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HISTORICAL SKETCH  
OF THE  
STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

- BY -

Thos. H. Benton







IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY.

AN ADDRESS

DELIVERED AT THE

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT

OF THE

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA,

JUNE 21st, 1867,

**WITHDRAWN**

BY

THOS. H. BENTON, JR.

DAVENPORT:  
GAZETTE COMPANY, PRINTERS.  
1877.



A resolution, adopted by the Board of Trustees, June 21st, 1867 :

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Board be tendered to Col. THOMAS H. BENTON, JR., for his address this day delivered, on the history of the State University of Iowa, and that he be requested to furnish a copy of the same for the use of the Institution.

The Board having decided at its last annual meeting to print the address, it has been carefully revised, and submitted to the criticism of several gentlemen, who are most familiar with the subject matter, and it is believed to be as nearly authentic as the sources of information, for the period it embraces, will admit. The accompanying map has been prepared from the United States surveys of *that date*, and is furnished free of expense to the Board.

THE AUTHOR.

September, 1876.

Resolution adopted by the Board of Regents, June 20th, 1876 :

*Resolved*, That Messrs. RICHARDSON and CAMPBELL be appointed a committee to have printed the "Address of Col. Thos. H. Benton," now furnished the Board, in the hands of Prof. Parvin, being a "HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY," [1840-'67,] and to include with said publication the "Catalogue of former officers and graduates," [1855-'76,] by Prof. Leonard, and now in his hands: *Provided*, in the judgment of such committee, said publication can be made within the present means of the treasury for payment, and the number of copies and style of printing be in the discretion of said committee.

Said committee are also hereby authorized in their discretion to have reprinted the "old catalogues" (of the University,) [1855-'60,] now in the hands of Prof. Parvin, for the purpose of preserving the connected catalogue history of the University.

## ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND FACULTY, AND  
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

By invitation of the Executive Committee and Faculty, the task devolves on me of presenting on the present occasion a Historical Sketch of the State University of Iowa. The subject furnishes no material for the gratification of classical aspirations, and is therefore the more compatible with my wishes and inclinations. It simply calls for well authenticated facts, and though these have been sought with more than ordinary care, some inaccuracies will doubtless be observed.

The history of governments, states and communities is seldom written while it is progressing, and often becomes so far obliterated by the lapse of time as to render it difficult for the historian, with any degree of accuracy, to recall it. Many interesting events are confided solely to memory, and a written narrative, derived from such a source, is as liable to mislead as to instruct posterity. In the preparation of this sketch written data has been used when it could be obtained, and information from other sources has been closely scrutinized.

Iowa was detached from Wisconsin by an act of Congress, approved June 12th; 1838, and constituted a separate Territorial Government. It was bounded on the north by the British Possessions; east by the Mississippi river to its source, and from thence by a line drawn due north to the northern boundary of the United States; south by the State of Missouri; and west by the White Earth and Missouri rivers. The sum of \$20,000 was appropriated from the national treasury, to be applied by the Governor and Legislative As-

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sembly, for the erection of the necessary public buildings at such place as they might subsequently select for the seat of government.

Robert Lucas—ex-Governor of Ohio—was appointed first Governor of the Territory thus formed. He entered upon his official duties at Burlington, in the county of DesMoines, on the 15th day of August, 1838, and on the same day he issued a proclamation for an election of members of the Legislative Assembly, to be held on the second Monday in September, 1838.

The first Legislative Assembly of the Territory convened at Burlington, on the 12th day of November, 1838. They passed an act, approved January 21st, 1839, appointing Chauncy Swan, John Ronolds, and Robert Ralston, Commissioners to locate the permanent seat of government at the most eligible point within the limits of Johnson county, and to lay out a town on the ground selected, to be called "Iowa City." By the same act the Governor was authorized to apply to the general government for a donation of four sections of land on which to make the location, and by an act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1839, one section, instead of four, was donated for the purpose, to be selected by the Commissioners above named.

Johnson county was formed by an act of the Legislative Assembly of Wisconsin, approved December 21st, 1837, and was *organized* by an act passed during the special session held at Burlington, approved June 22d, 1838, the organization to date from July 4th, 1838, and Napoleon, on the Iowa river a few miles below Iowa City, was made the temporary county seat.

There was a reason for restricting the location of the seat of government to this county. It was the geographical center, from north to south, of the territory ceded to the United States by the confederated tribes of the Sac and Fox Indians of the Mississippi, under the treaties of September 21st, 1832, and October 21st, 1837, and as near the east and west geographical center of the future *State* of Iowa as the location could then be made—the boundary line established by

the treaty last named, between the inhabitants of the Territory and the indians, being immediately west of the county limits, where it remained until October 11th, 1842.

By the terms of the treaty first named, the indians made a reservation of four hundred square miles, to be located in equal portions on each bank of the Iowa river, extending from a point a few miles above its mouth to the boundary line of the ceded territory. This reservation, embracing a portion of the future county of Johnson, was relinquished by the treaty of September 28th, 1836, made by Henry Dodge, of Wisconsin, James W. Grimes officiating as Secretary. The Iowas had an undivided interest in a portion of the territory occupied by the Sacs and Foxes, which they claimed extended to this reservation; but by a general treaty made with them October 19th, 1838, they relinquished all right to their former possessions between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers.

The Commissioners met on the first day of May, 1839, at Napoleon, the place designated for their first meeting, and after a thorough examination, selected section 10, in township 79 north, of range 6 west of the fifth principal meridian, and subsequently subdivided it into town lots, as required by the law by which they were appointed. The plan of the survey, for its adaptation to health and convenience, is worthy of note.

A little west of the geographical center of the section, on the elevated grounds which overlook the Iowa river on the west, a square of ten acres, formed by lines running east and west, and north and south, and embracing quite a number of the original forest trees, was selected for the public buildings. Contiguous to the square, on either side, and parallel to it, is a street 100 feet wide extending through the section. Between the two streets running east and west, and equi-distant from them, is Iowa Avenue, 120 feet wide, extending from the square to the eastern extremity of the section, and west to the river. In like manner between the two streets running north and south, is Capitol street, 100 feet wide, extending from the square to the northern and southern limits of



the section respectively. From these streets as a basis, the survey is extended on a uniform scale, all the other streets being 80, and the alleys 20 feet wide, and intersecting each other at right angles. The lots are 80 feet front, by 150 feet in depth.

The capitol was located in the center of the square, and on the 4th day of July, 1840, the corner stone of the edifice was laid with appropriate ceremonies under the personal supervision of Gov. Lucas, who delivered an address on the occasion, Samuel C. Trowbridge officiating as Marshal of the day. The proceeds arising from the sale of the lots, and the appropriation made by Congress, were subsequently expended in its construction. Thus we have before us the "State University of Iowa," in embryo.

The act of Congress, of July 20th, 1840, making the University grant, provided:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to set apart and reserve from sale, out of any of the public lands within the Territory of Iowa, to which the Indian title has been or may be extinguished, and not otherwise appropriated, a quantity of land, not exceeding two entire townships, for the use and support of a university within the said Territory, when it becomes a State, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever, to be located in tracts of not less than an entire section, corresponding with any of the legal divisions into which the public lands are authorized to be surveyed."

The Secretary of the Treasury appointed William W. Dodge, of Scott county, agent to make the selections. He selected section 5, in township 78 north, of range 3 east of the fifth principal meridian, and then removed from the Territory. The Legislative Assembly, impressed with the importance of having the selections completed while the choice lands remained vacant, adopted, February 15th, 1844, a series of resolutions on the subject, and requested our delegate in Congress, Augustus C. Dodge, to lay them before the Secretary of the Treasury, and ask the appointment of "two suitable persons, residing within the Territory, to select said lands at as early a day as practicable." Among the resolutions was the following:

"Resolved, That our delegate in Congress be requested to use his influence to have a law passed, to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to select the following tract of government land for the benefit of said University, to-wit: The south west quarter of section 25; the east half, and the south-west quarter of the south-east quarter of section 26; the north half of section 35; and the north-west quarter of section 36; all in township 72 north, of range 13 west of the fifth principal meridian, and in the cession made to the United States, under the treaty of October 11th, 1842, by the Sac and Fox Indians, within which tract of 640 acres the "Pattern Farm," near the old agency, cultivated for the benefit of the indians, is included."

This choice tract of land, then valuable, but now much more so, is in the immediate vicinity of the present town of Agency City, in Wapello county. The matter was fully presented and urged by our delegate at Washington, but none of the requests embodied in the resolutions were granted. The Assembly renewed their request for the appointment of an agent, by a joint resolution approved January 2d, 1846, which resulted in the appointment of John M. Whitaker, of Van Buren county, who selected the remainder of the grant, with the exception of 122 6-100 acres. In the early settlement of the country *timbered* lands were the great desideratum, which by more recent observation proved to be far less valuable than the upland prairie. Governed by this theory, then so generally prevalent, agents appointed to select University and school lands, made some selections which proved less valuable than they might otherwise have been.

An act was passed by the Legislative Assembly, approved February 12th, 1844, submitting to the people of the Territory the question of the formation of a State constitution, and providing for the election of delegates to a convention for that purpose, at the township elections in April following. The vote was in favor of the formation of a constitution, and the convention assembled at Iowa City, October 7th, 1844, and adopted the first State constitution on the first day of November, 1844. The schedule provided that a certified copy of it should be transmitted by the President of the convention to our Delegate in Congress, to be submitted by him to that body at as early a day as practicable, and also that it should be submitted, together with any conditions made by



Congress, to a vote of the people at the township elections in April, 1845.

The boundaries were as follows: "Beginning in the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river opposite the mouth of the Desmoines river, thence up the said river Desmoines in the middle of the main channel thereof to a point where it is intersected by the Old Indian Boundary line, or line run by John C. Sullivan in the year 1816; thence westwardly along said line to the 'Old North-west corner of Missouri;' thence due west to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river; thence up in the middle of the main channel of the river last mentioned to the mouth of the Sioux or Calumet river; thence in a direct line to the middle of the main channel of the St. Peters river where the Watonwan river—according to Nicollet's map—enters the same; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the place of beginning."

These boundaries were rejected by Congress, but by the act of March 3d, 1845, we were to be admitted into the union upon condition that we should accept in lieu of them the following:

"Beginning at the mouth of the Desmoines river, at the middle of the Mississippi, thence by the middle of the channel of that river to a parallel of latitude passing through the mouth of the Mankato or Blue Earth river; thence west along the said parallel of latitude to a point where it is intersected by a meridian line, seventeen degrees and thirty minutes west of the meridian of Washington City; thence due south to the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri; thence eastwardly following that boundary to the point at which the same intersects the Desmoines river; thence by the middle of the channel of that river to the place of beginning."

This would have placed our northern boundary about thirty miles north of where it now is, and our western boundary near the west line of what is now Kossuth county. But in consequence of the conditions imposed by Congress as to

*boundaries*, the constitution was rejected by the vote of the people. A second convention was convened, and on the 18th day of May, 1846, another constitution, with our present boundaries, was adopted. It was subsequently ratified by a vote of the people, and under it we were admitted into the Union by an act of Congress, approved December 28th, 1846. This act confirmed the grants made by the supplemental act of March 3d, 1845, among which was one donating five sections of land for the completion or erection of public buildings at the seat of Government, as the General Assembly might determine.

The State constitution contained the following clause relative to the University:

"The General Assembly shall take measures for the protection, improvement, or other disposition, of such lands as have been or may hereafter be reserved or granted by the United States, or any person or persons, to this State, for the use of a University; and the funds accruing from the rents or sale of such lands, or from any other source, for the purpose aforesaid, shall be and remain a permanent fund, the interest of which shall be applied to the support of said University, with such branches as the public convenience may hereafter demand, for the promotion of literature, the arts and sciences, as may be authorized by the terms of such grant. And it shall be the duty of the General Assembly, as soon as may be, to provide effectual means for the improvement and permanent security of the funds of said University."

The first General Assembly of the state convened at Iowa City, November 30th, 1846, a month prior to our admission into the Union, and remained in session till the latter part of February, 1847. About the middle of January, two bills were introduced in the House for the location of the University, the first by John T. Morton, of Henry, locating it at Mount Pleasant; and the second by William H. Lyons, of Jefferson county, locating it at Fairfield. They were referred to the school committee, and attracted no farther attention at the time. The committee on schools in the House consisted of Sylvester G. Matson, of Jones, Dudley Hardy, of Van Buren, Andrew Leech, of Davis, John W. Smith, of Mahaska, and George F. Green, of Jackson county. In the Senate, of Thomas H. Benton, Jr., of Dubuque, Milton D.



Browning, of DesMoines, John F. Sanford, of Van Buren, Jacob Huner, of Lee, and S. A. Bissell, of Cedar county.

A bill was introduced toward the close of the session for the relocation of the seat of government, involving to some extent the location of the University, which gave rise to a good deal of discussion and parliamentary maneuvering, sectional rather than political in character. It provided for three Commissioners, who were authorized to make a location as near the geographical center of the state as an eligible and healthy location could be obtained; to select the five sections of land, donated by Congress for the completion or erection of public buildings; to survey and plat into town lots not exceeding one section of the land selected; to sell lots at public sale, not exceeding two in each block; and were then required to suspend further operations, and report their proceedings to the Governor. It passed both Houses by a decisive vote, and only awaited the approval of the Executive to become a law, which it received a few days later.

The passage of this bill led to the immediate introduction of two others in the Senate for the location of the University, one by Thomas Hughes, of Johnson, locating it at Iowa City, and the other by Samuel Fullenwider, of DesMoines county, locating it at Yellow Springs, in the northern part of DesMoines county. They were both referred to the committee on schools. On the same day, the school committee of the House reported back and recommended the postponement of the two House bills, and the immediate establishment of a "parent University," under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, for the education of teachers; and the division of the State at a future day into "collegiate districts," each of which, upon certain conditions, was to be allowed a proportion of the University fund. The report was subsequently concurred in by the House, but no farther action was taken on the subject.

Those who favored the location of the University at Iowa City desired to see the question first tested in the House, and if defeated there, to urge the Senate bill introduced by Mr. Hughes, with such modifications as might insure its passage.

With this view, Smyley H. Bonham presented in the House a petition, signed by over two hundred citizens of the state, asking the location of the University at Iowa City, which on his motion was referred to a select committee, with instructions to report a bill in compliance with the prayer of the petition. The committee consisted of Smyley H. Bonham, of Johnson, John T. Morton, of Henry, and Elijah Sells, of Muscatine county.

On the next day Mr. Bonham introduced the bill, in substance the same as that introduced in the Senate by Mr. Hughes. It was referred to the committee on schools, and reported back on the afternoon of the same day with sundry amendments, which were concurred in by the House, and the bill ordered printed. On Monday following—February 22d—the bill was taken from the table, duly considered, and passed without further amendment, by a vote of 22 in the affirmative, to 11 in the negative. This decided majority settled the question as to the sentiment of the House, and insured its concurrence in any necessary amendments.

On the same day it was reported to the Senate, and referred to the committee on schools. On the following day the committee reported it back with one amendment, and recommended its passage, and the indefinite postponement of the two bills then pending in the Senate. The amendment was a brief, but important one, adding the words "by the Board of Trustees of said University" in the seventh section, thus giving the Board the control of the University lands and fund. Had the section been adopted without this amendment, the sale of the lands and the investment of the fund would have devolved upon the county officers intrusted with the management of the common school fund and lands, in the various counties.

The report was concurred in, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill. The contest now became animated and exciting. Mr. Fullenwider, backed by a strong petition from his district, advocated the claims of his county with much warmth and vigor. The friends of the bill supported it mainly on the ground that it was the best disposi-



tion that could be made of the public buildings and grounds, and that, aside from this consideration, no valid objection could be urged against the location. Various amendments were offered, some for the purpose of defeating, and others with the view of perfecting the bill. Among them was one creating *five branches*, and giving them one fifth part of the revenue arising from the University fund. This was rejected by a vote of 8 in the affirmative, to 11 in the negative. Several judicious amendments were adopted, when the rule was suspended and the bill passed without further opposition.

It was immediately reported back to the House, where a proposition for *four branches*, giving them one-fourth part of the revenue of the fund, was submitted. It was discussed at some length, and finally laid on the table. The amendments of the Senate were then concurred in, and the law received the approval of the Executive on the following day — the last of the session. It was as follows :

AN ACT TO LOCATE AND ESTABLISH A STATE UNIVERSITY.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa*, That there shall be established at Iowa City, the present seat of government of the State of Iowa, an institution to be called the "State University of Iowa," with such branches as, in the opinion of the General Assembly, the public convenience may hereafter require.

SEC. 2. The public buildings at Iowa City, together with the ten acres of land on which the same are situated, be, and the same are, hereby granted for the use of said University; *Provided*, That the sessions of the General Assembly, and the offices of the officers of State, shall be held in the present capitol until otherwise provided for by law.

SEC. 3. The two townships of land, granted by act of Congress of July 20th, 1840, for the support of a University, be, and the same are, hereby donated to the said State University, to be and constitute a permanent fund, the interest of which shall be applied exclusively to the support of said University, and such branches as the General Assembly shall establish.

SEC. 4. That for the control of said University, and for the better management of the same, there shall be appointed by the General Assembly of the State, fifteen trustees, five of whom shall be chosen biennially, who may make such by-laws, rules, and regulations, under the general laws of this State authorizing incorporations for educational purposes, as may be necessary to organize and regulate said University. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be president of the board of trustees, and shall have power to call special meetings of the trustees whenever in his opinion it is necessary.

SEC. 5. That James P Carleton, H. D. Downey, Thomas Snyder, Samuel McCrory, Curtis Bates, Silas Foster, E. C. Lyon, James H. Gower, George G. Vincent, Wm. G. Woodward, Theodore S. Parvin, George Achison, S. G. Matson, H. W. Starr, and Ansel Briggs, be, and they are, hereby appointed the first board of trustees, five of whom shall hold their offices two years, five four years, and five six years; their several terms of office to be determined by lot.

SEC. 6. That whenever, in the opinion of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, it is necessary, a professorship for the education of teachers of common schools may be instituted, in such manner as in the opinion of said Superintendent will best promote the interests of common schools throughout the State.

SEC. 7. The two townships of land herein donated to said University, when selected, shall be disposed of by the board of trustees of said University in the same manner, and under the same regulations, as may be provided by law for the disposition and regulation of the sixteenth sections in the different townships.

SEC. 8. That when said lands shall be disposed of, as provided for in this act, the fund arising therefrom shall be paid into the State Treasury; and it is hereby made the duty of the treasurer to loan the same out for a space not less than five years, upon real estate security — the interest thereon payable annually — and the interest thereof to be subject to the order of the board of trustees of said University, and by them applied to the uses intended by this act.

SEC. 9. The said trustees shall meet at such times as shall be fixed by their own appointment, and eight members shall constitute a quorum to transact business.

SEC. 10. That said University shall never be under the exclusive control of any religious denomination whatever.

SEC. 11. That the grants and donations herein made are upon the express condition that the said University shall, so soon as it shall be in the enjoyment of revenue from the said grant and donations at the rate of two thousand dollars per annum, commence and continue the instruction, free of charge, of fifty students annually, in the theory and practice of teaching, as well as in such branches of learning as shall be deemed best calculated for the preparation of said students for the business of common school teaching. Said students to be selected from the different parts of the State, in such manner and under such regulations as the Governor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Judges of the several Judicial Districts shall determine — said regulations to be subject to the supervision of the General Assembly.

SEC. 12. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the General Assembly of this State from exercising full supervision over the said University, its officers, and the grants and donations made or to be made by the State.



SEC. 13. The board of trustees shall keep a set of books, in which they shall keep an accurate account of all transactions relative to the sale and disposition of the land and the management of the fund arising therefrom, and a complete record of all their proceedings in the control and management of the affairs of the University — which shall at all times be open to the inspection of the General Assembly, to whom they shall report whenever required.

APPROVED, February 25th, 1847.

