monday in October, under the most flattering circumstances. About five hundred students were matriculated in the several Colleges during the session, representing the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, New York, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Iowa, West Virginia, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and California, and Canada and Mexico. This wide-extended patronage shows that the Institution is rapidly establishing a National reputation. For general good conduct, and proficiency in study, the students are greatly commended by the Faculties, and it is a source of congratulation that their deportment in the community has been such as to command the praise of the citizens generally. Indeed, the entire relationships of the University and the community in which it is located, have been most pleasant, and the warmest sympathy and coöperation have been manifested by the latter, and it should certainly be our earnest desire to make our Institution a source of the greatest blessings to those who have been so liberal in contributing to its upbuilding in their midst.

I now beg leave to present an abstract of the Reports of the Presiding Officers of the several Colleges, showing the operations of their respective Departments during the year.

The College of Arts.

I have received from the Presiding Officer of this College a very full and satisfactory report of its condition, embodying the Reports of the various Professors, which set forth in detail the number of their classes, the conduct and general proficiency of the students, together with certain wants and recommendations in reference to their respective schools, all of which is herewith submitted.

From this Report we learn that one hundred and twenty-four students were matriculated in this College

during the session. I have no doubt a much larger number would have been received under the *ordinary* standard of admission in our Western Colleges; but the Professors have adhered rigidly to the very high standard of scholarship which has been adopted in this Institution, and which is essential to that character and position which we desire it to attain among American Colleges and Universities. The Presiding Officer reports that he has never known the same number of students collected together, whose deportment and habits of study deserve greater praise. He states that but one student has been dismissed during the session, and he, privately; yet a firm discipline has been maintained, and it is gratifying to know that the reputation of the University for good order and good government has been well sustained in this Department. This is owing, no doubt, largely to the harmony and coöperation which have existed among the officers of the College, and to the marked zeal, energy, and ability, with which the Presiding Officer and his colleagues have all discharged their onerous duties.

The intermediate and final examinations of all the classes were rigidly conducted by the Professors of the various Schools, and were in the main satisfactory, and a number of young men passed honorably to advanced standing in the regular collegiate classes. JAMES C. KEITH, ALBERT MYLES, and O. A. CARR, of the Senior Class, having completed in a satisfactory manner the full course of study, are recommended by the Faculty to the Board as worthy of the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. From my long knowledge of these young gentlemen, and of their high moral character, and habits of study, and of their thorough scholarship, as evinced in their final examinations, I take great pleasure in uniting in this recommendation.

This Department of the University, which was first organized in 1859, and which continued in successful operation during all the dark years of the war, without

suspension for a single day, may now be regarded as firmly established, with a thorough and well-settled scheme of study and discipline, and as the main trunk of the University tree, from which branch out the strictly Professional Courses.

The Agricultural & Mechanical College.

I herewith submit the report of the Presiding Officer of this College, with the accompanying documents, which were received too late for me to make such an abstract of them as my official duty requires. I therefore recommend that they be referred to a special committee for due consideration.

In the meantime, from my own point of general observation, and in view of the interest which every citizen of the State has in it, and in order to meet the many inquiries which are coming to me from abroad in reference to this, the first Industrial College which has been put into actual operation under the Act of Congress, I desire to present a minute view of its history, character, plan of organization, and operations.

ITS HISTORY.

The Congress of the United States, by an Act, approved July 2, 1862, granted to each State, upon certain conditions, 30,000 acres of land scrip for each Senator and Representative, for the endowment of one or more Industrial Colleges therein. The State of Kentucky, by an Act of the General Assembly, passed January 27, 1863, accepted the grant, with the conditions annexed. There were but two ways in which those conditions could be met: either for the State to expend a large amount of money in the purchase of a farm, and in the erection of all the necessary buildings, and to provide all the necessary auxiliaries in the way of Libraries, Apparatus, Museums, &c.; or, to place the endowment arising from the proceeds of the grant of lands at the disposal of other

parties, who would furnish all these facilities. The costly experience of the State, in providing grounds and buildings, for its other public charities, together with the fact that she was then in the midst of a terrible war, with her great heart bleeding and divided, with an empty Treasury, and the burden of taxation bearing heavily upon the people, rendered it inexpedient to adopt the former course. The latter was the only alternative. The conditions of the grant had to be carried out within a limited time, or the lands reverted to Congress. The Legislature, accordingly, *invited* proposals to take the College and locate it, and build it up. By an Act approved March 3, 1863, the Board of the State Agricultural Society was directed "to examine and report to the next General Assembly upon the advantages of various localities, and the inducements offered by each, for the location of the State Agricultural College. On the 10th day of December, 1863, the Committee appointed by the State Agricultural Board, consisting of L. J. BRADFORD, P. SWIGERT, and ZEB. WARD, presented the following report to the Legislature:

"The Board of Directors of the State Agricultural Society, appointed Commissioners by an act of the Legislature of Kentucky, approved March 2, 1863, to examine and report to the next General Assembly upon the advantages of various localities, and the inducements offered by each, for the location of the State Agricultural College, most respectfully state, that, in obedience to the requirements of said Act, they met in the city of Louisville, in May, 1863, and passed a resolution directing its Secretary to advertise in various public journals that it was prepared to receive proposals, setting forth the advantages of various localities, and inducements offered by each, for the establishment of the State Agricultural College; all proposals to be delivered to the President of the State Agricultural Society, on or before the 18th day of September, 1863.

“On the 18th day of September, 1863, a full Board of Directors met on the Southwestern Fair Grounds, near Louisville, when the President reported to the Board that he had received only one proposition, and that was from the Trustees of Transylvania University, which is situated near Lexington.

“After full consultation and deliberation, in order that every portion of the State might have full time to present its claims and advantages for the location of the Agricultural College, the Board decided to advertise again, and so authorized their Secretary, and to defer final action on the subject until their next annual meeting on the 9th day of December, 1863.

“The Board met, accordingly, on the 9th of December, when the President reported that no other proposals had been received by him than those made by the Trustees of Transylvania University, and then laid before them a communication from the Hon. M. C. Johnson, Chairman of the Trustees of the University, which gives in detail the many and great advantages which the Trustees offer to the State to enable it to carry out its purpose in the establishment of an Agricultural College. This communication is herewith filed.

“It is proper to state, that, in anticipation of the meeting referred to above, the President visited the University, and on a full examination of the buildings, grounds, and location, reported to this Board that, in his opinion, the buildings and their constructions are admirably adapted to the purposes for which a State Agricultural College is proposed to be established; and that should the grounds (which now consist of only twenty acres) be insufficient, lands adjacent can be obtained, sufficient for all practical purposes.

