

*Pieces of Iowa's Past*, published by the Iowa State Capitol Tour Guides weekly during the legislative session, features historical facts about Iowa, the Capitol, and the early workings of state government. All historical publications are reproduced here with the actual spelling, punctuation, and grammar retained.

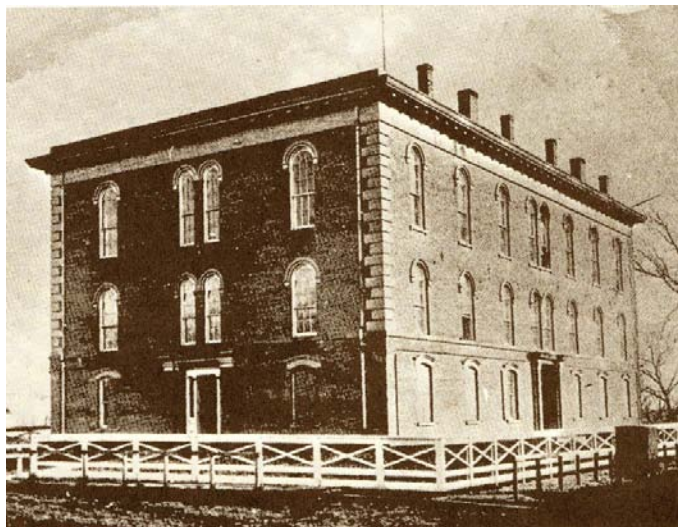
January 11, 2012

**THIS WEEK:**

**PROFESSORSHIPS AND STUDENT ENROLLMENT AT THE STATE UNIVERSITY**

**BACKGROUND:**

The Ninth General Assembly convened January 13, 1862, and adjourned April 8, 1862—an 86-day session. The Brick Capitol in Des Moines had been the seat of government for four years. John R. Needham was the Lt. Governor presiding in the Senate, and Rush Clark was the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Republican Party had the majority in both the House of Representatives and the Senate. The legislature had 140 members. Samuel Kirkwood was the governor, serving his second term. Governor Kirkwood was the first governor of Iowa to be re-elected to a second term and the first governor to serve nonconsecutive terms. He was 46 at the time of his first Inaugural on January 11, 1860. The 1860 census showed Iowa's population at 674,913.



**Brick Capitol—Des Moines, Iowa**



Old Capitol at the State University (now University of Iowa) during the 19<sup>th</sup> century—Iowa City, Iowa

### **Journal of the House**

Mr. Hudnutt from the Committee on Schools and State University submitted the following report:

Your Committee on Schools and State University, to whom was referred a Resolution asking for investigation and inquiry into the expediency of reducing the Professorships in the State University; also what number of students were in attendance from the State at large, and what number from Johnson County, have had the subject under consideration, and instructed me to make the following report:

Your Committee find upon examination that the whole number of students in attendance at the University as per catalogue during the year 1860-1, was 172.

Of these the Normal Department reports. . . . .	120
Department of the Mental and Normal Philosophy . . . . .	3
Department of Languages . . . . .	4
Department of Mathematics and Astronomy . . . . .	16
Department of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy . . . . .	9
Preparatory Department . . . . .	31

Of those who are in the Collegiate Department proper, several are catalogued in each of the Departments, and by separating these, we find that the total number of students reported in the Higher Departments of the College is 21.

Recurring again to the total number of students in attendance, your Committee find that out of 172, Johnson County sends 101; leaving from the State at large, 71.

It is provided by law that each organized County in the State is entitled to send four students free of charge for tuition; two in the Normal and two in the Collegiate Departments of the Institution. Taking the number of Counties at 90, would give a representation of the State at large at 360. We find upon reference to the catalogue only 30 Counties represented and of these 11 only have the full number allowed by the law. The Counties sending more than their number are Cedar, Muscatine and Johnson.

The Preparatory Department is made self-sustaining by collecting tuition fees of \$12 per year for those pupils of that Department. Other students of the different departments pay tuition as near as we can ascertain as follows:

Normal Department, 75 students pay \$10 per year, amount \$750  
Other Departments, 20 pupils at \$14 . . . . . \$280  
Making a total of . . . . . \$1030

The revenue arising from these term bills, says the Secretary of the Board of Education, is distributed equally among the Professors.

The number of Professors employed by the Trustees as appears from the same Report is as follows:

One President with salary of . . . . . \$1500  
Five Professors with salary of \$1000 each . . . . . \$5000  
One Female Assistant . . . . . \$500