There was now a prospect that the University would at least be partially organized at an early day, but subsequent developments rendered it utterly impracticable. The Commissioners appointed to relocate the seat of government made a location in the southern part of Jasper county — in township 78 north, of range 20 west — where they selected the five sections of land, on one of which they laid out a town, which they called “Monroe City” — designed to be the future capital of the State. They reported their proceedings to the Governor as the law required. The location met with general disfavor, and the General Assembly, by the act of January 15th, 1849, repealed the law, and vacated the town. This retained the seat of government at Iowa City, and of course precluded the immediate occupancy of the grounds and building by the University.

As a matter of convenience, the remainder of the subject will be considered under the following heads:

First, the Branches and Normal Schools.

Second, The University fund.

Third, the organization and progress of the University.

Fourth, the Literary Societies.

Fifth, the buildings.

#### I. BRANCHES AND NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The project of establishing branches to the University, though defeated when the original act was passed in 1847, was renewed at the second regular session of the General Assembly. By the acts of January 15th, 1849, and January 16th, 1849, two branches of the University, located respectively at Fairfield and Dubuque, and three Normal Schools, located respectively at Andrew, Oskaloosa, and Mount Pleas-

ant, were created. The branches were placed upon an equal footing, “in respect to funds and all other matters,” with the University established at Iowa City, by the act of 1847, and were not required to report to any other body. So that in fact they were separate and independent institutions — in other words, the laws of the State then in force created *three state universities*, with equal rights and powers, instead of a “University with such branches as the public convenience may hereafter demand,” as provided by the constitution.

The branch at Fairfield was placed under a Board of Directors, consisting of Barnet Ristine, Christian W. Slagle, Daniel Rider, Horace Gaylord, Bernhart Henn, and Samuel S. Bayard, two of whom were to continue in office for two years; two for four, and two for six years; their successors in each case to be elected by the General Assembly for six years. The Directors held their first meeting May 6th, 1849, and organized by the election of Bernhart Henn, President, Christian W. Slagle, Secretary, and Horace Gaylord, Treasurer. The Treasurer’s bond was filed in the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, as required by the law.

A site was selected for the institution, and twenty acres of ground purchased on which to erect the buildings. The plan adopted contemplated seven buildings, three in the rear and two on either side, forming a hollow square 240 by 360 feet, with an open front. The center building in the rear was to be 40 by 80 feet, the others 30 by 60 feet each, and all of them two stories high. One of the smaller buildings, upon which some \$2,500 had been expended, was almost totally destroyed by a hurricane in 1850, but was subsequently rebuilt, in a more substantial form. The friends of the enterprise, though entitled prospectively to one-third of the income of the University fund under the law, proposed to take two sections of the land in fee simple as their interest, and release the state from all further obligations, but the General Assembly declined to accede to it.

On the 5th day of February, 1851, Messrs. Ristine and Slagle, whose term of service had expired, were re-elected by the General Assembly, and Charles Negus was elected to fill



the unexpired time of Samuel S. Bayard, who declined serving. The Directors kept up their organization, but were unable to carry out their original plans. On the 19th day of January, 1853, Charles Negus and Daniel Mendinghall were elected to fill the vacancies then existing. The Board of Directors, believing that the interests of the institution required that its relations to the state should be terminated, requested such legislation as would relieve them from further responsibility, and authorize them to exercise their own discretion in its future management. In accordance with this request the General Assembly passed a law, approved January 24th, 1853, empowering them to make such disposition of the building and grounds as they might deem proper, and repealing all acts conflicting with such authority.

The branch at Dubuque was placed under the control of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and a Board of Trustees consisting of John King, Caleb H. Booth, James M. Emerson, Michael J. Sullivan, Richard Bonson, and the Governor of the State. To the law creating this branch was appended a *proviso* that "no moneys shall be appropriated to the support of any branch of the University until the revenues of the parent institution shall exceed \$3,000 per annum, from the grant made by Congress." No steps were taken by the trustees in regard to the organization of this branch, and hence its existence was only nominal.

Each of the Normal schools was to be governed by a Board of seven Trustees, to be appointed by the Trustees of the University, two of whom were to continue in office for two years; two for three years; one for four years; one for five years, and one for six years. The schools were each to receive \$500 annually, to be paid quarterly from the income of the University fund, upon condition that they should educate eight common school teachers free of charge for tuition, and that a like sum should be contributed by the citizens for the erection of the necessary buildings. They were required to report annually to the Superintendent of Public Instruction. In conformity with a provision of the law, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, on the 1st day of October, 1849, divided the state into three districts, as follows:

First district—The counties of Lee, DesMoines, Louisa, Washington, Jefferson, Van Buren, and Henry, for the school at Mount Pleasant.

Second district—The counties of Alamakee, Clayton, Dubuque, Delaware, Buchanan, Jackson, Jones, Linn, Benton, Clinton, Cedar, Johnson, Iowa, Scott, Muscatine, Tama, Marshall, Story, and all the unorganized territory within the state north of township eighty-five north, for the school at Andrew.

Third district—The counties of Davis, Appanoose, Wapello, Monroe, Lucas, Keokuk, Mahaska, Marion, Warren, Madison, Jasper, Powesheik, Polk, Dallas, Boone, Pottawattamie, and all the unorganized territory south of the northern line of township eighty-five north, for the school at Oskaloosa.

The several Boards of Trustees were appointed as required by law. The school at Andrew was organized November 21st, 1849, under the management of Samuel Pray, as Principal, and Miss J. S. Dorr as assistant. An edifice for the special accommodation of the school, 30 by 50 feet, and two stories high, was commenced, and over \$1000 expended upon it during that year, but it was never completed. In April, 1850, Mr. Pray was succeeded by Mr. D. G. Jones, and Miss Dorr by Miss M. J. Burtoo.

The Trustees at Oskaloosa, organized in April, 1852, by the election of Micajah T. Williams, President; Henry Temple, Vice President; and Henry Blackburn, Secretary and Treasurer. The school was opened in the Court House, September 13th, 1852, under Professor G. M. Drake and wife. Four acres of land adjacent to the town were secured as the permanent seat of the school. A substantial brick building, 34 by 52 feet, and two stories high, each story 12 feet in the clear, was partially constructed in 1852, and finished in 1853, at a cost of \$2,473. The school at Mount Pleasant was never organized. The subject was discussed, and a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions, but the enterprise was finally abandoned.

Neither of these schools received any aid from the Univer-



sity fund, but the General Assembly, by the act of January 28th, 1857, appropriated from the state treasury the sum of \$1,000 each, for those at Andrew and Oskaloosa, and repealed the law authorizing the payment of money for their benefit from the income of the University fund, after which they made no farther effort to continue in operation for the purposes for which they were instituted. The new constitution, which took effect September 3d, 1857, restricted the University to "*one place without branches at any other place,*" which terminated the hitherto indiscreet legislation on the subject. It is to be hoped that there will be no departure in the future from this sound and well advised policy.

## II. UNIVERSITY FUND.

The impression prevails very generally that the University is amply endowed, but the history of the fund will show the fallacy of this conclusion. Had the whole of the grant made for its support been disposed of at \$10 per acre — more than the average now realized in the more densely populated counties for unimproved lands — the proceeds would not have exceeded \$460,000, which would have been a creditable fund for a western institution, but quite inadequate when compared with the endowments of the leading colleges of some of the older states. But it is now evident that not even half the sum named will be derived from the grant.

The law by which the University was established made it the duty of the Board of Trustees to dispose of these lands under the regulations provided by law for the disposition of the sixteenth section grant, made for the support of common schools. These regulations required that the lands should be allotted and appraised, and then offered at public sale, of which thirty day's notice was to be given, and if not sold when so offered, could then be disposed of at private sale, at not less than the appraised value, unless a new appraisal was deemed necessary. In assuming the charge of the University grant, the Board determined to make it available to the fullest extent possible under these restrictions, and with that view appraised the lands first at \$5 and afterwards at

\$10 per acre. The price last named was of course much higher than the actual value of the lands at that time, and was equivalent to a settled policy to withhold them from sale till they attained that value.

This policy encountered at the outset a series of obstacles, which eventually led to its modification. The preference given by purchasers to the school, university, and saline lands, in consequence of the long credit — ten years — given on three-fourths of the purchase money, created a strong outside pressure, to which the law-making power was by no means insensible, to force them into market at low prices. The public lands were in market at \$1.25 per acre, and even as low as *eighty-five cents per acre*, with land warrants, which served as a sort of general index in fixing minimum valuations. In February, 1847, the General Assembly authorized the sale of the grant for the improvement of the Des Moines River, then estimated at one million of acres, and the grant for school purposes, made by an act of Congress, approved September 4th, 1841, containing a half million of acres, and subsequently the saline land grant, containing 46,101.53 acres, at \$1.25 per acre. A large proportion of the school lands were also appraised by the township authorities at the same price.

From April, 1847, to January 1st, 1855, under this and similar legislation, 253,474.43 acres of the Des Moines River lands, and about 30,000 acres of Saline lands, were sold at \$1.25 per acre; and 693,177.15 acres of school lands at an average of \$1.53 per acre. These sales, made from the more choice portions of the various grants, are indicative of public sentiment at the time. It is scarcely necessary to say that these proceedings were in direct conflict with the plans of the Board for the disposition of the University lands. Yet, in the face of these formidable impediments, they succeeded, during the period above named, in selling 18,170.70 acres at an average of *three dollars and twenty-seven cents per acre*.

The above comparative statement shows that there was no dereliction on the part of the Trustees. It shows, further, that the lands sold under their administration yielded one



hundred and sixty-two per cent. more per acre than those sold during the same period from other grants, of similar quality, *at prices fixed by legislative enactment.* Had this difference been against the University, the Board would have been justly censurable. Being in its favor, under such adverse circumstances, they deserve commendation for their prudence and fidelity. Why a larger sum has not been derived from the University grant, is not the result of any mismanagement on their part, but of the general policy and legislation of the state in the disposition of all state lands, and of the persistent determination of the people to get possession of these lands, regardless of the objects for which they were appropriated, at comparatively nominal prices. Of all the grants made to the state for various objects, none has been so well managed, and yielded so large an income in proportion to the number of acres, as the one made for the support of the University.

The original grant, made by the act of Congress of July 20th, 1840, as construed by the Secretary of the Interior, contained 46,080 acres. The act required that it should be selected in tracts containing not *less* than an entire section, and any selection containing less was to be taken for that quantity. In making the selections some tracts containing less than a section were considered more valuable than full sections, and, hence, were taken as such. By this process, voluntary on our part, we lost 29.02 acres. In the sale of a few fractions as full lots, we afterwards gained 1.63 acres, making the actual loss in *quantity* 27.39 acres, but really nothing in *value*.

By a misconception of the facts, confounding sections with fractional sections, exceptions have been taken to the Secretary's ruling as to the quantity of this grant. The language of the law is, "*a quantity of land not exceeding two entire townships,*" or, as referred to in a subsequent act, "*seventy-two sections,*" the terms being synonymous as to quantity. Under the regulations which govern the public surveys, a township is six miles square, and a section is one mile square, or 640 acres. Hence, a legal township, which is beyond question an *entire* township, contains thirty-six sections of 640

acres each, and two such townships contain 46,080 acres, the legal quantity of the grant.

The government surveyors are instructed to survey the public lands first into tracts of six miles square, called townships, and then to sub-divide these into tracts of one mile square, called sections; and the simple fact that they, through carelessness or incompetency, fail to comply with such instructions, does not change the legal definition of a township or section. The law makes no allusion to *fractional* sections, but bestows the grant in *sections*; and it must be borne in mind that there is a broad distinction between the two, and that in every patent issued by the government, this distinction is carefully noted. The former may contain more or less than 640 acres, while the latter contains neither more nor less than that quantity. If, therefore, we select a fractional section containing 709.84 acres, as we have done in one instance, at least, we have no right to demand that it shall be certified to us as a section, which legally contains but 640 acres.

The selections, as approved by the Secretary of the Interior, are as follows: In Appanoose County, 640 acres; Boone, 2,613.48; Davis, 1,297.36; Dallas, 572.07; Decatur, 2,560; Hardin, 10,352.24; Iowa, 646.65; Jasper, 4,611.35; Jefferson, 1,280; Lucas, 4,547.84; Polk, 5,194.19; Scott, 645.16; Story, 5,221.40; Union, 638.20; Wapello, 1,920, and Warren, 3,218—total, 45,957.94 acres, leaving a deficit of 122.06 acres, which, by an act of the General Assembly, approved April 7th, 1862, the Governor was authorized to select.

These lands are sold and the proceeds invested under the management of the Board of Trustees. One-fourth of the purchase money is required in cash, and the remainder within ten years, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable annually on the first day of January. The cash receipts on account of the principle are invested upon real estate security, at the same rate of interest, and payable at the same period, and in both cases the interest, if not paid when due, is subject to the same rate of interest as the principal.

At a meeting held June 27th, 1851, the Board fixed the minimum valuation of these lands at \$5 per acre, and directed



the writer, then *ex-officio* President of the Board, to advertise and offer them for sale. Notice was given by conspicuous posters, containing the terms of sale and a description of the lands by sections, which were extensively circulated through the state. In accordance with this notice, 35,803.30 acres were offered at public sale on the first day of November, 1851, from the east portico of the capitol—now the central hall of the University buildings—in forty acre tracts, including all the selections then approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

The section in Scott county, the first one selected, containing 645.16 acres, was sold for \$3,257.80, being an average of about \$5.05 per acre. This was the first sale made. The interest due and paid on the first day of January, 1852, was \$42.72, being the first income received. Early in 1852 a forty-acre tract was sold in Davis county at \$5 per acre. At a meeting held February 28th, 1852, the Board increased the minimum price to \$10 per acre. Up to the first day of January, 1853, the total number of acres sold was 685.16, the amount of the fund invested was \$3,457.80, and the interest due and paid was \$327.11.

The general valuation continued in force until February 7th, 1854, when it became apparent that no further sales could be made unless the price was reduced. In view of this fact, and the positive requirement of the law that the lands "when selected shall be disposed of," the Board became satisfied that they were not justified in continuing a valuation which virtually excluded them from market. They accordingly rescinded the rule fixing the minimum price at \$10 per acre, and appointed Moses J. Morseman, a member of the Board, an agent to make a personal examination of the lands, to allot them into such parcels as might be sold to the best advantage without detriment to the adjacent tracts, and to place upon each sub-division a true valuation. They were appraised at an average of \$3.64 per acre, and were not to be sold below the appraisalment.

Anson Hart, the Secretary of the Board, was appointed an agent to make the sales. He was instructed to offer the lands

thus allotted and appraised, at public sale by districts, at such points as would best accommodate purchasers, of which due notice was to be given. The lands remaining unsold, after they were thus offered, were to be disposed of at private sale at the appraised value, unless the Board deemed it advisable to order a new appraisalment. Under these regulations there were several public sales in 1854, at Des Moines and other convenient points, at which there were 9,792.83 acres sold for \$36,475.21. Private sales were afterwards made at the appraised value.

Prior to this time sundry persons had settled upon and improved certain tracts of the University lands. The price in such cases was to be determined by two appraisers, one chosen by the occupant and one by the Board, and in case of disagreement, the two were to choose a third. They were to appraise the land and the improvements separately. Fifty per cent was then added to the appraised value of the land, at which price the occupant was allowed to purchase it. In case he failed to do so within ten days, it was to be offered at public sale, in which event the purchaser was to pay the occupant the appraised value of his improvements. If not sold when offered at public sale, the occupant was to pay interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum on the appraised value of the land and improvements. See section 2, act of February 25th, 1847, sections 1 and 2, act of January 24th, 1848, and section 1, act of January 25th, 1848, for the management of the school fund; and also section 7, act of February 25th, 1847, for the establishment of the University.

Some 2,280 acres were disposed of in this way, at an average of \$2.50 per acre. In making these sales the Board were not allowed to exercise their own discretion, but acted in conformity with the positive requirements of law. The total number of acres of the grant disposed of up to January 1st, 1855, was 18,170.70, and the total amount of the fund invested was \$59,423.15, being an average of \$3.27 per acre.

The law providing for the sale of the University lands, by which the Board had hitherto been governed, was amended by the act of Jan. 25th, 1855. The amendment required that the



lands remaining unsold should be offered at public sale three different times, at intervals of not less than six months, and if not sold were then to be disposed of at private sale at such price, not less than the appraised value, as might be agreed upon between the Board and purchaser. Under this provision there was an extensive public sale at Iowa City in June, 1855, which lasted some four days. The aggregate sales, exclusive of lands occupied by settlers, amounted to \$74,878.92, being \$7,676.14 in excess of the appraisement. The average prices and valuations were similar to those of the sales in 1854.

A matter was presented at the annual meeting in January, 1856, which deserves a passing notice. It was represented to the Board that some of its members had purchased, to the detriment of the fund, certain University lands at the public sales in June of the previous year. Under a resolution adopted at this meeting, the President appointed Lincoln Clark, Lauren Dewey and Amos Witter—who were not interested in the purchase—a committee to investigate the case and report the facts at a subsequent meeting. The committee made a full report at the meeting held June 30th, 1856, in substance, that certain trustees had purchased at the sales referred to 11,036.20 acres of University lands for \$35,389.17—that the land had been regularly appraised, and was sold in forty acre tracts at public sale, of which due notice had been given—that the price paid by such trustees was in excess of the appraised value—that a large amount had been purchased at the same time, and at similar prices, by persons who were not trustees—that the sale was fairly conducted, and that there was no evidence of connivance or fraud to the injury of the University.

The case was submitted to the Attorney General, Samuel A. Rice, who gave it as his opinion that the purchase made by Trustees was invalid, on the ground that no trustee could lawfully become a purchaser. Acting on this opinion, the General Assembly passed a joint resolution, approved January 28th, 1857, declaring the sale, so far as it related to purchases made by trustees and their assignees, null and void.

An agreement was entered into between the Attorney General, in behalf of the State, and the parties making the purchase, by which the contracts were cancelled and the land reverted to the University.

In the present statement of the amount of the fund invested, this and all similar purchases have been deducted from the aggregate of the sales. It may be added that the committee fully exonerated the trustees implicated from any improper motives, as they made the purchase under the impression that they had a right, in common with others, to do so. Aside from the legal question involved, the sale was a judicious one. The papers in the case are on file in the Secretary's office, and the report of the committee is recorded at length with the proceedings of the Board.

In the latter part of 1857, there was a marked decline in real estate, especially uncultivated lands, and but few sales were made during the next three or four years. It was exceedingly difficult to make even partial collections of interest, and some purchasers forfeited their lands in preference to paying the balance due and the accrued interest. The best that could be done under such circumstances was to prevent as far as possible any actual depreciation of the investments already made.

At their special meeting, held October 25th, 1859, the Board made a very thorough examination of the accounts of the Treasurer, and found the condition of the fund to be as follows:

Number of acres sold,.....	31,411.36
Number of acres unsold,.....	14,519.19
Number yet to be selected,.....	122.06
Number deficient by selections less than a section,.....	27.39
Total,.....	46,080.00
Amount of the fund invested,.....	\$110,582.75
Interest due and uncollected,.....	\$9,730.58
Interest in hands of Treasurer,.....	1,239.13— 10,969.71

This statement was prepared by Mr. Hart, the Secretary of the Board, and may be relied on as strictly correct. At a previous meeting he was appointed a committee to make the



investigation in connection with the Treasurer, and every item and computation of the account, and every transaction connected with the sale of the lands and the investment of the fund from the commencement were so thoroughly scrutinized as to render further examination, back of the date named, absolutely useless. The sales averaged up to this date \$3.52 per acre.

By the supplemental act of Congress of March 3d, 1845, for the admission of the State of Iowa into the Union—confirmed by the act of December 28th, 1846, heretofore referred to—all salt springs within the state, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land contiguous to each, were donated to the state, subject to certain restrictions. By a subsequent act, approved May 27th, 1852, the restrictions were removed, and the General Assembly was authorized to make such disposition of the grant as it might deem best. It is to be regretted that it was not then made a part of the University fund. This was known as the “saline land grant,” and contained 46,101.53 acres, located in the following counties: Appanoose, 12,859.28 acres; Davis, 640; Decatur, 2,560; Lucas, 25,791.46; Monroe, 1,120; Van Buren, 640, and Wayne, 2,490.79.