“The Board, therefore, have no hesitation in recommending to the General Assembly the acceptance of the proposition of the Trustees of the Transylvania Univer-

sity, believing that in locality and advantages none equal can be presented in any other portion of the State.

“ Respectfully submitted.

“ L. J. BRADFORD,

“ P. SWIGERT,

“ ZEB WARD.

“ *Committee.*”

In accordance with this Report, during the session of the General Assembly, in 1864, the Committee of the Senate on Agriculture and Manufactures, reported a bill, accepting the proposition of Transylvania University, and it passed that body. The House of Representatives, however, listening to suggestions for delay, failed to pass the bill.

Thus another year was lost, and, in the meantime, the land scrip, with which the State was to endow and sustain the College, depreciated, so that a large sum was lost to the State. The failure of the State to accept the proposition of Transylvania University, left the Trustees of that Institution at liberty to make other arrangements. Accordingly, in September, 1864, they renewed the proposition which they had *previously* made to the Curators of Kentucky University, and which was virtually the same as that made to the State, that they would transfer all their grounds, buildings, and funds to said University, provided its Curators would remove it to Lexington. The proposition was accepted by the Curators of this University, and at the session of 1864-65, as its representative, I appeared before the General Assembly, asking for the legislation necessary to carry out the proposed consolidation of the two Universities. At this session of the Legislature, the question of the Agricultural College again came up for disposal. The Legislature had previously disregarded the only proposition which had been made, which was the one from Transylvania University, and which we had accepted. Another year had passed away, and no other

proposition came from any other quarter, and the limit of time fixed by Congress in which it was to be carried out, or prove a forfeiture, was rapidly expiring. This elephant, as every one seemed to regard it, went begging for a keeper. It was at this juncture that the proposition was made to me that we should take it, and make it one of the Colleges of the University. Believing that the aims and objects of the proposed Agricultural College were in harmony with the great ends I had long had in view in building up Kentucky University for the benefit of the masses, and especially the Industrial Classes, I agreed to accept it as one of its Colleges, and accordingly, upon a conference with the Committee of the House of Representatives on Agriculture, and the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Transylvania University, the bill was drawn up establishing it as such; and after a full and protracted discussion of its merits and its bearings upon the educational interests of the State, and in the face of a strong, concentrated sectional and sectarian opposition, the Legislature passed the bill by a deliberate and decided vote of 64 to 18 in the House, and 20 to 10 in the Senate. Thus, the consolidation of these three important educational interests was effected, laying at once the foundation for a great University, with a basis of half a million dollars, and furnishing to the State liberal advantages in the way of popular education, without the expenditure of a dollar on her part, except a *loan* of \$20,000, to be returned from the fund, if required.

It is not my purpose, in this Report, to discuss the propriety of the action of the General Assembly in consolidating the educational interest of the State with those of Transylvania and Kentucky Universities. Suffice it to say, that the efforts of the State, hitherto, to build up *State* Colleges, had utterly failed. Therefore, her legislators, in this case, composed of many of her best men, representing all parties, political and religious, in

their wisdom, and after a mature consideration of the whole question, with unusual concurrence, thought it the best thing which could be done, to establish the Agricultural College as one of the Colleges of a University already firmly established and in successful operation; placing it under the special care of one of the wealthiest and most numerous peoples in the State, and by the strictest safeguards, holding them responsible for the successful management of it for the general good of all. It is also the judgment of many of the best educators throughout the country, that such a connection of these Industrial Colleges, with literary Institutions already established, giving the benefit of reciprocal courses of study and discipline, with all the auxiliaries for education usually attached to such Institutions, is essential to their success. Hence, a number of the States have since followed the example of Kentucky in making such connections.

I presume, therefore, that any subsequent Legislature of Kentucky will be slow to violate a contract until such connection proves to be a failure, and at least until a reasonable time is given the other contracting party to make it a success. We should, however, always be ready to invite the strictest scrutiny as to any management of this important interest of the State.

It is due to say that I entered into this arrangement in behalf of Kentucky University upon my individual responsibility, and without the knowledge or action of its Curators (subject, of course, however, to their subsequent ratification), and against the almost unanimous judgment of the special friends of the Institution. Let me, and not them, therefore, be held responsible for the results of this combination. Relying, however, upon the generous cooperation of the citizens of Kentucky, many of whom had already aided me liberally in the upbuilding of Kentucky University, I felt that the conditions of the educa-

tional problem could be met, and was therefore willing to give at least an humble, gratuitous service to my native State, in carrying out her educational enterprise.

It was with this confidence, therefore, that I was willing to obligate myself, as the General Agent of Kentucky University, as was done by the conditions of the act, to raise at least \$100,000 for the Farm, Buildings, Apparatus, &c., for the use of the Agricultural College. The sequel shows that this confidence in the liberality of the people was not misplaced.

Immediately after the passage of the bill, I proceeded to the work; and though we were still in the midst of the war, and surrounded by the darkest clouds of the political and financial horizon, I succeeded in raising, in about three months, more than the \$100,000 required, and reported the conditions as complied with before the same Legislature had adjourned. It is true, that, at the time I assumed this obligation, the land scrip, which was the basis of the endowment for the Agricultural College, was worth about one dollar per acre, and I expected that the State would realize at least \$330,000 from the sale of the 330,000 acres, and that the income which would be placed at our disposal to conduct the College, would be at least \$20,000 per annum. But for reasons which we could not control (the State having the disposition of it), the scrip was held up until it had depreciated to one half, and was finally sold for \$165,000, the income upon which is less than \$10,000; yet we were obligated, still, to educate 300 students for the State, besides furnishing all the lands, buildings, apparatus, &c., for the College. Surely, the State was largely the obliged party, as matters resulted; but for one, I was determined to carry out in good faith, and to the letter, our part of the contract. Therefore, after having raised the \$100,000, in accordance with a cherished purpose, I succeeded in purchasing, as an eminently appropriate site for this and other Colleges of the University, the estate of Ashland including "Woodlands,"

the homestead of Henry Clay, the great Commoner and friend of the Industrial Classes, and containing 433 acres of as beautiful and productive land as can be found in America.

Upon this magnificent estate, the Agricultural College has been located. The buildings upon it have been refitted for its use, others have been erected, the College has been organized with an able Faculty, and has passed through its first session with 190 students in attendance. This has all been done within a little more than two years from the passage of the act of consolidation, and within the limit of time fixed by Congress; and that, too, while the Legislatures of some other States are yet doubting and disputing as to what they will do with their Colleges.

THE DESIGN OF THE COLLEGE.

Different views are held in reference to the character and design of this College. This must be ascertained from the Acts of Congress and of the General Assembly of Kentucky, which express it in very simple and concise terms. The act of Congress declares the *leading object* to be "to teach such branches of learning as are related to *Agriculture* and the *Mechanic Arts*, including *Military Tactics*, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, *in order* to promote the liberal and *practical* education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life."

The Legislature of Kentucky, in accepting the grant prescribed and enacted, in order to effect this leading object, "that there should be established in said College, the competent number of professorships for teaching the sciences related to *Agriculture* and the *Mechanical Arts*, including *Military Tactics*; and as a part of said College, there shall be conducted an experimental or model farm, with the usual accessories thereto, and on said farm, and in the *Mechanical Arts*, there shall be provided to the students opportunity for industrial pursuits, at stated

times, whereby *Agriculture* and the *Mechanical Arts* may be practically learned, and the student, if he chooses, enabled to earn his support while being educated, in whole or in part, by his labor and industry." The spirit and intent of these enactments are clearly ascertained from the context.

The industrial classes referred to here, evidently were those whose pursuits and professions of life lay in the direction of Agriculture and the usual Mechanic Arts, and who compose the largest and most important substrata of our social and political fabric—the *farmers* and *mechanics* of the country. If the enactments contemplated Polytechnic Colleges, in the widest sense, embracing *all arts and trades*, then the means appropriated for their endowment were altogether inadequate, and the combination of the *farm* and the *mechanical arts*, as required by the act of the Legislature, was impracticable. The character of the education to be given is equally well defined. It was to be liberal, and yet, practical. The prominent aim should be to teach the sciences related to *Agriculture* and the *Mechanical Arts*, not excluding other scientific and classical studies, but including, of course, a thorough knowledge of our own English language and literature, and other studies which form the basis of a *practical* business education. The course of instruction was also to be liberal, and might include a wide range of studies. But the law of Congress evidently contemplated the establishment of Colleges throughout the country different from, and in contradistinction to, the regular literary and classical Colleges in the land, the types of old Oxford and Cambridge, whose foundations were laid away back in the dark ages, and far beyond our civilization. It was designed to meet the wants of the masses who have neither the time or means to give to a thorough collegiate and classical course. It was in no antagonism to those already established, but provides for the wants of the industrial classes in the way of special courses of study. Hence,

these Industrial Colleges can be, in my judgment, most successfully built up as Departments of Universities already established, thereby furnishing to students the reciprocal advantages of either special or general courses, and also avoiding the duplication of many professorships. But the framers of the law evidently did not contemplate the establishment of either Polytechnic Colleges or Universities in the common sense.

But at the time of the passage of the law the country was engaged in a war of uncertain duration. The citizen had to become also the soldier, and hence instruction in *military tactics* was required as a part of the curriculum. This requirement is a popular feature, and can be made valuable as a means of collegiate discipline, as well as of physical education.

The act of the Legislature, however, goes beyond the act of Congress, and ingrafts upon the College a benevolent feature, in making the facilities of education also the means of support to the poor young men of the country, by manual labor upon the farm, or in the workshops. Most of our American Colleges have been unavailable to this worthy class of young men, from whom come largely our most useful and honored citizens, on account of the heavy expenses attending them, and on account of their peculiar course of study, which was not adapted to their wants and circumstances. The act, therefore, provides for these wants, and secures to the poor young men of the State advantages which they have not hitherto enjoyed. But more than this, it proposes to *dignify labor* and to verify the wisdom of the inexorable law of our being, that "in the sweat of our face we shall eat bread"—a lesson which has not hitherto been well learned by a large portion of our youth, especially in the West and South, and which, under the social and political revolutions which have recently taken place, becomes the more important to learn. It is to be regretted that with a large portion of the young men who are favored with the means

of education, College life has become one of dissipation of time and money, and too often of utter prostitution of their moral, mental, and physical being. These Industrial Colleges propose, by the system of combined study and labor, to give to all young men more practical views of life and true manhood, as well as of experimental knowledge in the useful and honorable pursuits of Agriculture and the Mechanical Arts.

Such we understand to be the aims and objects of the Agricultural College.

THE PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

In accordance with these views, the plan of organization embraces a combined scheme of *study, labor, and drill*, and the whole educational machinery has been arranged with reference to this; a corresponding course of study and discipline has been adopted, and the classification of all the students made in accordance therewith. The course of study embraces a wide range of instruction in the English Language and Literature, in Mathematics, History, Science, Philosophy, Civil Engineering and Mining, Commercial or Business Education, Modern Languages, and the Fine Arts. Besides, by its associated relationship with other Colleges of the University, in accordance with the requirements of the act of the Legislature, the students of this College have access, free of charge, to the courses of instruction in those Colleges.

THE FIRST SESSION.

At the last annual meeting of the Board of Curators, the general outlines of the plan of organization, with a corresponding course of study embodying the views hitherto expressed, were adopted. The work of perfecting the details of its practical operations was committed to the wisdom of the Executive Committee, and the Faculty who had been chosen for its government.

The inauguration of the College as one of the *associated* Colleges of a University, with its system of combined

study, labor, and drill, was a new and complicated educational problem hitherto untried in this country. The want of many conveniences in the way of buildings, not yet supplied, was pressing; the remoteness of those upon the estate from those at Transylvania, increased the difficulty of arranging for the instruction of classes, without the duplication of Professors. The necessity for providing boarding-houses upon the estate for the students, though not required by the act of incorporation, was demanded by the exigencies of the military and labor systems. These wants the Executive Committee and Regent endeavored to meet, as far as the means of the Institution would justify. The crude conceptions of the public in reference to the character and purposes of the College, and the general ignorance of the provisions of the law in regard to the appointment of State students, and their qualifications for admission, I endeavored to remove by publications in the papers, and by sending catalogues and circular letters to the presiding judges in all the counties of the State. Yet the Institution was much embarrassed in its opening, by the insufficient preparation of a large number of the appointees, and, especially, by the great irregularity with which they came in throughout the entire session. This last difficulty created a great irregularity also in the organization of the classes, and also created the necessity of appointing additional Professors and Instructors not contemplated. Yet, with all the inconveniences, I am happy to state to the Board, that the general success of the College during the session has been greater than we could have hoped for, and, I think, has fully met the reasonable expectations of the public.