Of all the grants made to the state, this one has perhaps been the most noted for inconsiderate legislation and general mismanagement. It was made for no specific object other than to secure to the state the *salt springs*. These proved worthless, and hence its value consisted solely in the lands. Provision was made in 1847 for its selection, but no steps were taken to utilize it, nor was any officer entrusted with its supervision. In this unprotected condition the most desirable portions of it were occupied and claimed by various parties without the sanction of law, who importuned the General Assembly to recognize their claims and provide for the sale of the lands. The sale was accordingly authorized by the act of February 5th, 1851, *provided* Congress assented, as the restrictions were not then removed.

The law extended to the claimants all the rights and privileges previously granted to settlers on the Des Moines River

lands, which was that each head of a family, or single person over the age of twenty-one years, should be allowed to pre-empt and purchase 320 acres at \$1.25 per acre. Any of the unclaimed lands were to be sold at private sale, or to the highest bidder if applied for by more than one person. One-fourth of the purchase money was to be paid in cash, and the balance within ten years, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum.

No sales were made under this law. It was superseded in part by the act of January 22d, 1853, under which the sales were made. The terms of sale were not changed, and the time for filing pre-emptions was extended to September 1st, 1853, and by subsequent acts to July 4th, 1858. The cash proceeds were to be paid into the state treasury, to be disposed of according to law. Under the first law the sales were to be made by the Register of the Des Moines River Improvement; under the second by the School Fund Commissioners of the respective counties in which the lands were situated; and by the act of March 26th, 1860, by the County Judge and County Treasurer.

J. A. Harvey, Register of the State Land Office, considered the highest authority on all questions connected with the history of our state lands, and deservedly so, in his report to the General Assembly in 1866, gave a very accurate account of the legislation for the management of this grant. But in his concluding remarks he was inadvertently led into a grave error with regard to its final disposition—an error by which others have been misled, greatly to the prejudice of the University. He says:

“The amount of lands thus placed at the disposal of the Trustees for the benefit of said University is 46,101.53 acres, which added to the lands donated and certified under the University grant, make 92,030.37 acres dedicated to the support of that institution.”

If this were true, the University would indeed have a liberal endowment; for at the time this statement was made these lands could have been sold at an average of \$5 per acre, which would have added \$230,507.65 to the present endow-



ment. But the statement is glaringly incorrect—not intentionally so, however—as will appear from the facts in the case. Under some eight or ten conflicting acts of the General Assembly, the proceeds of the grant were appropriated, and in some cases re-appropriated for different objects. At the session of 1860 the Board asked an appropriation from the state treasury for the completion of the University buildings and the purchase of apparatus, in lieu of which the General Assembly, by the act of April 2d, 1860, appropriated \$10,000 from the proceeds of the saline lands for these objects, and donated the *remnant* of the saline land assets to the University fund.

I have not been able to gain access to any strictly accurate account of the sales, but from the most authentic information in my possession it appears that 41 523.10 acres were sold by the various county officers for \$53,402.79, an average of \$1.28 per acre, to which must be added \$10,503.27, interest received on time payments, making the total proceeds \$63,906.06. Of this amount \$28,262.07 were paid as required by the law, into the state treasury, to-wit: from Appanoose, \$3,210; Decatur, \$1,756.08; Lucas, \$20,460.18; Monroe, \$509.46; Van Buren, \$469; Wayne, \$1,277.82; and interest collected on loans made by the State Treasurer, \$579.53.

From the total proceeds the General Assembly appropriated \$5,000 for the use of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk; \$20,838.22 for the Insane Asylum at Mount Pleasant; \$10,000 for the completion of the University buildings and apparatus; \$6,926.10 were lost by defalcations in Appanoose and Lucas counties; and about \$1,570 were absorbed for expenses of sale, making in all \$44,334.32. The balance, more or less, together with the 4,578.43 acres of the unsold lands—virtually the refuse of the grant—and any delinquent interest which might subsequently be collected, became part of the University fund. In the settlement made with the Board in the autumn of 1860, they received of the proceeds \$9,054.64 in cash, and \$20,507.10 in notes, making \$29,571.74, including the \$10,000 appropriated for buildings and apparatus, leaving a net balance of \$19,571.74 and the

unsold lands to be added to the University fund—the whole estimated by the Board at the time at \$31,017.81.

But it was afterwards ascertained that a portion of these notes had been paid in full, and that part of the lands returned as unsold, had been sold and paid for by the purchasers, which made a still further reduction of the amount transferred to the University. There will probably be other isolated cases of this species of shrinkage. It may be well to state in this connection that section 36, in township 70 north, of range 17 west, containing 640 acres, in Appanoose county, by some misapprehension, was considered part of the grant, and some 360 acres of it were sold as such, by the county officers who then had charge of the matter. Under an act of the General Assembly, approved March 3d, 1866, the contracts were cancelled and the money was refunded to the purchasers, and hence it is not embraced in the foregoing statement. The land was afterwards sold by the general government, to whom it properly belonged.

The disposition of the unsold lands by the provisions of the law making the transfer to the University, remained in charge of the County Judge and County Treasurer, who were required to pay the proceeds of sales over to the Treasurer of the University. Finally, by the act of March 25th, 1864, the exclusive control of the lands was vested in the Board of Trustees, who were authorized to sell the same, and invest the proceeds as part of the University fund, and their responsibility in the matter attaches from this date. They have since sold part of the land at an average of \$3.40 per acre—\$6.25 being the maximum—a striking contrast with the prices realized under the former management, especially when the inferior quality of the land, as compared with that previously sold, is taken into consideration.

The delinquent interest of the University fund continued to accumulate for several consecutive years, commencing with the financial crash of 1857, and amounted in 1861 to \$20,257.41. In view of the general stagnation of the industries of the country, and the vast depreciation of all classes of property during that memorable period, the Board deemed it



unwise to institute legal proceedings to enforce collection. This large sum, however, through prudent management, was ultimately secured, for which the Board were chiefly indebted to their Treasurer, Mr. Crum, who was elected in 1862, whose services were duly acknowledged in their subsequent biennial report.

There was but one sale of land during the two years ending October 22d, 1861, a forty-acre tract in Jefferson county at \$10 per acre, making the amount of the fund at that time \$130,554.49, including the notes received from the proceeds of the saline lands. The three succeeding years show more favorable results, the total investment, June 27th, 1864, being \$152,365.39. In the latter part of the year 1864 there was a material advance in the value of real estate, and for a series of years a steadily increasing demand for uncultivated lands. Numerous sales were made at fair prices, which increased the amount of the fund invested to \$164,581.39 up to June 27th, 1865, and to \$189,582.36, up to August 8th, 1867, with some 8,670 acres of land remaining unsold, and other assets, consisting of improved and unimproved real estate, acquired by the foreclosure of mortgages. The sales during the year last named averaged \$4.85 per acre, \$10 being the maximum.

At the annual meeting in June, 1865, the books and accounts of the Treasurer were again subjected to a critical examination, made by a special committee, consisting of Anson Hart, Prof. Leonard and Prof. Eggert. The committee reported that they had carefully compared the various entries of receipts and disbursements item by item, with the securities and vouchers on file, and found the same correct. The report of this committee, selected with a view to the responsible duty imposed upon them, is an additional guarantee for the correctness of the foregoing statements of the fund, which were taken from the books of the Treasurer.

The annual increase of the fund has always been irregular, owing to the occasional necessity of foreclosing mortgages, upon which the cash proceeds of sales were loaned, and buying in the property. There were numerous instances, also

from 1857 to 1865, in which lands sold on a partial credit were forfeited, and reverted by the terms of the contract to the University in consequence of the inability or disinclination of the purchasers to meet the deferred payments and accrued interest. These transactions, of course, resulted in a reduction of the fund during the process of foreclosure and until the property could be resold, so that the amount actually invested would be less at a given period than it was six months or a year previous. In the foregoing statements, due allowance has been made for these fluctuations.

The lands intrusted to the management of the Board for the benefit of the University, consisted of 45,928.84 acres of the original University grant, 4,578.43 acres of the saline lands, and 680 acres donated by individuals, making 51,187.27 acres. When they are all disposed of, the present indications justify the assumption that they will average \$4.20 per acre, yielding a fund of \$214,986.53, to which add \$19,571.74 received from the proceeds of the saline lands in 1860, and we have as the total endowment derived from all sources \$234,558.27. When the final result is known, it will not vary materially from these figures.

### III. ORGANIZATION AND PROGRESS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

In the enactment of the law for the establishment of the University, it will be seen that the General Assembly reserved the right to exercise full supervision over its officers and the grants and donations made or to be made by the state. This right clearly exists without such reservation, for no powers have been conferred which may not at any time be revoked. The control of the fund is vested, by the provisions of the constitution, in the General Assembly, and it cannot, if it would, divest itself of the responsibility thus imposed. It is a state institution, over which the authority of the General Assembly is supreme.

The first Board of Trustees consisted of Ansel Briggs, of Jackson county; James P. Carleton, Hugh D. Downey, Thomas Snyder, Samuel H. McCrory, Curtis Bates, Silas

**WITHDRAWN**

*Illinois State Library*



Foster, E. C. Lyon and James H. Gower, of Johnson county; George G. Vincent, of Washington county; George Atchison, of Jefferson county; William G. Woodward and Theodore S. Parvin, of Muscatine county; W. H. Starr, of Des Moines county; and Sylvester G. Matson, of Jones county. The State was very fairly represented in this selection, but the members who resided away from the seat of the University seldom, if ever, attended the meetings of the Board. Messrs. Parvin and Woodward were exceptions, and when duly notified were usually present.

The first meeting of the Board appears to have been held in the early part of the summer of 1847. The first record we have of their proceedings is that of an *adjourned* meeting, held July 15th, 1847. James P. Carleton was elected President *pro tem*. A committee appointed at a previous meeting reported a Code of By-laws, which were adopted. Silas Foster was elected Vice-President; Thomas Snyder, Corresponding Secretary, and Hugh D. Downey, Recording Secretary, the Treasurer of the State being *ex-officio* Treasurer of the University. They resolved to hold two regular meetings each year, the annual in January and the semi-annual in June—changed in December, 1858, by legislative enactment—and the President was authorized to call special meetings whenever he deemed it necessary. Under these regulations, numerous meetings were held from time to time for consultation, at which no business of any moment was transacted.

At a special meeting, held November 20th, 1848, their respective terms of service were determined as follows: Ansel Briggs, James H. Gower, E. C. Lyon, Silas Foster and Curtis Bates to constitute the first class, and continue in office for two years. W. H. Starr, Sylvester G. Matson, Theodore S. Parvin, George G. Vincent and Samuel H. McCrory to constitute the second class, and continue in office for four years. George Atchison, William G. Woodward, Thomas Snyder, Hugh D. Downey and James P. Carleton to constitute the third class and continue in office for six years.

On the 15th day of January, 1849, the official term of the first class having expired, Robert Lucas, ex-Governor of the

Territory, Silas Foster, Curtis Bates, A. H. Palmer and Dexter P. Smith, of Johnson county, were elected to fill the vacancies, and Charles Burnham, of Washington county, was elected to fill the unexpired term of George G. Vincent, of the second class, who had removed from the state, and the Governor of the State was made *ex-officio* a member of the Board.

At a special meeting, held February 21st, 1850, the Board recognized the "College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Upper Mississippi"—an institution established at Davenport, by certain medical gentlemen, under the general incorporation laws of the State—as the "College of Physicians and Surgeons of the State University of Iowa," with the express stipulation, however, that such recognition should not render the University liable for any pecuniary aid, nor was the Board to acquire any control over the property or management of the medical association. The following gentlemen constituted the faculty: Nichols Hard, M. D., President and Professor of anatomy; John F. Sanford, M. D., Professor of surgery and Dean; Samuel G. Armor, M. D., Professor of physiology, pathology and clinical medicine; George W. Richards, M. D., Professor of theory and practice of medicine; A. S. Hudson, M. D., Professor of materia medica and therapeutics; D. L. McGugin, M. D., Professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children; Henry M. Matthews, M. D., Professor of chemistry and pharmacy; and J. C. Hughes, M. D., demonstrator of anatomy.

Immediately after the close of the first course of lectures, which commenced on the second Monday in March, 1850, the school was removed to Keokuk, where the liberality of the citizens, in the donation of grounds and funds, enabled the Faculty to erect a very creditable frame building, in which the second session was opened on the first Monday in November, 1850. The *Western Medico Chirurgical Journal*, a neat octavo periodical of sixty pages, edited by Professors Sanford and Armor, was also established about that time. The act of the General Assembly of January 28th, 1851, confirmed the action of the Board by recognizing the College of Physi-



cians and Surgeons as the Medical Department of the University, and making the degree of Doctor of Medicine conferred by the institution evidence of qualification to practice in the state.

By "An act to dispose of the saline lands belonging to the state and to appropriate the proceeds thereof," approved February 5th, 1851, the sum of \$5,000 was appropriated "for the use of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk." This sum was expended in the enlargement and completion of the building previously erected, and for the purchase of the necessary illustrations and chemical and philosophical apparatus for the use of the various chairs. After the close of the session of 1852-53, Prof. Sanford withdrew from the institution, and in the re-organization of the Faculty, was succeeded by J. C. Hughes, M. D., as Professor of surgery and Dean of the Faculty. Under the new organization, the *Iowa Medical Journal*, edited by Professors Hughes and McGugin, was established.

The act of the General Assembly of Jan. 22d, 1855, placed the institution under the supervision of the Board of Trustees of the University, with the further provision that nothing contained in the act should "be so construed as to affect the property rights of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Upper Mississippi." The school continued in operation under the new organization, with occasional changes in the Faculty, the matriculations increasing from 17 in 1850 to 80 in 1857, when its connection with the University, never more than nominal, was terminated by the provisions of the new constitution, heretofore referred to. Its subsequent history would doubtless be interesting to some, but it cannot properly be made a part of this sketch.

By a joint resolution of the General Assembly, approved February 5th, 1851, George W. McCleary, E. C. Lyon, Anson Hart, James H. Gower and Garrett D. Palmer, of Johnson county, were elected as the successors of the second class of trustees. At the semi-annual meeting, held June 27th, 1851, Robert Lucas was chosen Vice-President of the Board, and Mr. Downey having resigned the office of Secretary,

Anson Hart was elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. Hart's business qualifications, and his absolute accuracy as an accountant, made his selection as Secretary a fortunate one. The records of the Board, hitherto imperfectly kept, first assumed a form of permanence under his management.

On the 24th day of January, 1853, the official term of the third class of trustees having expired, Edward Connelly, Henry W. Lathrop, Moses J. Morseman, G. D. Crosthwait and James P. Carleton, of Johnson county, were elected to fill the vacancies, and Thomas B. Cumming, of Lee county, was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of A. H. Palmer, of the first class.

During this year death deprived the Board of two of its leading members—Robert Lucas and James P. Carleton. The former, bending under the weight of years and the vicissitudes of an eventful life, spent almost exclusively in the service of his country, died February 7th, 1853. Gov. Lucas belonged to a class of frontier men who rose to prominence from the war of 1812, in which he took an active part. Though advanced in years when he came to Iowa, he retained much of the vigor and ardor which marked his early life. He was noted for his piety, simplicity of manners, and decision of character, and rarely are the duties of life, public and private, discharged with less ostentation and greater fidelity than they were by him. The last public positions he held were those of member and officer of the Board, and the regularity with which he attended its meetings, when able to be present, was characteristic of his uniform promptness in matters involving far greater responsibility.

James P. Carleton, then Judge of the Fourth Judicial District, after some months of impaired health, and a series of acute attacks, attended with intense suffering, died on the 4th day of October, 1853. He was gratuitously the legal adviser of the Board in all matters pertaining to their organization and duties, and to him they were indebted for many valuable suggestions in shaping the future destiny of the infant institution. Though cut down in the prime of manhood, he was widely known as an exemplary citizen, a devoted christian



and a model jurist. Liberally educated and endowed with the highest order of talent, few men of that period gave greater promise of future usefulness and distinction. It has, perhaps, never fallen to the lot of this community, to whom he was endeared by many ties, to part with one of its members whose death was so generally lamented as his. Possessing in a high degree the more generous qualities of our nature, modest and unassuming in his intercourse with his fellow-men and inflexible in his integrity, his life and character will form a bright page in the early history of his adopted state.

An ineffectual attempt was made to organize the University in 1854. At the meeting of the Board, held February 7th, 1854, the President being absent, Edward Connelly was elected Vice-President. Messrs. Lathrop, McCleary, Lyon, Foster, Connelly, Morseman and Gower, were appointed a committee to consider the propriety of opening the University, with instructions to report at the next meeting. At a meeting, held May 8th, 1854, the committee reported in favor of an immediate organization, and that they had with that view made a conditional contract for the lease of the building known as the Mechanics' Academy, for the accommodation of the Faculty and students, at \$135, from April 15th to November 1st, 1854. They were directed to close the contract. At the meeting of July 7th, 1854, the Board reduced the committee to three, instead of seven, retaining Messrs. Lathrop, McCleary and Lyon, and authorized them to offer from \$1,000 to \$1,500 as the salary of Professors.

On the 28th day of October, 1854, the committee were further authorized to employ Prof. William C. Larrabee, of Indiana, and Prof. — Moore, and to take the necessary steps for opening the University under their charge, on the third Monday in November, 1854. The committee opened a correspondence with the gentlemen named, and leased the Mechanics' Academy for \$125, from November 1st, 1854, to May 1st, 1855. The Board held another special meeting, November 21st, 1854, at which Prof. Larrabee was elected President of the University. His salary was fixed at \$1,500, and that of Prof. Moore at \$1,200. Prof. Larrabee visited

the state and had a personal interview with the Board, which resulted in his declining the position, and the contemplated organization was abandoned. Nothing further was done that year. The total amount expended by the Board for all objects from 1847 to January 1st, 1855, was \$1,044.88. See report to General Assembly, January 15, 1855.

At the annual meeting, held January 1st, 1855, Moses J. Morseman was elected Vice-President, and Anson Hart, Secretary, and both were re-elected in January 1856 and 1857. No business of importance was transacted at this meeting, except the presentation of a report in regard to the sale of lands, which is elsewhere noticed. By a joint resolution of the General Assembly, approved January 25th, 1855, P. L. Lake, of Jackson county, Lauren Dewey, of Henry, Thomas Farmer, of Fremont, E. C. Bidwell, of Buchanan, and Amos Witter, of Scott county, were elected trustees as the successors of the first-class, and Lincoln Clark, of Dubuque county, to fill the unexpired term of James P. Carleton, deceased, of the third class, and John W. Rankin, of Lee county, to fill the unexpired term of G. D. Crosthwait, of the third class, who had removed from the state. John T. Heely, of Jefferson county, was elected to fill what was supposed to be the *unexpired* term of Thomas B. Cumming, but the election was void, from the fact that Mr. Cumming's term as a member of the *first class* had already expired, and the vacancy had been regularly filled, as above stated.

In March, 1855, the University was partially opened, for a term of 16 weeks, under the direction of Alexander Johnston, as Professor of mathematics, Abel Beach, Professor of languages, and E. M. Guffin, Principal of the Preparatory department. This action appears to have been somewhat informal, as the records of the Board do not show any explicit authority for it, but in the proceedings of March 15th, 1855, the school term is fixed at 16 weeks, and the Professors are authorized to determine the qualifications of students for admission, which seems to recognize its validity. The fair presumption is, that the arrangement was made by a committee, acting under some authority from the Board. At all



events, the act was afterwards sanctioned by the payments made to the Professors for their services.

At a special meeting, held April 2d, 1855, Henry W. Lathrop was elected Treasurer of the University, in conformity with an act of the General Assembly, approved January 25th, 1855, making it the duty of the Board to elect their own Treasurer. He was required to give bond in the penalty of \$60,000. Previous to his election the duties of the office had been performed by the State Treasurer. At this meeting James Hall, of Albany, N. Y.—since so distinguished for his investigations and collections in geology and natural history—was elected Professor of geology and natural history, and Josiah D. Whitney Professor of mineralogy, meteorology, and chemistry. Professor Hall's salary was fixed at \$1,500, and Professor Whitney's at \$1,000. On the following day Abel Beach was elected Professor of Languages for the present term, but at the expiration of the seventh week of the session he resigned in consequence of ill health, and was succeeded by William A. McGenley, for the unexpired term. There was an attendance of from 75 to 100 students during the term.