This success has been due mainly to the faithful and laborious efforts of all the members of the Faculty, and especially of the Presiding Officer, who has bent all his energies and executive talent to the work of arranging and running the machinery of this new Department. It is also due to state that he has received valuable aid from

Professor PICKETT and Colonel ARNOLD, whose constant presence upon the grounds, and habitual intercourse with the students, gave them special opportunities for exerting a salutary influence in all matters of discipline.

During the session 190 students were matriculated in this College, a large portion of them being representatives from the Legislative districts, and from various States of the South and West. The students are commended by the Presiding Officer for their general good conduct, and habits of study and industry.

Of course, in so large a number gathered together the first session, many of them attracted by the novelty of the Institution, it was expected that some would be found whose presence, after a fair experiment, could be dispensed with. These were dismissed, and a wholesome discipline was thereby maintained in the College. It is especially gratifying that so many young men, coming from all sections of the country, and representing all shades of political and religious sentiment, many of them having been arrayed in opposing armies during the war, should have boarded, and studied, and worked, and drilled together, with so much harmony and good feeling.

It is a pleasure, also, to learn from the Faculty, that a fine moral and religious tone pervaded the masses of the students, among whom were many members of all the principal denominations of the country. They received regular religious instruction during a portion of the session, from the ministers of the various churches of the city, and from members of the Faculty representing various denominations, and who, in their teachings, scrupulously conformed to the letter and spirit of legislative enactment on this subject.

In summing up the results of this first session, I congratulate the Board that the Agricultural College has been inaugurated with such encouraging prospects. The experience of the year has furnished valuable lessons for

the future, of which I doubt not the Faculty and the Board, in their wisdom, will avail themselves. I have full confidence, that, with a reasonable time to perfect the organization of the College, and to make a proper experiment in its practical operations, and with a fair and just criticism on the part of the public, it can be made a great success, and a great blessing to the country.

THE ESTATE.

The Estate embraces "Ashland" and "Woodlands," and contains 433 acres of land lying between two macadamized roads, converging towards Lexington, with a front of one and a half miles upon the main street leading out of the city. A considerable portion of it is within the corporate limits, and reaches within a few hundred yards of the business part of the city, making it sufficiently accessible for all desirable purposes. About one third of the Estate is a beautiful blue grass woodland, with a heavy growth of trees upon it, of every variety indigenous to Central Kentucky. The remaining portion is divided into fields, gardens, orchards, nurseries, and ornamental grounds, handsomely laid out, the work of more than fifty years' labor and expense.

It is located in the lower silurian formation of Kentucky, resting upon a blue limestone foundation, with a deep subsoil of red clay, and a rich loam upon it. The Estate is one of the most beautiful and fertile in America, every acre of it susceptible of the highest culture, and adapted to the growth of almost any crop of farm, or garden produce. It is supplied with wells, cisterns, and springs; but the landscape is deficient in water-views, which, however, can be remedied to some extent by artificial means. In raising the money, and purchasing this Estate, and turning it over to the Board, I had several leading objects in view, harmonizing with my long-cherished plans for the upbuilding of a free University for the people.

First. I desire to see it, eventually, the permanent site of the University, with all its Colleges and Schools located upon it, with proper distances and relationships to one another—a University village, indeed, in the suburbs of what will be, some day, a large city, and connected with it by a street railroad; with its main buildings for public occasions, for museums, libraries, laboratories, society halls, residences for Professors, with lecture-rooms attached thereto; with boarding-houses and farm buildings, workshops, &c.; indeed, with all the conveniences necessary for the accommodation and instruction of at least one thousand young men.

I would lay out, as the base line of these improvements, a broad central avenue, winding through the entire Estate, for a distance of nearly two miles, bringing into view, with proper landscaping, all the improvements upon it; making it a public drive, and the grounds, not only the site of the University, but a public park, open and inviting to our citizens, and to the thousands of strangers who will annually visit it, feeling that they have a common interest in the sacred memories which cluster around Ashland.

Secondly. I would make the Estate, under the regime of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, a grand piece of *Educational Apparatus* for the practical illustration of Agricultural and Horticultural science, and Mechanical skill; and, above all, for the purpose of dignifying *labor*, and giving to the rising generation sound minds and sound bodies, industrious habits, and true and practical views of life.

Thirdly. I would make it, at the same time, a source of income to the Institution. Surely so large an Estate, costing the Board nothing, free from taxation, so productive, and so convenient to the markets, both at home and abroad, ought to yield a large revenue under proper management. I would, therefore, divide it into two departments, the one educational and experimental, the other

practical and productive. The first should include the ornamental grounds, experimental plats, orchards, nurseries, vineries, propagating-houses, green-houses, arboreta, botanical gardens, &c. With this department might be connected the nursery and seed business, which could be made productive, as well as educational. The second department, which would be the *farm* proper, should be divided into pasture lands, tillable lands, cattle lots and folds, and vegetable and fruit gardens. In connection with this, might be established the dairy business, which would consume profitably the grass and grain. Upon the farm should be the best breeds of stock, representing the best flocks and herds of the country.

These two divisions of the Estate should be under the superintendence of two men—the one a scientific Horticulturist and Landscape Gardener, the other a practical Farmer.

Under this division of the Estate, students will be enabled, by the guidance of the Superintendents and Professors, to combine theoretical and practical knowledge, and thereby to remove many erroneous ideas prevalent in reference to what is called *book* farming, and agricultural education.

But there should be, also, the various mechanical shops, located conveniently upon the Estate, and under the superintendence of skillful artisans, who could give practical instruction to such as desire it, in the various mechanical arts, illustrating, thereby, the principles of Natural Philosophy, as well as teaching the use of tools, and the construction of all implements, machinery, &c., used upon the Estate.

With this view of the Estate, and its adaptation to the wants of the University in the future, I had an accurate survey made of it, which was furnished to the present Superintendent, together with a general outline of our prospective plans and purposes, as foreshadowed above;

and with these before him, he has made a topographical map of the same, and has proceeded to lay it off in divisions corresponding therewith.

It will, of course, take much time and money to accomplish all these plans, reaching far into the future for their full development; but I have a confidence, that, as they are gradually unfolded to the public, a spirit of benevolence, responsive to the demands of the case, will be awakened, and that, by the blessing of God, we will be enabled to realize hopes and expectations cherished through long years of anxious care and labor.

As to the practical operations upon the farm, I will state, that when I purchased it, more than a year ago, I found it much out of repair, the farm buildings and the fencing much dilapidated, and the tillable land considerably worn. One hundred acres of it were rented out at \$9 per acre. The rent, however, accrued to the University from the 15th of February till the expiration of the lease in November. This part of the Estate was cultivated mostly in corn, the larger portion of which was received in payment of the rent.

At a considerable expense, the place was put in very good order; the necessary work stock and farming implements were secured, and, mainly, with the labor of several young men, who came on in advance of the opening of the Agricultural College, I raised an excellent crop of corn, oats, hay, sorghum, potatoes, and other vegetables, besides the crop of blue grass, upon which eighty head of young cattle were wintered without the use of any grain. After reserving sufficient supplies for the place, about one thousand barrels of the corn were sold at three dollars per barrel, in the crib. The cattle were sold at a profit of \$1,400, after grazing them three and a half months; and about \$600 of oats, sorghum, potatoes, and other products, were sold.

At the opening of this College, I turned over to the Superintendent the entire Estate, with the crop, stock,

&c., upon it. Since that time, it has been under his exclusive control, and I refer you to his Report, which is herewith submitted, for a detailed account of its management.

DONATIONS.

I desire to acknowledge, in this connection, the donation of a very superior two-horse wagon, to the College, by Harry I. Todd, Esq., of Frankfort; a horse-cart, by Wm. Tingley, of Louisville; a combined mower and reaper, by Brink & Ransom, of Louisville; sorghum mill, by Julius Barbaroux & Co., Louisville; also, a liberal supply of agricultural implements of various kinds from Brinly, Dodge & Co., Avery & Co., Bondurant & Todd, Pitkin, Wiard & Co., and Hewitt, Hardy & Co., all of Louisville. Also, contributions of live stock, by Dr. W. S. Chipley, William Warfield, Esq., and Jacob Hughes, Esq., of Fayette county; also, valuable contributions to the Museum, by James A. Harper and James Chrystal, of Lexington, Mr. Weathers, of Fayette county, and Mr. Champ, of Millersburg, Kentucky. In this connection, I desire to acknowledge, also, the valuable services of Jas. J. Miller, Esq., the efficient Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, in soliciting contributions for the College, and for the deep interest he has manifested at all times in its success.

We hope that many other citizens throughout the State, stimulated by the example of these liberal friends, will forward to the Institution donations of stock, agricultural implements, &c.; and, also, any articles of value and interest for the Cabinets and Museums, all of which will be thankfully received and duly credited.

THE MANUAL LABOR SYSTEM.

This is one of the perplexing subjects connected with the organization of Industrial Colleges. It would seem that a well-defined and efficient labor system would be an essential characteristic of such Institutions. The law of Congress is silent upon the subject, but the Act of the

Legislature requires that we should provide opportunities for labor to those who desire to make it a means of defraying the expenses of education. All Industrial Colleges known to me, either in this country or in Europe, require labor of the students. The social condition and wants of the State render it desirable; and a strong public sentiment, so far as I have been able to gather it, especially among the donors of the Institution, demands that labor should be dignified, and made an essential element of the College.

Whether the labor of students should be voluntary or compulsory, compensated or uncompensated, and whether it is profitable or unprofitable, are questions of importance, and the solution of which involves the successful management of our large and costly estate, and, to some extent, the finances of the Institution.

The observation and experience of the past year confirm the opinion that *all* students should be rigidly required to engage in active labor upon the farm, or in the workshops, a portion of each day, unless exempted on account of actual physical disability. Any other exemption or substitution will create castes, and dissatisfaction among the students, and will destroy the life and spirit of the system. All students who desire to defray the expense of education by labor, should constitute one class, and be required to labor a greater number of hours, for which they should receive a fair compensation. Such students could not expect to complete their education as soon as those who have ample means; therefore, their studies should be subordinate to the labor, and their classes could be arranged accordingly.

All other students who do not desire thus to maintain themselves, should constitute another class, and should be required to labor a less portion of their time, without compensation, and for purposes of physical exercise and experimental knowledge. These are the only distinctions

which should be made, and all should be left free to choose the class which they will enter.

With these views, which are corroborated by the experience of the present Superintendent of the Farm, I would respectfully recommend a readjustment of the labor system, and a division of the Estate, corresponding therewith, as suggested in a previous part of this Report. One division should embrace the Farm proper, including the vegetable garden, and should be under the superintendence of a *practical* Farmer.

The other division should embrace the Horticultural, Experimental, and Ornamental Grounds and Gardens, and should be under the superintendence of a competent Horticulturist and Landscape Gardener.

I would recommend that the students of the first class be required to board, as far as practicable, upon "Ashland," and to work four consecutive hours each day, for six days in the week, for which they shall receive from five to ten cents per hour. This class should be divided into two sections—one working in the forenoon, the other in the afternoon, thus keeping up a continuous system of labor upon the farm during the day.

I recommend that the second class be boarded, as far as practicable, upon "Woodlands," and that they be required to work two hours per day, for five days in the week, in the Experimental and Ornamental Grounds, without compensation. The Faculty should be authorized to suspend the labor, in part or in whole, during the winter months, upon the recommendation of the Superintendents. The students, during the hours of labor, should be under the exclusive control of the Superintendents, and should not be interrupted in their duties for any cause whatever, without their consent.

With such an arrangement, from my observations of the practical working of the system during the past year, and with an experience of twenty years as a practical Farmer, I give it as my judgment that the labor of the

students can be made, under efficient management, highly productive, and a source of income to the Institution; and at the same time valuable to them for educational purposes, as well as a means of support. It is gratifying to state, in this connection, that many young men, during the past session, by their labor, and by adopting the cheap system of boarding, known as "batching," have been enabled to defray almost their entire expenses; and it is also a fact, that those who are the best workers are generally the best students.

THE MILITARY SYSTEM.

This is a popular feature in the plan of the College, and has been successfully inaugurated during the past session. The act of incorporation, requiring instruction in military tactics, has been construed liberally by the Faculty. The students have been organized as cadets; arms and accoutrements have been furnished by the State, and, under the instruction of the Commandant, they have been well drilled in tactics, in the manual of arms, and in the exercises of the field. The system has been used advantageously as a means of collegiate discipline, and police regulations. It is the judgment of the Commandant that it can be interwoven, also, with the labor system, and made valuable as a means of discipline therewith.

I have received from Major J. H. Whittlesey, of the United States Army, a circular addressed to the Colleges of the United States, embodying a plan for a National System of Military Education, which has been devised under the auspices of the General-in-Chief of the Army, and is submitted to the authorities of the leading Colleges of the country for their information and criticism; and which will be proposed, in the form of a bill, to the next Congress for adoption. I herewith submit it for that consideration which its importance demands. There are

many other points of interest connected with this College which I cannot now consider in this Report.