Another special meeting was held May 28th, 1855, at which Loran Andrews, of Ohio, was elected President; Henry S. Welton, Professor of languages; John Van Valkenberg, Principal of the Normal School; and E. M. Guffin, Principal of the Preparatory department. Professor Andrews declined the appointment, and upon the recommendation of Professor Hall, Amos Dean, of Albany, N. Y., was elected President, July 16th, 1855. He accepted the office, but never fully entered upon its duties. Messrs. Lathrop, Morseman and Connelly were appointed a committee to prepare rules for the government of the University. The total amount expended for salaries and all other objects from January 1st, 1855, to November 1st, 1855, was \$1,999.08.

On the first day of September, 1855, the Board, after due consultation with President Dean, issued a *circular*\* in cata-

\*This and all subsequent circulars, catalogues, &c., 1855-60, referred to in this Address, were ordered to be published by the Board, from the library of Prof. PARVIN.

logue form. It is the first printed document of the kind to be found among the archives of the University, and will be an object of interest when the University celebrates its first centennial. It presents in detail a plan of organization by departments, nine in number, namely: I, Ancient Languages; II, Modern Languages; III, Intellectual Philosophy; IV, Moral Philosophy; V, History; VI, Natural Philosophy; and IX, Chemistry, to which were added the Normal School and Preparatory department. A separate Professor was to be assigned to each department.

The first five departments constituted the philosophical course of study, and the last four the scientific. The third, fourth, fifth, sixth, eighth, and ninth departments, were to be taught exclusively by lecture, and examination. The student was allowed to select the departments he desired to attend, but was required to attend at least three, unless specially permitted to do otherwise. The departments were so arranged as to enable students to take the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, or of Bachelor of Science, at the close of two years; that of Bachelor of Arts at the close of four years, and that of Doctor of Philosophy at the close of six years. The collegiate year was divided into two terms, of twenty weeks each, the first to commence on the third Wednesday in September, and the second, one week after the close of the first.

The Faculty was composed of Amos Dean, LL. D., Chancellor and Professor of history; Henry S. Welton, A. M., Professor of ancient languages; James Hall, A. M., Professor of natural history; Josiah D. Whitney, A. M., Professor of chemistry; Alexander Johnston, A. M., Professor of mathematics; John Van Valkenburg, Principal of the Normal school; and E. M. Guffin, A. M., Principal of the Preparatory department. Under this organization it appears that the University was again partially opened, in September, 1855, and continued in operation until June, 1856, under Professors Welton, Johnston, Van Valkenburg and Guffin, the Chancellor and other Professors being only nominally connected with it. The records of the Board are not conclusive



on the subject, but the subsequent payment of salaries, and a *circular* issued by Prof. Van Valkenburg, as Principal of the Normal School, under date of September 19th, 1855, fully corroborate this view. I have not been able to obtain any information, written or verbal, by which the number of students in attendance can be ascertained. The amount paid for salaries and incidental expenses from November 1st, 1855, to November 1st, 1856, was \$4,929.04.

At the annual meeting, held January 7th, 1856, the Board adopted the plan of organization embraced in the circular of September 1st, 1855, and increased the salary of the Chancellor to \$2,000. It is probable that the circular was issued by a committee, under authority from the Board, and that the action of this meeting was simply a ratification of the work of the committee. In compliance with an act of the General Assembly for the relocation of the seat of government, approved January 25th, 1855, the capitol of the State was located at Des Moines, in the county of Polk, in the spring of 1856. The law contained a provision, however, that the seat of government should remain at Iowa City until suitable buildings for the use of the General Assembly and state officers were provided at Des Moines. The next regular session, commencing Dec. 1st, 1856, was accordingly held at Iowa City.

On the 30th day of June, 1856, sundry changes were made in the Faculty. J. M. Stone, of Indiana, was elected Professor of natural philosophy; George R. Perkins, of New York, Professor of mathematics; Frederick Humphrey, Teacher of mathematics; Edward Bondeli, Teacher of modern languages; and D. Franklin Wells, Principal of the Normal School. The curriculum adopted at the previous meeting was not changed. A resolution was adopted, in substance, that members of the Faculty should receive no compensation when not actually engaged in the performance of their respective duties. A *third circular* similar in form and purport to the first, was published. It is without date, but evidently prepared at this meeting, as it includes the names of the newly elected Professors, and omits those of

their predecessors. The following extract from it embodies in a concise form the design and purposes of the Board:

“Besides the Preparatory and Normal departments the Trustees have arranged to open for students for the ensuing year the following departments in the University proper, viz: those of the ancient languages, of the modern languages, of the mathematics, and of natural philosophy. They have deemed it proper first to organize the departments, and then to open gradually and successively, for the admission of students, such, and so many only, as the exigencies of the time require. They have organized the University for the future, as well as the present, and in that organization have been more solicitous of bestowing upon it the elements of *future growth* than of *present perfection*. They have framed it for a higher institution of learning, and when the sciences and their applications come to be fairly required, they intend to be fully prepared to meet that requirement.

“But while framed to furnish the highest style of culture, it can also adapt itself to the lowest. By its rejection of college classes, and its adoption of independent departments, it is enabled to furnish to the student just what instruction he requires, without, at the same time, compelling him to receive much that he does not want. Ordinary colleges, by rendering classical attainments necessary to the entrance of the student, exclude many who design to fit themselves for the common pursuits of life, from their halls of learning. To this large class those departments of the University which require no previous classical attainment, offer a ready admission, and afford ample facilities for the instruction required.”

The Faculty was constituted as follows: Amos Dean, LL. D., Chancellor and Professor of history; Henry S. Welton, A. M., Professor of ancient languages; James Hall, A. M., Professor of natural history; Josiah D. Whitney, A. M., Professor of chemistry; J. M. Stone, Professor of natural philosophy; George R. Perkins, LL. D., Professor of mathematics; Frederick Humphrey, A. M., Teacher of mathematics; Edward Bondeli, Teacher of modern languages; D. Franklin Wells, Principal of the Normal School; and E. M.



Guffin, A. M., Principal of the Preparatory department. Under this organization the University was regularly opened on the third Wednesday in September, 1856.

By a joint resolution of the General Assembly, approved January 29th, 1857, William P. Davis, of Polk, E. C. Lyon, Hugh D. Downey and Samuel J. Kirkwood, of Johnson, and Elijah Sells, of Benton county, were elected trustees to succeed the second class, whose term of service had expired. This was the last election of trustees under the first state constitution, and the Board at this period consisted of Edward Connelly, Henry W. Lathrop, Moses J. Morseman, Lincoln Clark, and John W. Rankin, of the third class, to serve for two years; P. L. Lake, Lauren Dewey, Thomas Farmer, E. C. Bidwell and Amos Witter, of the first class, to serve for four years; and William P. Davis, Elijah Sells, E. C. Lyon, Hugh D. Downey and Samuel J. Kirkwood, of the second class, to serve for six years. During the whole of the foregoing period, and up to March 12th, 1858, the Superintendent of Public Instruction was *ex-officio* President, and the Governor of the state, from January 15th, 1849, to December 25th, 1858, *ex-officio* a member of the Board.

The Superintendents of Public Instruction were James Harlan, of Johnson county, *de facto*, from April, 1847, to April, 1848; Thomas H. Benton, Jr., of Dubuque county, from April, 1848, to April, 1854; James D. Eads, of Lee county, from April, 1854, to April, 1857; and Maturin L. Fisher, of Clayton county, from April, 1857, to December, 25th, 1858. The Governors of the state were Ansel Briggs, of Jackson county, from December, 1846, to December, 1850, Stephen Hempstead, of Dubuque county, from December, 1850, to December, 1854; James W. Grimes, of Des Moines county, from December, 1854, to January, 1858; and Ralph P. Lowe, of Lee county, from January, 1858, to January, 1860.

The semi-annual meeting was held July 6th, 1857. The Board, doubting their authority to elect a Secretary who was not a trustee, in their code of by-laws restricted the office to one of their own number. Under this rule Mr. Hart, whose

term of service as a trustee had expired, was no longer eligible to the office of Secretary. Elijah Sells, was therefore elected Secretary. This rule was afterwards amended, leaving the matter discretionary with the Board. Professor Perkins having declined or failed to accept the position tendered him, Frederick Humphrey, upon whom the duties had previously devolved, was elected Professor of mathematics and was also appointed Librarian of the University. The salary of the Professors of mathematics and natural philosophy was increased to \$1,200 each. Messrs. Lathrop, Lyon and Sells were appointed an executive committee.

There were 124 students in attendance during the previous year, 83 males and 41 females, of whom 26 had received instruction in ancient languages, 18 in modern languages, 10 in mental philosophy, 31 in mathematics, 41 in natural philosophy, 40 in the Normal and 65 in the Preparatory department. The *first regular catalogue* was published at this time—for the year 1856–57. The current expenses from November 1st, 1856, to November 1st, 1857, including appropriations for the Library, apparatus, and all other objects, were \$8,577.91.

A special meeting of the Board was held September 22d, 1857. The honorary degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on D. Franklin Wells, being the first degree conferred by the Board. With the view of eliciting additional interest in the welfare of the University, various committees were appointed, composed of gentlemen from different parts of the state, who were requested to attend the next annual examination, and report the result of their observations to the Board.

The Committee on *the University* consisted of George G. Wright, William G. Woodward, James Grant, Eastin Morris, L. H. Bugbee, A. J. Kynett, Jesse Bowen and Charles T. Ransom; on *ancient languages*, of Bishop Lee, Tho. Morony, J. B. Grinnell, W. H. Tuthill, Abel Beach and George H. Jerome; on *modern languages*, of P. S. Van Nest, C. B. Smith, William Vogt, R. H. Sylvester, W. M. Knox and Jacob Butler; on *mathematics*, of Gilman Folsom, Walter Terrill, Lewis Kinsey, John Clark and G. M. Dodge;



on *natural philosophy*, Theodore S. Parvin, W. H. Barris, W. Penn Clarke, J. C. Stone and J. H. Rauch; on *Normal department*, Legrand Byington, John Teesdale and G. B. Dennison; on *Preparatory department*, F. A. Shearer, Rush Clark and Levi Robinson; on *library*, L. D. Stockton, Stephen Whicher, John F. Dillon, W. W. Woods, J. C. Culbertson and M. B. Cochran. The fall term for 1857-58, was regularly opened at the appointed time—the first, second, seventh and eight departments, and the Normal and Preparatory departments being in operation.

The convention to revise the constitution of the state met at Iowa City, January 19th, 1857. A new constitution was formed, which was ratified by a vote of the people, and on the 3d day of September, 1857, was declared by proclamation of the Governor to be the supreme law of the State of Iowa. In December, 1857, the state authorities vacated the old capitol, at Iowa City, and removed the public archives to Des Moines, the United States authorities retaining possession of the rooms occupied by the United States District Court. By this change the property became the seat of the University, and, with the exception named, passed under the immediate control of the Board of Trustees.

There was now for the first time a feasible prospect for a permanent organization. But another obstacle presented itself. The battered condition of the edifice, the result of its continued and indiscriminate use for all state gatherings, public and private, and its inadaptation to the wants of the University, rendered extensive repairs and modifications necessary in its several departments, which the Board had not the means to make. An appeal was made to the state for aid. Mr. Fisher, the presiding officer of the Board—himself a ripe scholar, and thoroughly versed in the history and wants of the higher grade of literary institutions—in his report to the General Assembly, presented the claims of the University in strong and explicit terms. A carefully prepared *memorial*, in pamphlet form, signed by Professors Stone, Humphrey, Welton, Bondeli, Wells and Guffin, and approved by the Board, was also presented.

In January, 1858, the Board held its last meeting under the old law. Moses J. Morseman was re-elected Vice-President, and Mr. Sells having resigned the office of Secretary, Anson Hart, under a change of the rule restricting the office to members, was elected to fill the vacancy. No business of importance was transacted. Chancellor Dean, though not present, was appointed a committee to procure a seal and the necessary diplomas for the use of the University. A resolution excluding females from the University was offered, which elicited considerable discussion, but was decided in the negative.

The adoption of the new constitution was the commencement of a new era in our educational history. The article embracing the subject of education was as follows:

ARTICLE IX.—EDUCATION AND SCHOOL LANDS.

*First—Education.*

SECTION 1. The educational interest of the state, including Common Schools and other educational institutions, shall be under the management of a Board of Education, which shall consist of the Lieutenant Governor, who shall be the presiding officer of the Board, and have the casting vote in case of a tie, and one member to be elected from each judicial district in the State.

SEC. 2. No person shall be eligible as a member of said Board who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and shall have been one year a citizen of the state.

SEC. 3. One member of said Board shall be chosen by the qualified electors of each district, and shall hold the office for the term of four years, and until his successor is elected and qualified. After the first election under this Constitution, the Board shall be divided, as nearly as practicable, into two equal classes, and the seats of the first class shall be vacated after the expiration of two years; and one half of the Board shall be chosen every two years thereafter.

SEC. 4. The first session of the Board of Education shall be held at the Seat of Government, on the first Monday of December, after their election; after which the General Assembly may fix the time and place of meeting.

SEC. 5. The session of the Board shall be limited to twenty days, and but one session shall be held in any one year, except upon extraordinary occasions, when, upon the recommendation of two-thirds of the Board, the Governor may order a special session.

SEC. 6. The Board of Education shall appoint a Secretary, who shall be the executive officer of the Board, and perform such duties as may be imposed upon him by the Board, and the laws of the State.



They shall keep a journal of their proceedings, which shall be published and distributed in the same manner as the journals of the General Assembly.

SEC. 7. All rules and regulations made by the Board shall be published and distributed to the several counties, townships, and school districts as may be provided for by the Board, and when so made, published, and distributed, they shall have the force and effect of law.

SEC. 8. The Board of Education shall have full power and authority to legislate and make all needful rules and regulations in relation to Common Schools and other educational institutions, that are instituted, to receive aid from the School or University fund of this State, but all acts, rules and regulations of said Board may be altered, amended, or repealed by the General Assembly; and when so altered, amended, or repealed, they shall not be re-enacted by the Board of Education.

SEC. 9. The Governor of the State shall be, *ex-officio*, a member of said Board.

SEC. 10. The Board shall have no power to levy taxes, or make appropriations of money. Their contingent expenses shall be provided for by the General Assembly.

SEC. 11. The State University shall be established at one place without branches at any other place, and the University fund shall be applied to that institution, and no other.

SEC. 12. The Board of Education shall provide for the education of all the youths of the state, through a system of common schools, and such schools shall be organized and kept in each school district at least three months in each year. Any district failing, for two consecutive years, to organize and keep up a school, as aforesaid, may be deprived of their portion of the school fund.

SEC. 13. The members of the Board of Education shall each receive the same per diem during the time of their session, and mileage going to and returning therefrom, as members of the General Assembly.

SEC. 14. A majority of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; but no rule, regulation, or law, for the government of common schools or other educational institutions shall pass without the concurrence of a majority of all the members of the Board, which shall be expressed by the yeas and nays on the final passage. The style of all acts of the Board shall be, "Be it enacted by the Board of Education of the State of Iowa."

SEC. 15. At any time after the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the General Assembly shall have power to abolish or re-organize said Board of Education, and provide for the educational interest of the State in any other manner that to them shall seem best and proper.

*Second.—School Funds and School Lands.*

SECTION 1. The educational and school funds and lands shall be

under the control and management of the General Assembly of this State.

SEC. 2. The University lands and the proceeds thereof, and all monies belonging to said fund shall be a permanent fund for the sole use of the State University. The interest arising from the same shall be annually appropriated for the support and benefit of said University.

SEC. 3. The General Assembly shall encourage, by all suitable means, the promotion of intellectual, scientific, moral and agricultural improvement. The proceeds of all lands that have been, or hereafter may be, granted by the United States to this State, for the support of schools, which may have been or shall hereafter be sold or disposed of, and the five hundred thousand acres of land granted to the new states, under an act of Congress, distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the several states of the Union, approved in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and all estates of deceased persons who may have died without leaving a will or heir, and also such per cent. as has been or may hereafter be granted by Congress, on the sale of lands in this state, shall be, and remain a perpetual fund, the interest of which, together with all rents of the unsold lands, and such other means as the General Assembly may provide, shall be inviolably appropriated to the support of common schools throughout the state.

SEC. 4. The money which may have been or shall be paid by persons as an equivalent for exemption from military duty, and the clear proceeds of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws, shall be exclusively applied, in the several counties in which such money is paid, or fine collected, among the several school districts of said counties, in proportion to the number of youths subject to enumeration in such districts, to the support of Common Schools, or the establishment of libraries, as the Board of Education shall from time to time provide.

SEC. 5. The General Assembly shall take measures for the protection, improvement, or other disposition of such lands, as have been or may hereafter be reserved, or granted by the United States, or any person or persons, to this state for the use of the University, and the funds accruing from the rents or sale of such lands, or from any other source for the purpose aforesaid, shall be, and remain, a permanent fund, the interest of which shall be applied to the support of said University, for the promotion of literature, the arts and sciences, as may be authorized by the terms of such grant. And it shall be the duty of the General Assembly as soon as may be, to provide effectual means for the improvement and permanent security for the funds of said University.

SEC. 6. The financial agents of the school funds shall be the same that by law, receive and control the state and county revenue, for other civil purposes, under such regulations as may be provided by law.



SEC. 7. The money subject to the support and maintenance of Common Schools shall be distributed to the districts in proportion to the number of youths, between the ages of five and twenty-one years, in such manner as may be provided by the General Assembly.

It will be seen that the control of the educational interests of the state was vested in two distinct legislative bodies, holding their sessions at different periods, and neither having full jurisdiction over the subject. By the provisions of the constitution the members of the General Assembly were elected on the second Tuesday in October, 1857, and the members of the Board of Education on the second Tuesday in October, 1858. The General Assembly convened at Des Moines, January 11th, 1858, some nine months before the members of the Board of Education were elected, and, under a misapprehension of its powers, assumed control of the whole subject of education, financial and educational. "An act for the public instruction of the state of Iowa," which repealed all educational laws previously in force, except those relating to the school lands and fund, was passed and approved March 12th, 1858.

The law for the government of the University was embodied in it, instead of a separate act as formerly. The portion of it which applied to the University was not materially different from the former law, except that it created thirty-six scholarships in the University, in which an equal number of young men, not less than sixteen years of age, selected from the high schools of the state by certain officers designated for the purpose, were to be educated free of charge for tuition, in consideration of which they were to teach in some high or other school for a term equal to the time they had enjoyed the benefit of such scholarships.

The government of the University was vested in a Board of Trustees, consisting of the Chancellor, as President, the Governor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and twelve persons to be elected by the General Assembly. The twelve members named in the law were Lauren Dewey, of Henry; Edgar Wright, of Cedar; William Burris, of Scott; W. F. Brannan, of Muscatine; E. C. Lyon, Morgan Reno, Hugh D. Downey, and W. H. Barris, of Johnson; Lincoln Clark,

of Dubuque; J. B. Grinnell, of Poweshiek; Geo. W. Drake, of Mahaska; and William P. Davis, of Polk county.

Those elected by the General Assembly were to be divided into three classes, of four each, to continue in office for two, four, and six years respectively, from the first Monday in January, 1858, and at the expiration of their respective terms, their successors were to be elected for six years. Seven members constituted a quorum, and they were authorized to determine the time for holding their meetings, and to fill vacancies for unexpired terms, except in the case of Governor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Chancellor. They were allowed mileage—a new feature in the law—at the rate of ten cents per mile for the distance necessarily traveled in attending all regular and special meetings.

The General Assembly, in response to the urgent appeals of the Board, appropriated March 11th, 1858, from the state treasury the sum of \$3,000, for repairs and modifications on the edifice formerly occupied as the state capitol, and \$10,000 for the erection of a new building, designed for a boarding hall and dormitories.

The newly constituted Board met on the 27th day of April, 1858, Chancellor Dean presiding, and organized by the election of Maturin L. Fisher, Vice-President, Henry W. Lathrop, Treasurer, and Anson Hart, Secretary. Their terms of service were decided as follows: Messrs. Dewey, Burris, Brannan and Grinnell, two years; Downey, Barris, Clark and Davis, four years; and Wright, Lyon, Reno and Drake, six years. Chancellor Dean made a statement of his views in regard to the management and future prospects of the University, and recommended that it be closed until such time as the income of the fund would be sufficient to meet current expenses, and the buildings were ready for the reception of students. In accordance with this recommendation, the Faculty, except the Chancellor, was discharged, and all further instruction suspended, after the close of the term then in progress, till September, 1859. The Chancellor was continued in office at a salary of \$2,000.

A resolution was adopted, excluding females from the Uni-



versity after the close of the term. Messrs. Dean, Fisher and Barris were appointed a committee to select and purchase books for the Library. An executive and auditing committee, consisting of Messrs. Lyon, Reno and Downey were appointed. Messrs. Downey, Lyon, Reno, Burris and Wright were appointed a building committee to superintend the erection of the new building, and the repairs on the old one. Messrs. Dean, Grinnell and Dewey were instructed to prepare a report to the Board of Education. The Faculty was directed to prepare for the Chancellor a statement of the students in attendance, "giving the name, residence and sex of each student, the department or departments each has attended, and the length of time each has attended each department—the same to be furnished just previous to the close of the term." This requirement was doubtless with a view to the publication of a catalogue, but for some cause it was not issued.

At the meeting of August 4th, 1858, the Chancellor and Vice-President being absent, J. B. Grinnell was appointed President *pro tem*. The action of the previous meeting excluding females was so far modified as to admit them to the Normal department. The executive committee was instructed to take the necessary steps for re-opening the Normal department for the ensuing year. The degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred on Dexter Edson Smith—the first degree conferred on a student of the University. Diplomas were awarded to Levi Parker Aylworth, Cellina H. Aylworth, Elizabeth S. Humphrey, Annis A. Pinney and Sylvia M. Thompson—the first graduating class of the Normal department.

The annual report of the Faculty and of each Professor were presented, in form as required by the Board, except that the names and sex of the students were only partially given. As there was no catalogue published for the collegiate year, which closed June 29th, 1858\*, these reports, now on file in the Secretary's office, furnish the only reliable information I

\*This and the Normal Catalogue of 1859, with all the papers named on page 58, are now being published. See note, page 88.—ED.

have been able to obtain as to what was accomplished during that period. They show that there were 125 students in attendance, 40 of whom received instruction in the first, 20 in the second, 6 in the fourth, 41 in the seventh, 54 in the eighth, 16 in the ninth, 56 in the Normal, and 75 in the Preparatory departments. The classes in the fourth and ninth departments were instructed by Prof. Stone, who had charge of the eighth department. The expenditures from November 1st, 1857, to November 1st, 1858, including appropriations for all purposes, were \$8,563.58.

A printed *circular* was issued September 15th, 1858, by the executive committee—Messrs. Lyon, Reno and Downey—announcing that the Normal department would be opened on the first day of November 1858, under the management of D. Franklin Wells, A. B. In accordance with this announcement the fall term was regularly opened at the time designated.

The appropriation for the new college edifice was expended under the direction of the building committee, but proved inadequate for its completion. For the purpose of inclosing it, the Board expended \$5,000 from the income of the University fund. This building, though designed originally in part for a boarding hall, is now used for other purposes, and is familiarly known as the south hall of the University buildings. The appropriation for repairs was expended in re-roofing the old building, and in making some essential changes and improvements in its various departments. Among others, a cabinet—systematically and tastefully arranged under the supervision of Mr. Barris, a member of the Board—was prepared for the geological specimens and collection in natural history, then quite extensive, and to which many valuable additions have since been made.

Soon after the enactment of the law of March 12th, 1858, its constitutionality was questioned. To test the matter, an agreed case was taken from the Dubuque District Court to the Supreme Court, which decided that the General Assembly was not empowered to pass the law in question. The following is an extract from the concluding portion of their opinion :



“Laws for the levying of taxes—those making appropriations of money, and those for the control and management of the educational and school funds and lands—are to be passed by the General Assembly. Those which provide a system of education, sometimes known by the name of “school laws”—those which create and designate the officers by and through whom the system is to be administered—are to originate with the Board of Education.” See 7th Clark, page 263.

The Board of Education commenced its first session December 6th, 1858. It consisted of thirteen members, namely: the Lieutenant Governor, who was the presiding officer, the Governor, and one member from each of the eleven Judicial Districts, to be elected by the people. With the view of remedying as far as possible the embarrassments growing out of the unauthorized legislation of the General Assembly, on the 15th day of December, a week after the decision of the court was rendered, they passed a law legalizing and confirming all proceedings had in conformity with the act of March, 12th, 1858. The “Act for the government and regulation of the State University of Iowa,” was passed December 25th, 1858. The greater portion of this law was simply a re-enactment of that passed by the General Assembly in March previous. The clause creating scholarships was omitted. It provided for a Board of Trustees, consisting of seven persons, to be elected by the Board of Education, three of whom were to hold their offices for one year, and four for three years. They were authorized to appoint their own presiding officer, a Treasurer, Librarian, Secretary, and a Curator of the Cabinet of Natural History, and to fill vacancies in unexpired terms when the Board of Education was not in session. Their first meeting was to be held on the first Wednesday in February, 1859, and the annual meeting on the last Tuesday in June of each year. The President of the Board of Education was authorized to call special meetings of the Board of Trustees, and when attending any of these meetings, they were allowed the same per diem and mileage as members of the General Assembly. Prior to this time the members of the Board were allowed no compensation for

their services, not even their expenses, except the allowance for mileage heretofore alluded to, which only applied to the last two meetings. Both sexes were admitted to all the departments of the University upon an equal footing, leaving the Board no discretion in the matter.

One rather novel, but nevertheless very commendable feature of this law was, that it discarded the patent custom of appointing *ex-officio* members and officers of the Board. An efficient officer is sometimes secured in this way, but his *successor* may prove an element of weakness, rather than of strength, in a body constituted for the performance of any special duty.

The first Board of Trustees elected under the law consisted of Maturin L. Fisher, of Clayton, Hugh D. Downey, of Johnson, Theodore S. Parvin, of Muscatine, Charles Pomeroy, of Boone, Thomas H. Benton, Jr., of Pottawatomie, Joseph M. Griffiths, of Polk, and Leonard F. Parker, of Poweshiek county. The Board met at Iowa City on the 2d day of February, 1859, and organized by the election of Thomas H. Benton, Jr., President, Anson Hart, Secretary, and Henry W. Lathrop, Treasurer. The short term, one year, was drawn by Messrs. Parvin, Griffiths and Parker, who constituted the first class; and the long term, three years, by Messrs. Pomeroy, Benton, Fisher and Downey, who constituted the second class.

By an examination of the accounts of the Treasurer, the following, as heretofore stated, was ascertained to be the condition of the income of the University fund:

Interest due and uncollected,.....	\$ 9,730.58
Interest in hands of Treasurer,.....	1,239.13
Total,.....	\$10,969.71

By this it will be seen that the sum of \$1,239.13 was the only means then at the disposal of the Board, and the almost total prostration of the financial affairs of the country at that period rendered the collection of the delinquent interest at an early day about impossible. Under the circumstances the Board deemed it unwise to reopen the University, and resolved to continue the Normal department only (then in



operation) to the close of the term, and fixed the salary of the Principal, D. Franklin Wells, A. B., at \$1,000, and authorized him to employ a female assistant at a salary not exceeding \$500. Miss Lavinia Davis was subsequently employed. E. C. Lyon, chairman of the building committee appointed by the former Board, presented a report, showing the manner in which the appropriations, made by the General Assembly for repairs and new building, had been expended.

A committee appointed to examine the Library and apparatus, reported that there were 484 volumes in the Library, purchased at a cost of \$676.81; apparatus in the department of natural philosophy, \$507.38; in the department of mathematics, \$494; and in the Normal department, \$95.38—total, \$1,773.57. The following is the classification of the books made by Prof. Humphrey, former Librarian: Theology, 14; Jurisprudence, government and politics, 48; Science and arts, 145; Belles Lettres, 90; and History, 187 volumes—all carefully selected. These items show how extremely limited the facilities of the institution for instruction were at this period of its history.

Theodore S. Parvin, A. M., was elected Curator of the Cabinet of Natural History and Librarian, with a salary of \$1,000 when assigned to full duty, but limited to \$250 until otherwise ordered by the Board. He was instructed to have a room prepared in the University building for the Library, and to procure from the State Library the books donated to the University by the state. He presented his resignation as trustee, and the vacancy was filled by the election of Charles O. Waters, of Muscatine county.

Messrs. Pomeroy, Waters and Downey, trustees, and W. H. Barris and W. Penn Clark, citizens, were appointed a committee to audit all claims against the University, and for the time being were to have the general supervision of the buildings and grounds. Mr. Downey was directed to superintend the repairs on the apartments designated for the Library, Normal department and Model School. The Curator was instructed to confer with the proper authorities at Washington City in regard to the release of the portion of

the building occupied by the United States District Court. John W. Mitchell was continued as Janitor at \$25 per month. Chancellor Dean, having resigned, Mr. Fisher was appointed a committee to report to the next meeting the names of suitable persons for President of the University.

It is proper to state that Chancellor Dean, though connected with the University some four years, received but a nominal compensation for his services—the whole sum not exceeding \$500 for the period above named. Indeed when the labor performed is contrasted with the remuneration, it would be nearer the truth to say that he received nothing. Though not actively employed in the more special duties of his office, he seems to have manifested a deep interest in the prosperity of the University, and communicated regularly with the Board on all questions involving its present and future welfare. He visited the state twice in its interest prior to 1857, and once in 1858, prepared the plan of organization adopted by the Board, selected and purchased books for the Library, superintended the publication and distribution of circulars, and labored very earnestly to secure from the general government an additional grant of land for its benefit. Having failed in this last undertaking, he prudently advised its suspension till sufficient revenue could be derived from the existing endowment for its support.

The annual meeting of the Board was held June 28th, 1859. Messrs. Benton, Hart and Lathrop were respectively re-elected President, Secretary and Treasurer. The Normal department had just closed its annual course. The examination was very creditable to both students and teachers, and evinced the wisdom of the order of the previous meeting for increasing the facilities of this department. There were 90 students in attendance during the year, 38 males and 52 females. The Board resolved to continue it in operation during the ensuing year under the former management—Prof. Wells as Principal and Miss Davis as assistant, the former at a salary of \$1,000, and the latter at \$500. There were six graduates—Charles E. Borland, William D. Borland, Marietta S. Bent, S. Louisa Brainard, Martha J. Borland and Adda H. Borland.



The room prepared in the main college edifice for the exclusive use of this department, as contemplated by the Board at its last meeting was now ready for occupancy. It was supplied with seats and desks of the most approved style, for the accommodation of sixty students—the maximum number to be admitted—and in neatness, comfort and convenience, excelled anything of the kind hitherto connected with the University. A room for the model school was also furnished in like manner for the accommodation of 40 pupils, and Prof. Wells was authorized to employ a competent female teacher to take charge of it, providing he could do so without rendering the Board liable for her compensation, and to enable him to do this he was allowed to charge a reasonable tuition fee. He secured the services of Mrs. M. A. McGonegal on the terms prescribed.

The fall term opened under much more favorable auspices than ever before. The model school, being a school of practice for the more advanced students of the Normal department, created a rivalry among those who desired to excel in the art of teaching. This emulation soon made it in fact, as well as in name, a *model* school. Regardless of the tuition required, parents patronized it in preference to the free schools, and the difficulty was not, as at first supposed, to secure a sufficient number of pupils, but to prevent the admission of too many.

A resolution was adopted, thanking Chancellor Dean for late valuable works on the Philosophy of Human life, and Medical Jurisprudence. The Treasurer's bond was approved and filed with the Secretary of State. The Secretary of the Board was allowed \$100 per annum, and a reasonable compensation for all extra services, to be approved by the auditing committee when the Board was not in session. Messrs. Waters, Pomeroy and Downey were appointed a committee to prepare a report to the Board of Education and General Assembly. P. S. Van Nest, Hugh D. Downey, Jesse Bowen, Peter A. Dey, M. B. Cochran, William Reynolds, O. O. McLean, Dexter P. Smith and J. B. Edmunds were appointed a committee to attend the next annual examination

of the Normal department. The amount expended from November 1st, 1858, to November 1st, 1859, for salaries, books for Library, incidental expenses, and all other objects, was \$4,753.38.

At the request of the Board a special meeting was called, which was held October 25th, 1859. At this meeting it was decided to reopen the University in September, 1860. Mr. Fisher reported the names of several gentlemen with whom he had corresponded on the subject of the presidency of the University. After canvassing the matter fully, Silas Totten, D. D., LL. D., formerly President of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., was elected President, and was required to enter upon the preliminary duties of his office in June, 1860, at which time his salary, fixed at \$2,000, was to commence. He was also required to assume the personal supervision of the necessary repairs and improvements for putting the institution in operation at the time specified. At the request of the Board he delivered an address before the General Assembly, February 6th, 1860, on the subject of "University Education."

Prof. Parvin, as Curator and Librarian, reported in substance, that the University was entitled to one copy of all publications of which there were triplicates in the State Library, which would be forwarded as soon as the expense of transportation was provided for—that he had, upon application to the Secretary, received a valuable contribution to the Library from the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington City, and hoped through the provisions of a recent act of Congress to secure a set of the publications made by the general government—that he had arranged and classified all the specimens then in the cabinet—that a portion of the geological specimens were still in the possession of the State Geologist—that the Secretary of the Interior had ordered the release of the rooms used by the United States District Court, thus removing the last obstruction to the exclusive occupancy of the premises by the University. He was allowed full pay from and after December 1st, 1859, and was required to devote his entire time to the collection and classifica-



tion of specimens in geology and natural history. He was also elected Professor of chemistry and geology, of which he was to assume the charge at the opening of the University. The report to the Board of Education and General Assembly was read and approved. It recommended an appropriation of \$20,000 from the state treasury for the improvement and completion of the University buildings.

The Board of Education entered upon the duties of its second session, December 5th, 1859. No changes were made in the law for the government of the University. The official term of Joseph M. Griffiths, Leonard F. Parker and Charles O. Waters as trustees having expired, they were re-elected as members of the first class. The General Assembly convened on the second Monday in January, 1860, but did not appropriate the sum asked for by the Board. They did, however, by the act of April 2d, 1860, appropriate from the proceeds of the saline lands \$5,000 to be expended on the new building, and \$5,000 for the purchase of apparatus, and additional repairs on the original building, and made it the duty of the officers having charge of the money to pay the same over to the Treasurer of the University.

Previous to 1860 but six printed papers connected with the organization of the University seem to have been issued by the Board, or under its authority, and as they are now out of print, and but very few copies extant, it may be well to make them the subject of a special paragraph. They have been alluded to heretofore, and for the information derived from them I am indebted to the courtesy of Prof. Parvin, who has perhaps the only complete set in existence.

The first is an eight-page circular in catalogue form, dated September 1st, 1855, containing the names of the Trustees and Faculty, the plan of organization, course of study, and the usual general information. The second is an eight-page pamphlet, dated September 19th, 1855, issued by Prof. Van Valkenburg, as Principal of the Normal School. The third is a circular of sixteen pages, issued by the Board, similar in form and contents to the first, but more comprehensive. It is without date, but was evidently published immediately after

the meeting of the Board, held June 30th, 1856. The fourth is the regular catalogue for 1856-57, of 24 pages—*the first published*. The fifth is an eight-page pamphlet, in the form of a memorial to the General Assembly, signed by Messrs. Stone, Humphrey, and other Professors. It is also without date, but the proceedings of the Board at their annual meeting in January, 1858, show that a memorial to the General Assembly was read by Prof. Humphrey, which, with the context of the paper itself, accounts satisfactorily for the date. The sixth is a pamphlet of four pages, dated September 15th, 1858, issued by the Executive Committee, Messrs. Lyon, Reno and Downey.

The annual meeting of the Board was held June 28th, 1860. The annual examination of the Normal department was one of increased interest. There were 89 students in attendance during the year—32 males and 57 females. There were six graduates—Carey R. Smith, E. Oakella Shockey, Nettie M. Hart, Kate Bowen, Rachel Berger, and Frances A. Bent. The amount expended from November 1st, 1859, to November 1st, 1860, for salaries, books, apparatus, and all incidental expenses, was \$5,177.95.

The Board resolved at this meeting to complete the organization of the University. A plan was submitted by the President, Dr. Totten, which was adopted. It provided for six departments, namely: I. Moral and Intellectual Philosophy and Belles Lettres; II, History and Political Economy; III, Ancient and Modern Languages; IV, Mathematics and Astronomy; V, Chemistry and Natural Philosophy; VI, Natural History.

The departments were independent of each other in the arrangement of classes and hours of recitation, and each was designed to have its own Professor, whose duty it was to examine any applicant in the studies preparatory to his department, and to decide upon his qualifications for admission. In each of the departments a certificate of proficiency was awarded to those who, on or subsequent to entering the University, sustained a satisfactory examination in the studies of any class. Any student who obtained certificates of



proficiency in the studies of any ten classes was entitled to the degree of Bachelor of Science; in fourteen classes to the degree of Bachelor of Arts; and in eighteen classes to the degree of Master of Arts. The student was not restricted to any class or classes, department or departments. His proficiency, mental capacity, and the requisite time, were the only tests in this particular.

The plan also embraced a regular course of four years, consisting of the freshman, sophomore, junior and senior classes, thus combining the two systems of organization—departments and classes—and certificates of proficiency were awarded in the latter, as well as in the classes of the former. Any student who completed this course, was entitled to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The hours for recitation were so arranged in the several departments as to accommodate students who preferred this method of study. The required age for admission to the University was sixteen years. The first term commenced on the third Wednesday in September, and continued 20 weeks, followed by a vacation of two weeks, at the close of which the second term commenced, and closed on the Wednesday next succeeding the last Tuesday in June. The fees for tuition in the classical and scientific departments were \$4 for each class which the student attended.

The Normal department was made a separate organization, and placed under the exclusive control of the Principal. All students admitted were required to sign a declaration of their intention to engage in the business of teaching in the schools of the state, and were to receive a diploma upon the completion of the course of study prescribed. Two students from each county were to be admitted to this department free of charge for tuition, to be selected by certain county officers, and never to exceed two in number at the same time from any one county. All others were required to pay a tuition fee of \$5 for each term. The ages for admission were 17 years for males and 15 years for females. They were allowed access to the Library and apparatus of the University upon equal terms with other students.

The Faculty, as constituted at this meeting, was composed

of Silas Totten, D. D., LL. D., President and Professor of the first department; Oliver M. Spencer, A. M., Professor of the third department; Nathan R. Leonard, A. M., Professor of the fourth department; James Lillie, M. D., DD., Professor of the fifth department; and Theodore S. Parvin, A. M., LL. B., Curator and Librarian, and acting Professor of the sixth department. D. Franklin Wells, A. B., was elected Principal of the Normal department, and Miss Lavinia Davis, assistant; Mrs. M. A. McGonegal, Principal of the model school; and P. J. Whipple, Instructor in vocal music. With the approbation of the Board, Professors Lillie and Spencer subsequently exchanged departments.

At a former meeting, Prof. Parvin was elected to the chair of chemistry and geology, but under the organization adopted at the present meeting he was by mutual agreement assigned to duty as above stated. The second department was placed temporarily in charge of the President, and part of the duties pertaining to it were subsequently transferred to the sixth department. The Professors and Principal of the Normal department were each allowed a salary of \$1,000, and the fees received for tuition in their respective departments; and the assistant teacher in the Normal department was allowed \$500—salaries to commence September 1st, 1860.

The following rules were adopted by the Board for the government of the Faculty:

“The President of the University, and the Professors in the several departments, shall constitute the Faculty of the University.

The President shall have the general superintendence of the affairs of the University; he shall preside at all the meetings of the Faculty, and in addition to his own vote, shall have a casting vote in all their proceedings.

He shall have the right to visit any department whenever he may deem proper, and be present at the recitations and lectures; and he shall make an annual report of the condition of the University to the Board of Trustees.