Such is a history of its organization, and its operations during the first and most trying year, perhaps, of its existence. I have full faith, that, by the combined wisdom of the Board and its Faculty, and the continued laborious efforts of the Presiding Officer, it will be made a great blessing to the country.

The College of the Bible.

I submit, herewith, the brief but comprehensive Report of the Presiding Officer of this College. It will be seen that forty-nine young men have entered it during the session, representing some thirteen States; thus showing, that, though in its second year only, it is already commanding the confidence and support of the Church in all sections of the country. The President reports, that all the classes have done remarkably well, and that good order, devotion to study, and a high tone of Christian morality and piety, have characterized the students during the entire session. The intermediate and final examinations of the classes were, in the main, very satisfactory, and evinced the thorough manner in which they had been instructed by the Faculty.

JAMES C. KEITH, ALBERT MYLES, and OLIVER A. CARR, having completed, in a satisfactory manner, the prescribed course of study in this College, are recommended by the Faculty for graduation, after they shall have received the regular degree of Bachelor of Arts, in the College of Science, Literature, and Arts.

This being the first College which has been regularly organized under the auspices of the Christian Church, for the education of young men for the work of the ministry, its operations have been watched with peculiar interest. I am glad to report that its success, so far, has been all that its most sanguine friends could desire; and the fruits

of its good work are already being seen in the lives and labors of the young men who are going from it into the missionary field. I would that its rare advantages were more widely known, and with that view I desire to submit a detailed statement of its design, its course of instruction, and its liberal advantages.

1. Its *design* is to meet the wants of two classes of young men, who wish to prepare for the Christian ministry; first, those who, having the time and means, and having graduated in the College of Arts, or some other Institution of equal rank, desire to obtain a thorough and critical knowledge of the Holy Scriptures in the original languages; and secondly, those of limited means, who wish to spend only a limited time at College, and having no knowledge of the Greek and Hebrew, desire to obtain a general and practical knowledge of the *English* Scriptures. The course of study, and the character of instruction, are adapted to the wants of both classes.

2. As the name of the College indicates, the *Bible* is preëminently the Text-Book. The *Course of Instruction* in Sacred History, Sacred Literature, and Sacred Didactics, extends over a period of four years, and is thorough and comprehensive. The mode of instruction is by daily lectures and examinations, and illustrations by charts, maps, diagrams, &c. The lectures embrace a wide range of topics, such as the Authenticity, Canon, Inspiration, and Interpretation of the Old and New Testaments; Evidences of Christianity; Hebrew and Greek Exegesis; Hebrew Poetry; Old and New Testament History and Prophecy; a critical knowledge of the Pentateuch, and other portions of the Old Testament, including Lectures on the History of the Jews; the Gospels, Acts of Apostles, the Epistles, &c.; Ecclesiastical History; the Missionary Work; Church Organization, Discipline, and the Pastoral Office; the personal and social duties and obligations of the Christian Profession; the habits, proprieties, duties, and obligations of the Ministerial Office; Sacred Rhetoric,

Pulpit Oratory, and the composition and delivery of Sermons. This Course of Instruction students can pursue in whole or in part, as they may desire.

3. The advantages of this College are liberal; it is free and open to *all*. Nothing sectional or sectarian is taught therein; and young men of all denominations are invited to avail themselves of its peculiar advantages. With the exception of an annual fee of five dollars, no charges are made. Free rooms and free tuition are tendered, and facilities are afforded by which young men of limited means board themselves at prices not exceeding two dollars per week. Students desiring to pursue studies in other Colleges can do so, also, without charge. So that a full University course of instruction is virtually extended to all who enter this College.

But this is not all. The *entire* time of President MILLIGAN and Professor MCGARVEY, and a portion of that of Professor Moore, is given to the thorough instruction and training of the students. This instruction is not limited to a few weeks, or a set course of lectures, but is free to all for four years, if they desire it; nor is it confined merely to the Text-Books, but their constant, laborious efforts are given to the training of young men in practical Christianity, in their proper bearing and deportment, as Preachers; and in all their varied duties and relationships, whether in the pulpit or in social life, in the Pastoral charge or in the Missionary field. These advantages are gained in the class-room, in the Religious and Literary Societies, in the prayer meeting, and the Pulpit, and especially by the ever present personal example and influence of these faithful men, who are in constant association with them.

I would that, instead of fifty, we had five hundred young men annually enjoying the blessings of this College, by preparing thoroughly for the great missionary field of the world, which is so inviting to the earnest philanthropist.

The College of Law.

The College of Law is fully organized and in successful operation. The Faculty have been prompt to meet their classes, and have given a very full and satisfactory course of lectures upon Common and Statute Law, Constitutional and International Law, Equity, Evidence, Pleading and Practice. The Course is as thorough and comprehensive as that of any other Law College in the United States.

The Presiding Officer of this College reports that he has never known a more attentive and diligent class of students than those in attendance, and their proficiency in study was satisfactorily attested by the thorough examinations to which they were subjected.

Upon the recommendation of the Faculty, the degree of Bachelor of Laws was conferred by the Executive Committee and Regent upon the following young gentlemen:

JOHN D. GOODLOE, Danville.
SHELLEY MANN, Lexington.
JERRY R. MORTON, Clark county.
JOHN S. PHELPS, Bath county.
ANTONIO RICHARDS, Sonoro, Mexico.
GREEN CLAY GOODLOE, Lexington.
T. O. W. ROBERTS, Prince George county, Md.
J. M. VANMETER, Lexington.
GARRETT S. WALL, Mason county.

The session closed the 28th of February. The prospects are flattering for a large increase of students in this Department during the next session.

The Academy.

In accordance with the policy adopted at the last meeting of the Board, the Executive Committee took steps for the thorough organization of the Academy, by the appointment of Professor A. R. MILLIGAN, as Principal; GEO. W. RANCK, Instructor in the English Language; W. E. ARNOLD,

Instructor in Mathematics; and JOHN H. CRUTCHER, Instructor in Book-keeping and Penmanship. The necessities of the Agricultural College, however, required the entire time of Professor ARNOLD, and he was therefore relieved from duty in the Academy, and D. H. BUTT was appointed in his place.

The Report of the Principal is herewith submitted, showing the operations of the Department during the year, and containing many interesting facts and suggestions. It appears that one hundred and fourteen students were enrolled, and were distributed into twenty-three classes, which were all taught by the Principal and his adjuncts, except a class in Greek, which was taught by Professor NEVILLE. Many students of the other Departments also received partial instruction in the Academy. I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the zeal and energy with which the Principal and his co-laborers have discharged their duties during the session, and the satisfactory results of their labors were manifested in the Examinations and Exhibitions of the pupils.