Each Professor shall be responsible for the instruction in his own department, and shall report its condition to the President at the close of each session.

The Faculty shall have the power to enact laws and make all needful regulations for the government and discipline of the students, subject to the revision of the Board of Trustees. But in all cases of discipline the decisions of the Faculty shall be final.”



A resolution was adopted, declaring that no member of the Faculty should connect himself as a pastor with any religious denomination, or receive any emoluments for services from any such denomination, or engage in the practice of any of the learned professions for hire or reward, during his connection with the University. Hugh D. Downey, Morgan Reno, and Anson Hart were appointed auditing committee for the ensuing year. P. S. Van Nest submitted a report as chairman of the committee appointed to attend the annual examination, which the Board acknowledged by the adoption of an appropriate resolution. Hugh D. Downey, Silas Totten, Theodore S. Parvin, Jesse Bowen, Robert Hutchinson and Peter A. Dey were appointed a building committee to superintend all repairs and improvements on the University buildings and grounds.

Additional room being required for the Normal department, the building committee was instructed to lease the Mechanics' Academy for its accommodation. A contract was accordingly entered into with the proprietors by which the building was to be thoroughly repaired, and an addition constructed for the use of the model school by the commencement of the next term. In this finished condition it was leased for a term of five years, at an annual rent of \$300, with the privilege of purchasing the property at the expiration of the lease for a given sum.

Ralph P. Lowe, J. A. Nash, W. H. Starr, George Greene, Henry A. Wiltse, Jacob Butler, John Scott, N. B. Baker, A. F. Brown, J. W. Rankin, G. W. Trumbull, Nathan Udell, Hiram Price, O. O. McLean, Jesse Bowen, George W. Clark, Samuel J. Kirkwood and John C. Culbertson were appointed a committee to attend the next annual examination of the classical and scientific departments; and P. S. Van Nest, William Reynolds, J. P. Wood, Morgan Reno, Geo. H. Jerome, R. H. Sylvester, George W. McCleary, L. B. Patterson, Dan Anderson, L. L. Ainsworth, W. B. Lewis, M. Morehead, J. H. Williams, C. C. Nestlerode, J. H. Wallace, H. G. Angle, W. H. F. Gurley, John Taylor, Edgar Wright and Prof. Griffith, a committee to attend the examination of the Normal department.

The first session under this new order of things was formally opened on the third Wednesday in September, (19th) 1860, and the organization of the University may with propriety date from this period. Its existence previous to this time was more in form than reality, in consequence of the inadequacy of the fund to sustain it, and the occupancy by the state for other purposes of the premises designed for its use. After the commencement of the session, a Preparatory department was added by the Faculty, but without drawing on the funds of the University, the Principal, E. M. Guffin, A. M., receiving the tuition fees of the department as his compensation.

The next annual meeting of the Board was held June 25th, 1861. Messrs. Benton, Hart and Lathrop were re-elected as President, Secretary and Treasurer. The year then just closed will long be remembered as a period unprecedented in American history, and unexampled in the general prostration of the commercial and productive interests of the country, and could the Board have foreseen what was then a stern reality, it is not probable that the University would have been opened. But notwithstanding this gloomy outlook, and the existence of a civil war, the scope and results of which no one could foresee, the most sanguine expectations of the Board were realized in the progress of the institution.

The annual examination gave abundant proof of thorough training and study. There were 172 students in attendance during the year, exclusive of the pupils in the model school, 86 males and 86 females, 3 of whom, 1 male and two females, were in the department of moral and intellectual philosophy; 4 males in that of languages; 15—13 males and 2 females—in that of mathematics and astronomy; 9—8 males and 1 female—in that of chemistry and natural philosophy; 120—43 males and 77 females—in the Normal; and 31—25 males and 6 females—in the Preparatory department. Twenty-four of the students in the Preparatory department were engaged in the primary studies of ancient languages. There were 9 graduates in the Normal department—Findley M. Witter, Israel M. Ritter, William J. Haddock, Elijah Griffith, Martha



J. Bowen, Jessie M. Bowen, Emma J. Button, Elizabeth D. Maynard and Amelia C. Romaine.

At its last annual meeting the Board improperly placed the Normal department under the exclusive control of the Principal, who was not a member of the Faculty. Students in this department, though pursuing studies belonging to other departments, recited exclusively to the Principal of the Normal department or his assistants. This error was corrected by making the Principal of this department a member of the Faculty as Professor of the Theory and Practice of Teaching, and requiring all students to recite to the Professor to whose department the studies they were pursuing properly belonged, thus placing the Normal, in common with the other departments, under the government of the Faculty.

At the close of the collegiate year, Mrs. McGonegal relinquished the charge of the model school, much to the regret of the Board. She was succeeded by Miss Amelia C. Romaine—subsequently Mrs. Traer—a graduate of the Normal department. No changes were made in the Faculty. The salary of the President was reduced to \$1,500. The Secretary was allowed \$150, and the Treasurer \$200 for the ensuing year. J. W. Mitchell was re-employed as Janitor at \$25 per month. The number of students to be admitted to the Normal department was increased to 92, and the pupils in the model school to 60.

Upon the recommendation of the Faculty the Board added the Preparatory department as part of the permanent organization, and authorized the admission of two students from each county to the classical and scientific departments free of charge for tuition, to be selected by the officers who were to select those for the Normal department—the whole number thus admitted not to exceed four at the same time from any county. The fees for tuition in the classical and scientific departments were fixed at \$2 for each department the student attended, in the Normal at \$5 per term, and in the Preparatory department at \$6 per term. But a very small minority of the committees appointed to attend the examinations were present. Their reports were quite complimen-

tary to the several classes, and expressive of their confidence in the thoroughness of the course of instruction.

The building committee submitted a report in regard to the expenditure of the appropriations, made April 2d, 1860, from the proceeds of the saline lands. The basement and lower story of the new building were finished at a cost of about \$3,400. The south half of the first floor and part of the basement were so arranged as to be occupied by one of the Professors as a residence at an annual rent of \$150, and was so occupied for a number of years. The remainder of the basement was rented for a temporary boarding hall. The remaining rooms on the first floor were occupied by students. The work was done under the *gratuitous* supervision of Robert Hutchinson, for which the Board expressed their obligations by a formal vote of thanks.

The sum of \$2,104 was expended for additional repairs and modifications on the old building, and \$1,600 for philosophical and chemical apparatus. An appropriation of \$600 for replenishing the Library, then containing 1,500 volumes, and \$340 for mineralogical specimens, made from the income of the University fund, was expended during the same period under the direction of the Faculty. These improvements, and additions to the Library and apparatus, supplied a deficiency in the facilities of the institution for the instruction and accommodation of students, which had hitherto been a source of much annoyance and inconvenience. The current and incidental expenses from November 1st, 1860, to November 1st, 1861, were \$11,465.48.

Samuel J. Kirkwood, Dexter P. Smith, James Remley, R. L. Collier, William Reynolds, William Salter, Charles Williams, Henry A. Wiltse, Stephen N. Fellows, J. C. Hughes, J. L. Daymude, E. L. Belden, A. R. Cotton, C. C. Nestlerode, Abel Beach, Peter A. Dey, Oran Faville, Bishop Lee, William G. Woodward, F. E. Judd, A. S. Kissell, J. R. Needham, S. F. Cooper, John T. Ely and Frederick Humphrey, were appointed a committee to attend the next annual examination.

In their report of October 22d, 1861, to the Board of Edu-



cation and General Assembly, the Board recommended the creation of a Professorship of military tactics and civil and military engineering. The following is the concluding paragraph on the subject :

“Doubting their power to establish such a Professorship under the present law defining the objects of the University and the powers of the Trustees; and being also conscious that the revenues of the University are entirely inadequate for the purpose at present, they would recommend that an appropriation of \$2,500 for the first year, and \$1,500 annually thereafter, be made from the state treasury for this object.”

The Board of Education commenced its third and last session, December 2d, 1861. New members were returned from the third, seventh, ninth and eleventh districts. Some material changes were made in the law for the government of the University. The three trustees elected in December, 1859, and constituting the first class, were continued in office till January 1st, 1864; and those elected at the present session, and constituting the second class, were to remain in office till January 1st, 1866—their successors to be elected in either case for four years. They were allowed three dollars per day during their sessions, and the necessary traveling expenses in going to and returning from the place of meeting.

The time of their first meeting was to be fixed by the Secretary of the Board of Education, and the time of holding all subsequent annual meetings was to be determined by their own vote, at any regular or special meeting. No change was made in the provisions for called meetings and filling vacancies. They were required, so soon as the income of the University would admit, to make provision for a system of gymnastics and physical training. Thomas H. Benton, Jr., of Pottawattamie, Francis Springer, of Louisa, Nicholas J. Rush, of Scott, and Samuel W. Cole, of Fayette county, were elected trustees, as the successors of the second class.

The office of Curator was abolished, and the Cabinet of Natural History was placed in charge of the Professor of

chemistry and natural philosophy. The Secretary and Treasurer were required to keep their books in such form that each should show the actual condition of the University fund, thus operating as a check upon each other. The Secretary was made *ex-officio* Librarian, and was required to countersign and register all orders drawn on the Treasurer, and the Treasurer, was not to make any payments except upon such orders. It was also made the duty of the Treasurer to report to the Secretary on the first day of February of each year, all delinquencies in the payment of principal or interest, and the Secretary was required to notify the persons thus delinquent, in writing, that immediate settlement must be made. A separate act was passed, making it the duty of the Board to establish a department of military instruction, so soon as the General Assembly should provide the means for that purpose. No appropriation was made, however, and the Board took no action in regard to it.

The General Assembly met in January, 1862, a few weeks after the adjournment of the Board of Education, but did nothing in relation to the University, other than to authorize the selection of the remainder of the University grant, amounting to 122.06 acres.

The Board held their annual meeting June 23d, 1862, but a quorum not being present, they adjourned to the 19th day of August following. The commencement exercises were attended with more than usual interest. There were 254 students in attendance during the year, 118 males and 136 females. Of these 37—19 males and 18 females—recited in the first; 35—15 males and 20 females—in the third; 41—28 males and 13 females—in the fourth; 53—34 males and 19 females—in the fifth; 46—16 males and 30 females—in the sixth; 129—40 males and 89 females—in the Normal; and 104—63 males and 41 females—in the Preparatory department. There were 13 graduates in the Normal department—Richard H. Allin, George W. Handy, Wm. H. H. Judson, Amos R. Rogers, Chilson C. Sanford, Adda Summerville, Lydia P. Barclay, Kate E. Brainard, Emily A. Chalfant, Mary A.



Connelly, Rachel Elliott, Mary J. Hogan and Amanda M. Putnam.

At the adjourned meeting, held August 19th, 1862, Thos. H. Benton, Jr., was elected President, Anson Hart, Secretary, and William Crum, Treasurer. Leonard F. Parker tendered his resignation as a trustee, and the vacancy was filled by the appointment of I. N. Jerome, of Johnson county, for the unexpired term. Dr. Totten having resigned the position of President, and Professor of the first department, Prof. Oliver M. Spencer, A. M., was elected to fill the vacancy, and was also to retain his former department—chemistry and natural philosophy—until relieved from its duties by the appointment of his successor. Theodore S. Parvin, A. M., LL. B., was elected Professor of the sixth department—natural history—and acting Principal of the Preparatory department, and was also to discharge part of the duties of the second department. No further changes were made in the Faculty.

The salary of the President was reduced to \$1,200, together with the fees in his departments, and that of the assistant teacher in the Normal department to \$400, and of the teacher of the model school to \$300. I. N. Jerome, resident trustee, and the Faculty were constituted the executive committee. A tuition fee of \$10 per term was allowed for instruction in instrumental music. The Faculty were authorized to employ a teacher of the German language, at a reasonable compensation, and a teacher of vocal music at a salary not exceeding \$100, and also to make such distribution of the studies among the Professors as they might deem proper. Gustavus Hinrichs, of Davenport, was subsequently employed as Teacher of modern languages, O. C. Isbell as Teacher of instrumental, and C. F. Clark of vocal music. The property of the University was insured for \$23,000 on the buildings, and \$1,000 each on the Library and apparatus. John Amspoker was employed as Janitor for the ensuing year. The current expenses from November 1st, 1861, to November 1st, 1862, were \$11,252.29.

The plan of appointing large committees to attend the examinations failed to accomplish the desired end. But a limi-

ted number of the persons appointed attended, and those who did were usually residents of Iowa City, while the prime object was to secure the presence of prominent citizens from other portions of the state. As nothing was allowed for expenses, it was not likely that the results of the future would differ from those of the past. The Board therefore resolved to reduce the committee to three, and to pay their expenses. William Salter, of Burlington, Edward W. Peet, of Des Moines, and Henry A. Wiltse, of Dubuque, were appointed for the ensuing year. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Samuel F. Miller, of Keokuk, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Solomon Howard, President of the State University of Ohio, and of Bachelor of Arts on Richard Totten, formerly a student of the University.

The next annual meeting of the Board was held June 24th, 1863. Francis Springer was elected President, and Messrs. Hart and Crum were re-elected as Secretary and Treasurer. There were 288 students in attendance during the preceding year, 101 males and 187 females. Of this number, 28—12 males and 16 females—received instruction in the first department; 42—13 males and 29 females—in the second; 8—7 males and 1 female—in the third; 42—28 males and 14 females in the fourth; 38—22 males and 16 females—in the fifth; 86—24 males and 62 females—in the sixth; 157—28 males and 129 females—in the Normal; 116—63 males and 53 females—in the Preparatory department; and 53—20 males and 33 females—in modern languages.

The excess in the number of females is readily explained when it is remembered that during this period a large proportion of the young men were in the army—124 students of the University being in the service at the time. There were but two graduates in the Normal department—Levi Davis and George Griswold. The degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred on Ben. W. Clark, and of Bachelor of Arts on Charles E. Borland, Rush Emory and Nettie M. Hart—the first class of graduates in the collegiate department of the University. An address was delivered before the lit-



erary societies by T. M. Eddy, of Chicago, on the "Elements of Leadership."

Upon the recommendation of the Faculty, a change was made in the collegiate year, dividing it into three instead of two terms, with a vacation of two weeks at the close of the first, of one week at the close of the second, and of ten weeks at the close of the third. The first term commenced September 17th and closed December 23d; the second January 7th and closed March 31st; and the third April 8th and closed June 30th. Miss Moore was allowed \$50, and Miss Brainard and Miss Bent each \$25, for temporary services as assistants during the last term. President Spencer tendered his resignation, but the Board declined to accept it. The style of the third department was changed to that of ancient languages, and the seventh, styled the department of modern languages, was created, of which Gustavus Hinrichs, C. P., was elected Professor, with a salary of \$800. William Brush, of Fayette, C. C. Cole, of Des Moines, and William Salter, of Burlington, were appointed a committee to attend the next annual examination.

James Lillie, M. D., D. D., was relieved from further duty as Professor of the third department—ancient and modern languages. Charles E. Borland, A. B., a graduate of the University—was elected Tutor at a salary of \$500, and O. C. Isbell was elected Teacher of vocal and instrumental music, with a salary of \$150, and a tuition fee of \$8 per term for instruction in instrumental music. Messrs. Jerome, Springer and Cole were appointed a committee to prepare a memorial to the General Assembly, asking an appropriation for the establishment of an Agricultural Department. Tuition fees in all the departments—except for instruction in instrumental music—were abolished, and a matriculation fee of \$5 per term, in advance, was required from each student, except the four selected from each county, who were to be instructed free of charge, as formerly.

The Board held an adjourned meeting, August 13th, 1863. An appropriation was made from the income of the fund for the completion of the second story of the new building for

recitation rooms, and the temporary accommodation of the literary societies. These apartments were finished at a cost of about \$1,500, and ready for occupancy by the first of January, 1864. Joseph T. Robert, LL. D., was elected Professor of the third department. The action of the previous meeting in regard to the seventh department was rescinded. Gustavus Hinrichs, C. P., was elected assistant Professor of the fifth department—chemistry and natural philosophy—and Teacher of modern languages, with a salary of \$800 for the ensuing year. The salary of the President was increased to \$1,500, of the Professors to 1,150 each, and of the assistant teacher in the Normal department to \$500. John Amspoker was continued as Janitor at \$20 per month.

An appropriation of \$500 was made from the income of the fund for gymnastic training and discipline, to be expended under the direction of the President of the Faculty, who secured the services of Prof. E. R. White, a professional gymnast, to take charge of the exercises. A like sum was appropriated for military training, but the effort to inaugurate it was unsuccessful, and the appropriation was afterwards applied for the benefit of the Gymnasium. During the ensuing year, the Faculty, with the consent of the Board, employed Miss S. Louisa Brainard and Miss Jessie M. Bowen assistant teachers in the Normal and Preparatory departments. The Board, in their report to the General Assembly, recommended the construction of a new college edifice, and asked an appropriation of \$25,000 from the state treasury for that purpose. They also recommended that the appropriation of lands, made by an act of Congress, approved July 2d, 1862, to the state for an Agricultural College, be applied, in whole or in part, for the establishment of an Agricultural Department in the University. The regular and miscellaneous expenses for the year ending November 1st, 1863, were \$11,102.94.

The Faculty at the opening of the next term was composed of Oliver M. Spencer, A. M., D. D., President and Professor of the first and fifth departments; Joseph T. Robert, LL. D., Professor of the third; Nathan R. Leonard, A. M., Pro-



fessor of the fourth; Theodore S. Parvin, A. M., LL. B., Professor of the sixth and acting Principal of the Preparatory department; Gustavus Hinrichs, C. P., assistant Professor of the fifth department and teacher of modern languages; and D. Franklin Wells, A. B., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Teaching. Charles E. Borland, A. B., Tutor; Miss Lavinia Davis, Preceptress in the Normal department; Miss S. Louisa Brainerd, assistant teacher in the Normal and Preparatory departments; Miss Jessie M. Bowen, assistant teacher in the Normal department; O. C. Isbell, Teacher of vocal and instrumental music; E. R. White, Teacher of gymnastics; and Mrs. Amelia C. Traer, Principal of the model school. The Normal department was transferred from the Mechanics' Academy to apartments provided for it in the south hall.

The General Assembly convened on the second Monday in January, 1864, and by an act, approved March 19th, 1864, as authorized by the constitution, abolished the Board of Education, and restored the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. By this action the General Assembly resumed full jurisdiction over the subject of education. They passed "An act to amend an act entitled an act for the government and regulation of the State University," approved March 21st, 1864. It was very nearly a re-enactment of the law passed by the Board of Education at its last session, leaving out the provision making a diploma given to graduates of the Normal department evidence of qualification to teach in the public schools of the state, and the restrictive clause relative to the number of professors and tutors.

It vested the government of the University in a Board of nine trustees, composed of the Governor of the state as President, *ex-officio*, the President of the Faculty as a member, *ex-officio*, and seven members to be chosen by the General Assembly. The four members elected by the Board of Education at its last session were constituted the first class, and continued in office until January 1st, 1866, and the three members elected by the General Assembly, then in session, were made the second class, to continue in office until Jan-

uary 1st, 1868. In all subsequent elections for filling vacancies, caused by the expiration of official terms, the persons elected were to continue in office four years. This reversed the former classification of trustees, making the second class the first, and the first the second.

In the absence of the Governor they were authorized to elect their own presiding officer. The first regular meeting was to be held on the last Tuesday in June, 1864, and the time of all subsequent meetings was to be designated by their own vote. They were authorized to fill vacancies for unexpired terms, and were required to report to the General Assembly, at each regular session, through the Superintendent of Public Instruction, instead of direct, as under the former law. The President was empowered to call special meetings. Rush Clark, of Johnson, Lewis W. Ross, of Pottawattamie, and T. C. Woodward, of Wapello county, were elected trustees, as the second class under this act. The new Board consisted of William M. Stone, Governor, President; Oliver M. Spencer, President of the Faculty; and Thomas H. Benton, Jr., Francis Springer, Nicholas J. Rush and Samuel W. Cole, as the first class; and Rush Clark, Lewis W. Ross and T. C. Woodward as the second class. They were allowed the same mileage to and from the place of meeting as members of the General Assembly, but nothing more.

By the act of March 24th, 1864, the General Assembly appropriated \$20,000 from the state treasury for an additional college building. The law specified that it should be so constructed as to provide accommodations for a Chapel, Chemical Laboratory and an Astronomical Observatory. This last feature—an observatory—was subsequently abandoned as incompatible with the other purposes for which the edifice was designed. Indeed the appropriation was utterly inadequate for such a structure as the one contemplated by the act, even if it had been practicable, and proved insufficient for the building in its modified form.

The Board held a special meeting, May 4th, 1864. The President being absent, Francis Springer was chosen President *pro tem*. A resolution was adopted, confirming the



election of the Professors, Teachers, Secretary and Treasurer under the previous law, and continuing them in office to the close of the collegiate year. Charles E. Borland, having entered the army as a volunteer in the one hundred days service, was granted leave of absence from his duties as Tutor during the remainder of the term. The Faculty was authorized in future to appoint the Librarian. President Spencer, Rush Clark and Robert S. Finkbine were appointed a committee to procure and report a plan and specifications for the new building, and to solicit sealed proposals for the work. Mrs. Traer, Principal of the model school, was allowed \$100 additional salary.

The annual meeting of the Board was held June 28th, 1864. Rush Clark was elected President *pro tem.* Mr. Hart having resigned the office of Secretary, William J. Haddock, a graduate of the Normal department, was elected as his successor, and William Crum was re-elected Treasurer. John F. Dillon, of Scott, and Thompson Bird, of Polk county, were appointed trustees to fill the vacancies caused by the resignation of Nicholas J. Rush and Thomas H. Benton, Jr., who were then in the army. In consequence of the high prices for labor and building material, the Board resolved to postpone the erection of the new building till the spring of 1865, and instructed the committee appointed at the previous meeting to solicit in the meantime further proposals for the work.

There were 432 students in attendance during the previous year, exclusive of two resident graduates, 177 males, and 255 females. Of these 58—21 males and 37 females—received instruction in the first department; 64—19 males and 45 females—in the second; 55—30 males and 25 females—in the third, including French and German; 61—34 males and 27 females—in the fourth; 36—23 males and 13 females—in the fifth; 85—29 males and 56 females—in the sixth; 258—71 males and 187 females—in the Normal; and 171—104 males and 67 females—in the Preparatory department.

There were ten graduates in the Normal department—Abijah J. Abbott, May Parvin, S. Augusta Zimmerman,

Lucy E. North, Mary L. Morgan, Sallie E. Moore, Mary Lovelace, Mary J. Hamilton, Ellen Burke and Alice O. Bent. The degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred on Ellen A. Moore and Mary Emma Hart; of Bachelor of Arts on S. Sylvester Howell and May Parvin; and of Master of Arts on Rush Emery—the first student of the University who received that honor. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on George G. Wright, chief justice of the Supreme Court of the state, and of Doctor of Divinity on William Salter, of Burlington. Bishop Lee, of Davenport, delivered an address at the close of the commencement exercises.

The salary of the President was increased to \$1,600, of the Professors to \$1,250 each, and of the Preceptress in the Normal department to \$550, for the ensuing year, and restricted respectively to \$1,500, \$1,200, and \$500 thereafter. The last named—Miss Davis—was also allowed \$50 additional pay for the previous year. Gustavus Hinrichs, C. P., was elected Professor of the fifth department, with full pay, and was also allowed \$350 additional pay for the previous year, having during that period performed the duties of this department in connection with those of Teacher of modern languages. Charles E. Borland, A. B., was elected Principal of the Preparatory department—previously under the temporary supervision of Prof. Parvin—with a salary of \$800. The bond of the treasurer was fixed at \$50,000, and he was allowed a commission of two per cent. for his services, but his annual compensation was not to exceed \$1,200.

An appropriation of \$1,000 was made from the income of the fund for gymnastic training and military drill. Prof. E. R. White, who had but recently assumed the charge of this branch of instruction, died early in February, 1865. During his brief connection with the University he gave general satisfaction in the discharge of his duties, and won the esteem of numerous friends. He was succeeded by Prof. Thomas Calver. The auditing committee appointed at this meeting consisted of Rush Clark, William Crum and William J. Haddock, and to attend the next annual examination, of Edward W. Peet, of Des Moines, James McElroy, of Ottumwa, and A.



S. Kissell, of Davenport. The expenditures from the income for the year 1863-64, including \$9,468.44 for pay of professors and teachers, amounted to \$18,767.38. This amount includes appropriations for improvements on buildings and grounds, repairs, apparatus, library, laboratory, fuel, insurance, printing, and various other incidental expenses.

Soon after the commencement of the next term it became obvious that Prof. Hinrichs could not perform the duties of his own department, and also give the necessary attention to modern languages. To meet this emergency, the Faculty, with the approbation of the Board, appointed Charles A. Eggert, Teacher of modern languages, for the remainder of the year. It also became necessary to make some further changes. Mrs. Amelia C. Traer and Miss Mattie J. Bowman were appointed assistant teachers in the Normal department, and Miss Martha Roe succeeded Mrs. Traer as Principal of the model school.

The Board held a special meeting March 22d, 1865. The object of this meeting was to make the necessary arrangements for the erection of the new building, for the chemical department and chapel. The plan adopted was a structure 61 by 90 feet, two stories high above the basement—the basement above ground to be of cut stone and the superstructure of brick. Samuel J. Kirkwood, President Spencer, Rush Clark, and E. C. Lyon were appointed a building committee, with instructions to complete the basement, either by contract or by labor hired by the day, and to purchase the brick. After receiving various proposals for the work, the committee determined to employ a competent superintendent, under whose supervision the building should be constructed, partly by contract, and partly by the day, as might in either case prove most economical. An appropriation was made for the compensation of the teacher of modern languages, to be applied under the direction of the Faculty at the rate of \$800 a year, for the time he was employed. Messrs. Rush Clark, President Spencer and Prof. Leonard were appointed auditing committee.

The annual meeting was held June 26th, 1865. William

J. Haddock and William Crum were re-elected as Secretary and Treasurer. There were 439 students in attendance during the previous year, 164 males and 275 females. There were 31—9 males and 22 females—in the first department; 50—14 males and 36 females—in the second; 13—9 males and 4 females—in the third; 46—18 males and 28 females—in the fourth; 40—16 males and 24 females—in the fifth; 107—45 males and 62 females—in the sixth; 253—49 males and 204 females—in the Normal; and 168—107 males and 61 females—in the Preparatory department; and 22—10 males and 12 females—in the classes of modern languages.

There were nine graduates in the Normal department—Levi B. Eberly, Mary A. Williams, Susan R. Rowley, Etta Raymond, Mary E. Myers, Mary E. Humphrey, S. Elvira Hibbard, Fannie M. Brainard and Lydia A. Berger. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on Ellen A. Moore, and of Master of Arts on Nettie M. Hart. The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on Robert L. Collier, of New Brunswick, N. J., and of Bachelor of Arts on J. Piper, of Eddyville.

An important change was made in the plan of organization. The former organization by departments was abandoned, and that of classes, in a modified form, substituted, with quite a radical change in the conditions of admission and graduation. Formerly a student might obtain the degree of Bachelor of Science without having studied any one of the natural sciences, or the degree of Bachelor of Arts without any knowledge of ancient languages, his graduation being based upon the *number of studies* in which he had sustained a satisfactory examination.

The modified plan, adopted at this meeting, consisted of three departments, the *Preparatory*, *Normal* and *Collegiate*. The collegiate department embraced two regular courses of study, the *classical* and the *scientific*, each divided into four classes, the freshman, sophomore, junior and senior, each class embracing the studies of one year, thus requiring four years for the completion of either course. The first is the regular four years course usually adopted in the leading col-



leges of the United States, except that it permits, at the option of the student, the substitution of German and French for the Greek. In the scientific course, a knowledge of the ancient languages was not required, but Latin might be substituted in part for French or German, and a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Science was allowed to elect between the studies of the third and fourth years of the course. The course of study in the Preparatory department was made to conform to this general plan.

This change very materially increased the attainments required of candidates for the various degrees. Students completing the first three years of the scientific course were entitled to the degree of Bachelor of Science; those completing the entire scientific course to the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy; and those completing the regular classical course to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Those who had received either of the last two degrees, upon the completion of one year's additional study in the University or the maintenance of a good moral character as a member of one of the learned professions, or in literary pursuits, for three years, were entitled to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, or Master of Arts, respectively.

The regular course of the Normal department was restricted to two years, instead of three, as formerly—termed the junior and senior years—and all merely elementary studies hitherto pursued in this department, were transferred to the Preparatory department. This change advanced the standard of qualification for admission to the Normal department, and of course materially reduced the number of students in it. The course of study embraced the common and higher branches of a liberal english education, with instruction in the theory and practice of teaching, illustrated by practical exercises in the model school. When pursuing the same studies the students recited with the classes in the classical and scientific courses, and were entitled, in common with all others, to all advantages to be derived from the use of the library, cabinet and apparatus. The completion of the prescribed course entitled the student to a diploma as a graduate of the Normal department of the University.

Prof. Nathan R. Leonard was elected Vice President of the University for one year from the commencement of the next term. The Professorship of modern languages was created, and Charles A. Eggert, former Teacher, was elected Professor. For the next collegiate year the President was allowed \$1,800; each of the Professors—except modern languages—\$1,400; the Professor of modern languages and Principal of the Preparatory department, each \$1,000; teachers in the Normal and Preparatory departments, \$550 each; assistant teacher in the Normal department, \$400; the Secretary, \$250, and \$50 for extra services during the previous year; and the teacher of music, \$200, and a tuition fee of \$10 for twenty lessons from each student pursuing the study of instrumental music—instruction in vocal music to be given to all students free of charge. The gymnasium and military drill were placed in charge of the Principal of the Preparatory department, and \$250 extra pay was allowed therefor. He was authorized in future to attend the meetings of the Faculty.

The building committee reported the result of their operations in the erection of the new building. A donation of 680 acres of land was made to the University by some of the leading citizens of Iowa City, to be applied in connection with the appropriation made by the state for its construction. Peter A. Dey was appointed a member of the committee in place of Rush Clark, who had resigned in consequence of ill health. Their method of construction was approved, and they were directed to proceed with the work, and were authorized to employ Robert S. Finkbine as superintendent at a sum not to exceed \$5 per day for the time actually devoted to his duties. Under his supervision the edifice was enclosed in the fall of 1865, at a cost of \$22,150. The executive committee were directed to insure the central building for \$50,000, the south hall for \$15,000, and the new building or north hall for \$20,000, and the apparatus and furniture for \$10,000.

A resolution was adopted by the Board conferring on all Iowa volunteers—including in case of death their orphan



children—who had, during the recent civil war, enlisted in the service of the United States for the term of three years or during the war, and who had or should be honorably discharged; and on all who had enlisted for a shorter period, and had or should be permanently disabled in consequence of wounds received in the service, the right to receive instruction in all the departments of the University, free of charge for tuition, provided they were still residents of the State at the time of admission. Under this provision 55 students were admitted at the opening of the next term. Oran Faville, of Mitchell—Superintendent of Public Instruction—Peter A. Dey and Rush Clark, of Iowa City, Thompson Bird, of Des Moines, and Henry A. Wiltse, of Dubuque, were appointed the examining committee for the ensuing year.

The Secretary was directed to procure an abstract of title of the Mechanics' Academy, and the executive committee were directed to vacate the building, and make other provisions for the accommodation of the model school. Miss Lavinia Davis and O. C. Isbell tendered their resignations, but they were not accepted, and they resumed their respective duties at the commencement of the term. The Faculty were authorized to employ the necessary teachers, and to designate their respective stations and duties. Miss Davis and Miss Brainerd were transferred from the Normal to the Preparatory department, and five additional assistant teachers were appointed, namely: Miss Moore, Miss Parvin, Miss Crocker, Miss Hart, and Mr. Robert.

The Faculty for the ensuing year was composed of Oliver M. Spencer, A. M., D. D., President, and Professor of intellectual and moral philosophy and belles lettres; Nathan R. Leonard, A. M., Vice President, and Professor of mathematics and astronomy; Joseph T. Robert, LL. D., Professor of latin and greek languages; Theodore S. Parvin, A. M., LL. B., Professor of natural history; D. Franklin Wells, A. B., Professor of the theory and practice of teaching; Gustavus Hinrichs, C. P., Professor of natural philosophy and chemistry; and Charles A. Eggert, Professor of modern lan-

guages. Preparatory department, Charles E. Borland, A. B., Principal, and Miss S. Louisa Brainerd, Miss Lavinia Davis, Miss Ellen A. Moore, A. B., Miss May Parvin, A. B., Miss Mary E. Hart, B. S., Miss Mary E. Crocker, and James Robert, A. M., assistant teachers. Model School, Miss Martha Roe, Principal, and Miss Susan R. Rowley, assistant. O. C. Isbell, Teacher of vocal and instrumental music. The expenditures from the income for the year 1864-65 were, for compensation of professors and teachers \$10,431.18, miscellaneous \$8,227.13, total \$18,658.31.

The General Assembly met in January, 1866. They made no change in the law for the government of the University, but passed an act, approved March 31st, 1866, appropriating from the state treasury \$13,000 for the completion of the north hall or chapel, including heating apparatus; \$3,000 for slate roof and \$2,000 for heating apparatus in the central building; \$1,500 for heating apparatus in the south hall; and \$1,500 for general repairs and repainting the University buildings, and authorized the Board to expend any surplus remaining from either appropriation, on any of the objects named. C. F. Clarkson, of Grundy, R. M. Burnett, of Muscatine, Henry C. Bulis, of Winneshiek, and Christian W. Slagle, of Jefferson county, were elected trustees, as the successors of the first class.

The Board held a special meeting March 29th, 1866, at Des Moines, the law above referred to having passed and its approval being assured. C. F. Clarkson was appointed Secretary *pro tem.* Rush Clark, Samuel J. Kirkwood, E. C. Lyon, and the President or acting president of the Faculty were constituted the building committee, and instructed to take immediate steps for the completion of the new building. The Treasurer was directed to draw from the state treasury the amount appropriated for that purpose. President Spencer, with the view of making a European tour, jointly for the benefit of his health and in the interests of the University, asked and was granted fifteen months' leave of absence, to date from April 10th, 1866, without salary after August 31st, 1866.



The annual meeting was held June 26th, 1866, at Iowa City, the place of holding all regular meetings. The President and Secretary being absent, Rush Clark was chosen President *pro tem*, and Robert S. Finkbine Secretary *pro tem*. Samuel J. Kirkwood was appointed trustee for the unexpired term of T. C. Woodward, of the second class, who had removed from the state. Prof. Nathan R. Leonard was elected President *pro tem* of the University, and was authorized to exercise all the functions of the President during his absence, and while thus acting *to sit with the Board at any meeting as a member*. A resolution was adopted declaring the Professorship of the Normal department vacant, and acting President Leonard, Rush Clark and R. M. Burnett were appointed a committee to report at a subsequent meeting the name of some suitable person to fill the vacancy.

A rule was also adopted at this meeting, making it the duty of the Board at all subsequent annual meetings to vote upon the question of continuing the respective members of the Faculty in office. The executive committee were instructed to renew the insurance on the property of the University for one year, for the respective amounts designated for the previous year. The salary of the acting President was fixed at \$1,600; Professor of modern languages and Principal of the Preparatory department, 1,250 each; Tutor, \$800; assistant teachers in the Preparatory department, \$550 each; Teacher of music, \$150, exclusive of tuition fees for instrumental music; Teacher of gymnastics, \$150; and Secretary, \$150. The compensation of the other professors and teachers was not changed. An appropriation of \$1,500 was made for the Library, to be expended under the direction of the executive committee.

S. S. Howell, A. B., was elected Tutor, and Miss S. Louisa Brainerd, Miss Lavinia Davis, Miss Ellen A. Moore, A. B., Miss Susan A. Hale, Miss Emma Brown and Miss Rachel Elliott, assistant teachers in the Preparatory department. Acting President Leonard, Samuel J. Kirkwood and Rush Clark were appointed the executive and auditing committee, with power to fill temporarily any vacancy in the Faculty,

make any additional expenditures they might deem necessary, appoint additional teachers, and audit all claims against the University, and were required to submit to the Board a report of their proceedings at the next meeting. O. C. Isbell, teacher of vocal and instrumental music, tendered his resignation, which was accepted. Alpheus Rowley was allowed \$100 additional pay, in full for all services as Janitor during the previous year.

The executive committee were also authorized to consummate a verbal agreement entered into for the purchase of the Mechanics' Academy. The location of this property, being only two squares from the University, made it desirable for educational purposes. It is the west half of block 60, embracing within its limits a handsome grove of stately oaks, and facing the City Park on the west, and Iowa avenue on the south. It originally belonged to the Territory or future State of Iowa; but the Legislative Assembly—see acts of January 4th, 1842, page 4, and January 29th, 1844, page 70—donated it to the "Mechanics' Mutual Aid Association of Iowa City," upon certain conditions, the title to revert to the state in case they were not fulfilled.

It was claimed by one party, and denied by the other, that the conditions had not been complied with. Hence the General Assembly, by the act of March 26th, 1866, donated the property to the University in fee simple, provided the state should not be rendered liable for the claims of any other parties—thus leaving the controversy between the University and the assignees of the association. The agreement referred to was to settle the matter by exchanging for this certain other property owned by the University. The committee were further authorized to have the main building refitted in an appropriate manner for students' rooms, and a sum not to exceed \$500 was appropriated for that purpose.

There were 668 students in attendance during the collegiate year just closed, 362 males and 306 females. There were 45—15 males and 30 females—engaged in the study of moral and intellectual philosophy; 51—28 males and 23 females—in history and political economy; 87—64 males and 23



females—in ancient languages ; 77—49 males and 28 females—in modern languages ; 59—34 males and 25 females—in mathematics and astronomy ; 90—51 males and 39 females—in natural philosophy and chemistry ; 74—33 males and 41 females—in natural history ; 99—21 males and 78 females—in the Normal ; and 571—321 males and 250 females—in the Preparatory department. In this classification it is perhaps proper to state that many students in the more advanced classes were simply pursuing one or two studies in the Preparatory department in which they were deficient.

There were nine graduates in the Normal department—Henry A. Turton, E. Jennie Williams, Sarah L. Taylor, Madge C. Mudgett, Rhoda Lacey, Ada Hempsted, A. Jennie Farber, Mary O. Dennis and Mrs. Mattie L. Buckland. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on William Wright Baldwin, and of Master of Arts on Charles E. Borland. The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on S. McC. Anderson, of Davenport, and of Master of Arts on Julius E. Clark. The examining committee for the ensuing year consisted of Thompson Bird, of Des Moines, C. A. White and S. M. Osmond, of Iowa City, Alonzo Abernethy, of West Union, C. K. Oberman, of Muscatine, and J. Piper, of Oskaloosa.

The Faculty were requested to make arrangements for the reunion of all students and officers previously connected with the University at the next annual commencement. The age for admission to the Preparatory department was fixed at 14 years, instead of 13 as formerly. Herrman Ruppin was employed as Janitor. The 20th day of June was designated as the close of the fiscal year in all future settlements with the Treasurer. The building committee, appointed at the special meeting in March, was continued, and under their supervision the various appropriations were expended as prescribed by the law under which they were made. The north hall or chapel was completed in the latter part of the autumn of 1866. The expenditures for the year 1865-66 were: For salaries, \$12,900 ; miscellaneous expenses, \$5,557 ; total, \$18,457.

Soon after the commencement of the fall term in 1866, the health of Mr. Borland, for several years precarious, became so far impaired as to disqualify him for the further discharge of his duties. He accordingly resigned, October 6th, 1866, and after a lingering illness, died January 24th, 1867. For nearly ten years he was identified with the institution in various relations, and was admitted the year previous to his death to a seat in the meetings of the Faculty. He was a leading spirit among his associates in every enterprise designed for mutual advancement in knowledge and virtue. As student, teacher and citizen, he was an honor to his Alma Mater, the first of her offspring on whom she conferred her Baccalaureate, the first on whose grave she placed the ever-green of her maternal sympathy. At their next meeting the Board paid the following tribute to his memory :

*Resolved*, That in the death of Mr. Charles E. Borland, A. M., late Principal of the Preparatory department, who merited and received in life our confidence and esteem, the Board of Trustees recognize the chastening hand of God, and the loss of a faithful and efficient teacher, a noble and patriotic citizen.