The demands of the local patronage, and the wants of the South and West, in the way of good High Schools, and the general neglect of the education of young men during the war, render the organization of a good Academy, in connection with the University, a necessity for the present, and I recommend that it be fostered as an important part of our Educational Scheme.

THE LIBRARIES.

I submit the Report of the Librarian, showing the condition of the Law, Medical, and Miscellaneous Libraries of the University. He has been laboriously engaged during the year in gathering together many volumes of the Libraries of Transylvania University, which were scattered during its suspension, and in arranging and classifying the whole, with reference to a new and complete Catalogue. He has finished the Catalogue of the

Medical Library, which is much the largest one of the University, and indeed, is one of the most valuable in the whole country. The remaining work will be completed at an early day. From the proceeds of an annual tax upon certain auction sales in the city, a fund is raised for the benefit of the Law Library, which will be appropriated, from time to time, to its increase.

I have received from the Smithsonian Institution, and from other sources, public and private, valuable contributions to the General Library, the receipt of which has been duly acknowledged.

These Libraries contain many of the rarest and most valuable works, literary, classical, and scientific, which can be found in the country. But we need additional funds to supply new publications constantly appearing. We also need a new Library Building, which wants, we hope, will be supplied, at an early day, by the munificence of some of our wealthy and liberal-hearted citizens. What a noble monument some one could build for himself by erecting, for us, a suitable building upon Ashland or Woodlands.

THE MUSEUMS.

I submit, herewith, an interesting report of Professor ALEXANDER WINCHELL, in reference to the Museum of Natural History, which was placed under his charge when he entered upon his duties in the University. With much care and labor, he has gathered together all the collections belonging to the Institution, and classified, arranged, and catalogued them. I placed at his disposal, also, means for the purchase of a valuable educational collection, consisting of about one thousand geological and mineralogical specimens. His services in this respect have been very valuable; a detailed account of which is given in the "Historical Records of the Museum." I take this occasion to acknowledge valuable contributions to the Museum by Professor ROBERT PETER, consisting of a rare

Herbarium, and many specimens of minerals, fossils, shells, &c. I take pleasure, also, in reporting, that, upon a recent visit to Washington City, I received valuable contributions from the Smithsonian Institution, in the way of minerals, shells, and relics; and I am under special obligations to Professor S. F. BAIRD, of that Institution, for his services in procuring, for the University, at a very moderate cost, a valuable collection of Guatemala birds. All these collections, consisting of eight to ten thousand specimens, constitute the foundation for a very excellent Museum of Natural History, which we hope to increase largely by other donations and purchases.

The Anatomical Museum, originally one of the most extensive and costly in the country, was much scattered and injured, in consequence of the destruction of the Medical Hall by fire during the war. It has, however, been gathered together, and arranged properly in rooms at the Morrison College, and is in good preservation.

CONCLUSION.

Such is a review of the operations of the several Colleges of the University during the past year, and of its general condition and prospects. The labors and responsibilities have been heavy in all the Departments, but the varied experiences, I trust, have been profitable to all, and from them we may derive light for the future. In summing up the results of the year, we find that there are some details of our scheme which might be modified; but believing, that, upon the whole, it is about as complete as those of the leading Institutions of the country, I would respectfully recommend that we adhere to it, without any changes, for the present. While the proper individuality and independence of the Schools and Colleges is secured, and a wise distribution of labor and responsibility is made among the several Faculties and Presiding Officers, a unity is preserved in its general government which gives strength and compactness to it, and which will command

for it its proper position and influence among the Literary Institutions of the country. Already it has assumed large and well-defined proportions, and stands upon a broad, substantial basis, commanding a liberal share of the public confidence and support. With its Medical and Normal Departments established, which I hope to see at an early day, its organization as a University, in the true sense, will be completed; and by the combined wisdom of its Board and Faculties, under the guidance of Providence, it can be made a great light-house in the Mississippi Valley, shedding its blessings upon generations to come.

In closing this Report, I desire to say for myself, that this has been to me a year of more labor, and care, and responsibility, than any other of my life. The various duties which have been imposed by the Board, and assumed by myself, in carrying out a life-long work, are too heavy and complex for one man, and I am fully aware, that, in my official relationships, I am placed in a position delicate and difficult to maintain before the public. Hence, I have often shrunk from it, and my heart has sunk within me as I have struggled under the vast weight which was pressing me down. But, by the goodness of my Heavenly Father, I have been blessed with health and strength to labor on. I would not, if I could, be relieved of the toils and burdens of life. I accept them as the conditions of true Christian virtue. With renewed spirit and energy, therefore, I pledge to you an earnest prosecution of the work before me, as best I can, upon my long-cherished plans. If I live, I believe, with the Divine blessing, I will accomplish the great purpose of my life; if not, I trust I will already have laid the foundation of that upon which others may safely build.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

J. B. BOWMAN,
Regent Kentucky University.

ASHLAND, June 26, 1867.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

I beg leave to submit to the Board my Tenth Annual Report as Treasurer of the University.

Having peremptorily declined reelection at your last meeting, on account of the other heavy labors pressing upon me, I had expected to be relieved of the duties of the office. But the worthy gentleman whom you elected as Treasurer (JOHN G. ALLEN, ESQ.), for reasons satisfactory to himself, declined to assume the duties, and the Executive Committee refusing to make any other appointment, or to accept my resignation, I was forced to continue in office after the most earnest appeals, for several years, to be relieved.

The financial operations of the year have been far heavier than those of any previous one. To meet the large payments upon the Estate, to erect two new buildings, and refit all the others upon Ashland and Woodlands, for the use of the Agricultural College, to make the necessary repairs upon the farm, to provide work-stock and implements for it, to inaugurate the labor system of the students, and to provide additional Professors, made necessary by the increased patronage of the Institution, all required a heavy outlay. The renting and refitting of the large Masonic Building for the use of the Academy, together with other expenses not anticipated, also increased the obligations beyond what were estimated; but I have been enabled to meet them all promptly. The resources of the year will pay all unsettled claims, except, perhaps, what will be due the Regent and Treasurer, who, as yet, in ten years, has never charged a dollar for his services. The collection of the various funds has become also a heavy and unpleasant work, which still devolves upon me. All this, together with my other official duties, involving the writing of more than two thousand letters, since your last meeting, has prevented me from operating, to any great extent, in the field, for the increase of the funds of the Institution.

During the year, however, I have added over \$15,000 to the Real Estate and Building Fund, making the whole amount \$120,850. I have paid, in the last sixteen months, \$62,819 52 upon the purchase of "Ashland" and "Woodlands," and hope to be able to meet as promptly the other payments, the last of which will be due the 15th of February, 1870.

I have also collected, during the year, about \$6,000 of the outstanding notes for the Apparatus and Endowment Funds; and have refunded to the citizens of Mercer county, under the Act of the Legislature removing the University from that county, all amounts which have been legally claimed and properly presented.

I submit, herewith, a statement, furnished by the Auditor of the State, showing the present condition of the Agricultural College Fund. It will be seen that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund realized from the sale of the 330,000 acres of land scrip the sum of \$164,960, which has been invested in State bonds, and which will yield an annual income of \$9,900 for the support of this College. The \$20,000 which was loaned by the Legislature has been appropriated to the payment of the Faculty of the College, and to other expenses incidental to organizing it, in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The general condition of these, and the other funds and accounts, will be seen from the accompanying statement below.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE TREASURER OF KENTUCKY
UNIVERSITY TO JUNE 1, 1867.

1867.	ENDOWMENT FUND.		
June 1.	To Kentucky University Fund	\$203,200 00	<i>= 176,000 + 9,500 + 15,000 + 2,700</i>
June 1.	To Transylvania University Fund	65,500 00	
June 1.	To Agricultural College Fund	165,000 00	
June 1.	By amount invested in stocks		\$176,375 00
June 1.	By Agricultural College Fund in State bonds		165,000 00
June 1.	By amount temporarily invested in notes	<i>18,840 70 + 17,822 81</i>	36,663 39
June 1.	By bills receivable	<i>33,456 26 + 1,000 00</i>	48,456 26
June 1.	By amount refunded to Mercer co.		4,676 09
June 1.	By cash in hand		2,529 26
		<u>\$433,700 00</u>	<u>\$433,700 00</u>

1867. REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING FUND.

June 1.	To total subscriptions -----	\$120,850 00	
June 1.	By amount paid on Ashland and Woodlands -----		\$62,819 52
June 1.	By bills receivable -----		58,030 48
		<u>\$120,850 00</u>	<u>\$120,850 00</u>

APPARATUS FUND.

June 1.	To amount on hand 1st July, 1866,	\$587 56	
June 1.	To cash collections to date -----	656 44	
June 1.	By amount expended for Museum purposes -----		\$482 57
June 1.	By amount expended for books and periodicals -----		24 00
June 1.	By balance -----		737 43
		<u>\$1,244 00</u>	<u>\$1,244 00</u>

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.

June 1.	By balance due Treasury June 20, 1866 -----		\$2,452 62
June 1.	To cash from State of Kentucky --	\$20,000 00	
June 1.	To cash from Farm, &c. -----	7,659 28	
June 1.	By disbursements, as shown by vouchers -----		24,834 65
June 1.	By balance -----		372 01
		<u>\$27,659 28</u>	<u>\$27,659 28</u>

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

June 1.	To balance in Treasury June 20th, 1866 -----	\$1,020 34	
June 1.	To cash from all sources -----	19,355 51	
June 1.	By disbursements, as shown by vouchers -----		\$18,929 84
June 1.	By balance -----		1,446 01
		<u>\$20,375 85</u>	<u>\$20,375 85</u>

TUITION FUND.

To 477 students at \$30 -----	\$14,310 00	
To 23 Law students, at \$60 -----	1,380 00	
To 1 Law student, at \$36 -----	36 00	
To 1 Law student, at \$20 -----	20 00	
By 254 students, entered on coupons -----		\$7,620 00
By 191 students, free tuition -----		5,730 00
By 25 Law students, cash -----		1,436 00
By 17 students, on scholarships -----		510 00
By 15 students, transferred to other Colleges,		450 00
	<u>\$15,746 00</u>	<u>\$15,746 00</u>

JANITOR'S FUND.

To fees of 502 students-----	\$2,510 00	
By 15 students, transferred to other Colleges,		\$75 00
By 4 students, fees not collected-----		20 00
By balance to Interest Fund-----		2,415 00
	<u>\$2,510 00</u>	<u>\$2,519 00</u>

COUPON ACCOUNT.

To whole amount of coupons issued-----	\$137,775 00	29,910 00
By whole amount of coupons canceled-----		\$30,000 00
By balance unredeemed-----		107,775 00
	<u>\$137,775 00</u>	<u>108,805</u>
		<u>\$137,775 00</u>

TABULAR VIEW OF INVESTMENTS.

	No. shares.	Cost per share.	Total cost.
BANK STOCKS.			
Northern Bank of Kentucky-----	16	\$100 00	\$1,600 00
Farmers' Bank of Kentucky-----	50	100 00	5,000 00
Commercial Bank of Kentucky---	400	103 93	41,574 00
Bank of Kentucky-----	110	98 41	10,826 00
UNITED STATES BONDS.			
U. S. 5-20 bonds-----			30,575 00
U. S. 10-40 bonds-----			10,000 00
U. S. 7-30 bonds-----			10,000 00
TURNPIKE ROAD STOCKS.			
Danville and Louisville road stock	30	50 00	1,500 00
Danville & Nicholasville road stock	8	100 00	800 00
RAILROAD BONDS.			
Lexington & Frankfort R. R. b'nds	25	1,000 00	25,000 00
Louisville & Frankfort R. R. b'nds	9	1,000 00	9,000 00
Cov. & Lex. R. R. 2d mortgage b'nds	8	1,000 00	8,000 00
Bourbon county bonds-----	6	1,000 00	6,000 00
Lexington City bonds-----	15	1,000 00	15,000 00
Lexington City note-----	1		1,500 00
			<u>\$176,375 00</u>
Notes-----			36,663 39
Agricultural College Fund-----			165,000 00
			<u>\$378,038 39</u>

In closing this Report, I desire to renew the assurance, that I will give all the time and strength I may have

during the coming year, consistent with my other duties, to the work of increasing the funds of the Institution. We need yet a large amount for Endowments and Buildings, and Libraries, and Apparatus, and Museums, and Prize Funds. I shall endeavor, first, to complete the payments on the Estate, and shall next direct my efforts towards securing the buildings which are so much needed.

There are a large number of the friends of the Institution who have yet never given a dollar towards its upbuilding. We feel assured, that, inspired by the success which we have already achieved, and by the example of others who are giving so liberally to these worthy objects, all over the country, they will respond, with generous hearts, to our appeals, and thus enable us to complete speedily the great work so well begun.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. B. BOWMAN, *Treasurer.*

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