The department thus made vacant was temporarily assigned to S. S. Howell, A. B., then Tutor.

The Board held their annual meeting June 21st, 1867. William J. Haddock was re-elected Secretary, and William Crum was re-elected Treasurer. There were 638 students in attendance during the preceding year, 370 males and 268 females. Of these there were 79 in the collegiate department—4 males and 1 female in the senior, 6 males in the junior, 19 males and 1 female in the sophomore, and 38 males and 10 females in the freshman class. There were 62 in the Normal department—8 males and 17 females in the senior, and 10 males and 27 females in the junior year ; and 497 in the Preparatory department—133 males and 123 females in the first year or irregular classes, 118 males and 75 females in the second, and 34 males and 14 females in the third year.

There were nineteen graduates in the Normal department—William L. Brown, Samuel B. Martin, James N. Presley, J. Madison Williams, John W. Wolf, James B. Wylie, Lydia



H. Battey, Harriet A. Botsford, Hortense E. Bowen, Josephine Dennis, Mary C. Dickson, Hattie Haskins, Laura E. Humphrey, Lottie A. Rugg, Miriam E. Scales, Mary L. Thompson, Julia A. Thompson, Jennie A. Wood and Helen R. Zimmerman. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on Charles M. Howe, Milton Remley and Laura C. Hutchinson, and of Bachelor of Philosophy on Frank Springer and Craig L. Wright, and of Master of Arts on S. S. Howell. The examining committee for the ensuing year consisted of S. McC. Anderson, of Scott, Thomas J. Wilson, of Marshall, and Prof. Scharf, of Marion county.

At this meeting a much needed reform was made in the Preparatory department. Such a department is essential to the growth and prosperity of nearly all our American colleges, and requires special care in its management to keep it within the limits of the end for which it is designed. The Board restricted the course to two years, and advanced the standard of qualification for admission to the commencement of what was formerly the *second* year, and made it the duty of the Faculty to exclude any who could not give satisfactory assurances of their purpose and ability to prepare themselves within two years for full and creditable admission to the freshman class of the collegiate or junior year of the Normal department, as they might elect.

President Spencer, having determined to protract his stay in Europe beyond the time stipulated with the Board, tendered his resignation, which was accepted. In accepting his resignation, the Board took occasion to say:

"It is but just here to acknowledge the faithfulness and ability with which Dr. Spencer discharged the arduous duties of the Presidency. A man of courteous manners, scholarly habits and a high toned enthusiasm, he contributed in an unusual degree to make the University a blessing and an honor to the state."

In view of the rule adopted at the last annual meeting, the members of the Faculty placed their resignations in the hands of the Board. Professors Leonard, Parvin, Hinrichs and Eggert were continued in office, and Amos N. Currier, A.

M., of Pella, was elected to the professorship of ancient languages, made vacant by the resignation of Prof. Robert. Prof. Leonard was continued as President *pro tem*, at a salary of \$1,800, and was allowed \$200 additional pay for the previous year. The department of modern languages was raised to a full professorship, and the same salary allowed as in case of other professors—\$1,400—and political economy was added to the studies embraced in it.

S. S. Howell, A. M., was elected Principal of the Preparatory department. S. E. McKee, A. M., was elected Tutor at a salary of \$1,000. Miss Lavinia Davis, Miss Ellen A. Moore, A. B., Miss Emma Brown, and Miss Celia A. Moore were elected assistant teachers in the Preparatory department. The gymnasium was discontinued. The salary of the President was fixed at \$2,000, to take effect when the vacancy was filled. Leonard F. Parker, A. M.—subsequently Professor of the Greek language and literature—was unanimously elected to the professorship of the Normal department, but declined the position. At a special meeting, held August 27th, 1867, this department was filled by the election of Stephen N. Fellows, A. M. The Board were so well satisfied with the administration of acting President Leonard, that they determined not to fill the vacancy in the Presidency, but to take further time for the selection of a suitable person for the office. The vacancy was filled at a special meeting, held March 4th, 1868, by the election of James Black, D. D., Vice President of Washington and Jefferson College, Pa.

The Faculty at the commencement of the next term consisted of Nathan R. Leonard, A. M., President *pro tem*, and Professor of mathematics and astronomy; Theodore S. Parvin, A. M., LL. B., Professor of natural history; Gustavus Hinrichs, C. P., Professor of natural philosophy and chemistry; Charles A. Eggert, A. M., Professor of modern languages and literature; Amos N. Currier, A. M., Professor of Latin and Greek languages and literature; and Stephen N. Fellows, A. M., Professor of didactics. Preparatory department, S. S. Howell, A. M., Principal; and Miss La-



vinia Davis, Miss Ellen A. Moore, A. B., Miss Emma Brown, and Miss Celia A. Moore, assistants. S. E. McKee, A. M., Tutor. Henry S. Perkins, B. M., Professor of vocal culture, harmony and composition. A. T. Smith, Teacher of instrumental music.

The expenditures for the year 1866-67 were: For salaries, \$12,100; miscellaneous expenses, \$11,041.77; total, \$23,141.77. The foregoing statement of annual expenditures are confined to the income of the fund and tuition fees, and do not include any money appropriated from other sources. A more correct idea of the nature of these expenditures will be derived from the subjoined list of appropriations made by the Board for the year 1867-68. These appropriations were simply *estimates*, and the Secretary, under the direction of the auditing committee, was authorized to draw on them for the objects named, but not to exceed the amount appropriated for each object, and any unexpended balance was to be carried forward to the account of the next year. The design of the Board was, first to pay the actual current expenses, and then to expend the surplus at their disposal in making such additions to the facilities for instruction as were most needed.

During the partial organization of the University, prior to 1860, all the students were from Johnson county, in which the institution is located. But time has effected a salutary change in this particular. There are now 292 students from other counties of the state, and *forty-seven* counties represented, instead of *one*. This change has been steadily progressive, and is now more marked than ever. The recent changes in the Preparatory department will add to this result, by excluding a class of students hitherto improperly admitted to it, most of whom were residents of Johnson county. In the first year after the change was made, the attendance in this department was reduced to 230, against 497 during the previous year, and the attendance from Johnson county to 163 against 346. That there should be an excess from this county is a purely local feature, common to all similar institutions. It must also be remembered that families acquire a residence at Iowa City for the purpose of

educating their children, and students are thus credited to this county who properly belong elsewhere.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE  
20TH, 1868.

Due Treasurer, over-paid,.....	\$ 615.98
Due on outstanding warrants,.....	1,200.00
Acting President's salary,.....	1,800.00
Five Professors, at \$1,400 each,.....	7,000.00
Principal of the Preparatory department,.....	1,250.00
Four female assistants, at \$550 each,.....	2,200.00
One Tutor,.....	1,000.00
Fuel,.....	1,000.00
Janitorial,.....	600.00
Incidental, including repairs,.....	1,250.00
Chemical laboratory,.....	270.00
Periodicals,.....	100.00
Printing,.....	500.00
Insurance,.....	700.00
Library,.....	750.00
Treasurer's salary,.....	1,200.00
Secretary's salary,.....	300.00
Geological cabinet,.....	200.00
Removing Library to another room,.....	50.00
Bills ordered paid,.....	779.45
Total,.....	\$22,765.43
Estimated income for same period,.....	\$21,600.00
Balance from previous year,.....	2,158.07
Total,.....	\$23,758.07

IV. LITERARY SOCIETIES.

There are four Literary Societies connected with the University—the “Zetathean,” “Irving Institute,” “Erodelphian,” and “Hesperian,” the first two composed of young men, the latter two of young ladies.

In 1865 the Board of Trustees made an appropriation of \$1,200 for the completion of the upper story of the south hall for the use of these societies. The story was divided into two large apartments, separated from each other by a hall ten feet wide, through the center from east to west for stair-way. Each of these apartments are divided by a partition from north to south, thus making four apartments, cor-



responding to the number of societies—all entered from the hall.\* The two on the east side were finished toward the close of the year, and were assigned respectively to the Zetathean and Irving Institute. The two on the west side are to be finished in like manner for the Erodolphian and Hesperian.

The Zetathean was founded in April, 1861. The room appropriated for its use has been neatly furnished at a cost of about \$600, contributed by its members and friends. One hundred and fifteen regular, and twenty-nine honorary members have been admitted since its organization. When the actual attendance exceeds thirty, no new member can be admitted. Thirty-seven of its regular members were in the army, two of whom lost their lives, and two were severely wounded and permanently disabled. Membership, upon the maintenance of good moral character, is perpetual. Its motto is "*Vita sine literis mors est*"—"Life without learning is death."

It held its first annual exhibition, June 17th, 1863. Chas. E. Borland was President, and George Griswold, Secretary. Addresses were delivered by T. S. Wright, C. M. Howe, K. O. Holmes and Charles E. Borland. The question for discussion was, "Are the examples of nature better calculated for the encouragement of youth than those of illustrious men." K. O. Holmes spoke in the affirmative, and William W. Baldwin in the negative. Its officers are elected for a term of eight weeks. Carey R. Smith, J. C. Rutan, Geo. W. Brant, Richard Totten, Ben. W. Clark, Charles E. Borland, T. S. Wright, K. O. Holmes, S. S. Howell, Frank Springer, J. M. Williams, William W. Baldwin, Milton Remley, D. M. Wyland, Craig L. Wright and John W. Glass have been presiding officers, elected in the order above named, some of whom have served a number of terms. The membership is now full, and the society in a flourishing condition.

The Erodolphian was organized October 6th, 1862, with

\*Since the above was written the four rooms have been converted into two, each occupied jointly by two of the societies, their meetings being held at different periods.

forty-four members. Its members are distinguished as ordinary and honorary, the former class being composed of young ladies who are students of the University in good standing, and the latter of ladies distinguished for their literary attainments and moral worth. The meetings are held weekly, and the exercises consist of recitations, discussions, select readings, essays, and verbal criticisms. The officers are elected for a term of six weeks. The number of members now in attendance is thirty-one. Its motto is "Philosophy, Religion and Liberty."

The Hesperian was organized in the latter part of the year 1863. Like the Erodolphian, it is composed of young ladies connected with the University. The total number of members admitted is ninety-seven, and the number of regular members now in attendance is nineteen. Its meetings are well attended, and its past history has been marked with uninterrupted prosperity. Its motto is, "Truth and perseverance."

The Irving Institute was founded January 26th, 1864. It was virtually a re-formation of the Ciceronian, which existed at an earlier date. As before stated it is also provided with a hall, the counterpart of that occupied by the Zetathean, which, through the enterprise of its members and the contributions of its friends, has been handsomely fitted up and decorated, and was formally dedicated, February 9th, 1866, with appropriate ceremonies. Eleven honorary, and eighty regular members have been admitted, and there are twenty-five regular members now in attendance. It also furnished its quota of members for the army. Its progress in literary attainments is illustrative of its motto, "Ever onward step by step."

It would be pleasant to pursue the history of these societies more in detail, but time and space forbid. When properly conducted they are essential to every well regulated institution of learning, and through the rivalry and emulation which they create, become an efficient instrumentality for the development of the mind. When provided with ample accommodations, the restrictions as to the number of mem-



bers to be admitted will doubtless be removed, or so modified as to embrace a larger number.

#### V. BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

The University grounds, as previously stated, consist of an area forty rods square. The buildings are located in the center from north to south, in line with each other, and facing the east. As yet we have not sufficiently advanced in our classical history to designate them by names, but it would not be inappropriate if the original building should at some future time be known as *Lucas Hall*. At present they are usually distinguished as the central, the north, and south halls.

The central edifice—formerly the State Capitol—is one of the most substantial structures in the state, and is a model in the simplicity and symmetry of its architectural proportions. It is of the Doric order in architecture, and John F. Rague, of Springfield, Illinois, was the architect. It is 60 feet east and west, by 120 feet north and south, and two stories high above the basement, facing Iowa Avenue, which corresponds in width to its length. It is built of limestone, rough hewn, except the basement, facings, pilasters and gables, which are of cut stone. The foundation walls are six feet thick, and sunk to an average depth of six feet below the natural surface of the ground, and thoroughly grouted. Those of the basement are four feet thick, and of the lower story three, and of the upper, two feet. The basement walls are capped with a water table of cut stone sixteen inches thick, which projects sixteen inches from the exterior face of the walls.

At the main entrance from the east is a portico, supported by four massive columns, 12 feet in advance of the walls of the upper stories. The east and west fronts are the same in style and finish, except that the west portico, deemed superfluous, has not been constructed. On each of the fronts are eight pilasters, each four feet wide, and projecting ten inches from the face of the walls, with cut stone caps supporting the architrave. Through the centre of the first and second stories from east to west is a vestibule, 30 feet wide, intersected by a hall, 7 feet wide, through the center of the first

story from north to south. On either side of the hall is a suite of rooms, one of which has been appropriated for the President's office, and the others for recitation.

The hall and vestibule are formed by interior brick walls, eighteen inches thick. Those of the vestibule extend to the roof, and support the base of the cupola. In the center of the vestibule is a flight of spiral stairs, leading to the upper apartments. The upper story originally consisted, aside from the vestibule, of two large rooms, each 43 by 52 feet, the one on the north occupied by the Senate, and on the south by the House of Representatives. These have since been sub-divided and appropriated for various objects, among others the Library and Cabinet of Natural History.

The cupola was not constructed in accordance with the original plan, but is quite appropriate and ornamental. The first and second sections are square, and the third is octagonal, surrounded by sixteen corinthian columns, which support a spherical roof. This building, though designed for other purposes, with the recent changes and improvements in the upper story, is very well adapted to its present uses, and if not destroyed by some calamity, will constitute a lasting and creditable monument of our early history.

The south hall, erected under the superintendence of Thos. M. Banbury, is 45 feet east and west, by 108 feet north and south, and is three stories high above the basement. The basement and facings are of cut stone, and the superstructure of brick. In its external appearance it is more slender and less uniform in its style of architecture than either of the other buildings, the result more of necessity than of choice. The limited amount originally appropriated for it made it necessary to modify the plan in various ways during the process of construction. Had the whole sum ultimately expended upon it been appropriated at one time, a uniform plan could have been adopted and adhered to, and its architectural proportions and internal conformation very much improved.

It is, however, a very useful and durable edifice, constructed throughout with great care, and in the most economical manner consistent with utility. The first and second stories are



appropriated for offices and recitation rooms, and the third story is occupied exclusively by the Literary Societies.

The north hall is 61 feet east and west, by 90 feet north and south, and two stories high above the basement, the first 15 feet and the second 27 feet from floor to ceiling. The style of architecture is not so massive, but similar to that of the central hall. The basement is of cut stone, and the superstructure of brick, with cut stone dressings. It was constructed exclusively for a Chemical Laboratory and Chapel, under the supervision of Robert S. Finkbine, a practical builder. No pains were spared in the selection of materials and the execution of the work, to make it as permanent and as well adapted to the objects named, as the means appropriated for its construction would admit, and the Trustees have reason to congratulate themselves upon their success in this respect.

A vestibule 13 feet wide across the south end is appropriated for the general entrance to the Chapel. The portion of the lower story north of the vestibule, 58 by 74 feet, and part of the basement, if needed, were set apart for the Chemical Laboratory, which is provided with a separate entrance from the east side of the building. Prof. Hinrichs, who has charge of this department, under the direction of the Board of Trustees, visited a number of the eastern colleges, including Harvard and Yale, with the view of ascertaining and introducing the latest improvements in the apparatus, fixtures and apartments designed for its use, and as the result of his observations presented a plan in accordance with which this part of the edifice was constructed. It is divided into four apartments, one of which, 30 by 60 feet, is the Student's Laboratory. Each apartment is systematically arranged and furnished with a view to the particular use for which it is intended. It is amply supplied with all the apparatus, chemicals, minerals and other conveniences necessary for the study and practical illustration of physical science, and its general facilities for instruction are considered equal to those of any of our American colleges.

The upper story of the building is the Chapel, and is

admirably adapted for that purpose. Exclusive of the vestibule, it is 58 by 74 feet, with a gallery 12 feet wide across one end, making its seating capacity 58 by 86 feet, more than double the size of the room formerly used for chapel services. Its construction became a matter of necessity, as there was no room, when the attendance was full, in which the students alone could be properly accommodated, with no provision for the promiscuous assemblages incident to the annual commencements. It is neatly finished and well ventilated, and is indispensable to the comfort and convenience of the students, and the proper administration of the rules and regulations of the University. As a whole, the north hall is a valuable accession to the University buildings, and will fully remunerate the state for the amount expended upon it.

Each of the buildings is roofed with the best quality of slate. The basements are used for storage, heating apparatus, fuel and similar purposes. Great care has been observed in the construction of the heating apparatus to guard against accidents by fire, and to provide the necessary heat for the various apartments without exposing the students to the evils of an impure atmosphere. The buildings and grounds are valued at \$150,000.

The engraving accompanying the catalogues and other publications of the University, presents a correct view of the buildings, but so far as the grounds and shrubbery are concerned, it is purely imaginary. What may properly be termed the *college green* consists of an oblong square of five acres in front of the buildings. It is covered with a rich sward of blue grass, and well studded with thrifty trees, among which are a number of large native oaks, with selections from the best varieties of the adjacent forests. The green is inclosed with a substantial iron fence, and is destined to excel in beauty the ornamental grounds of many of the older colleges. Some of the classes who have recently graduated conceived the excellent idea of commemorating the event by planting a tree on the college grounds. Several of these trees have already attained fair proportions, and a half century hence a few gray-headed men, by whose hands they were planted,



will recline under their foliage, and recall the halcyon days and pleasant reminiscences of college life.

#### VI. JANITORS.

During the early history of the University the duties of Janitor were performed by some one of the students. The regularly appointed Janitors were John W. Mitchell, from July 15th, 1858, to October 15th, 1862; John Amspoker, from October 15th, 1862, to October 15th, 1865; Alpheus Rowley, from October 15th, 1865, to August 1st, 1866; and Herrman Ruppin, the present incumbent, from August 1st, 1866.

#### VII. CONCLUSION.

Having presented the outlines of the history of the University from its infancy to the present time, a few general observations will close this sketch.

In its primitive days it met with some opposition, which at one period apparently assumed the form of a settled purpose to divert the partial endowment made by the general government for its support, and to withhold the additional aid required from the state for its development. This seeming hostility had its origin in unfounded prejudices and local interests. Of necessity the institution had to be located at one place, and hence the idea was readily, though erroneously, imbibed by the people of other localities that it was not designed for their benefit. Locality is a matter of secondary importance, so the place selected is healthy and easy of access. The present location fills both these requirements, and hence we cannot comply more fully with the demands of those who make locality a *sine qua non*.

One of the most prominent arguments against a state literary institution is, that in time it will become *infidel* or *sectarian*. But this objection, when properly analyzed, applies with equal force to private institutions. For it virtually assumes that the people of the state, who are the proprietors and guardians of the University, will themselves become infidel, or that the preponderance of political power will be

vested in some one sect, contingencies, from present indications, scarcely within the range of possibility. But in case either should happen, would not both public and private institutions share the same fate? The people are divided by sharply defined lines into numerous sects, each of whom has vested rights in the University, and the fair presumption is that in the selection of their representatives, who make our laws, they will provide for the protection of those rights. But the more practical answer to the objection is perhaps embodied in the fact, that all the officers and students connected with the University, from its incipency to the present time, will, in point of morality and integrity, compare favorably with those of any other institution.

Neither is there any real cause, as assumed by some, for conflict between the University and our private colleges. Their aims and interests are similar, and the prosperity of the one contributes to the success of the other. Each will have its friends and patrons, and frequently mutual friends and patrons, and both may enter the list of an honorable rivalry as to which can furnish the most thorough and useful instruction. This rivalry will form a safeguard to the former, and advance the literary standing of the latter. If the state performs its duty, the University will possess many facilities which our private colleges cannot, in our day, at least, provide. In these facilities the students of our private institutions will have a common interest, and may in due time avail themselves of them, on much more favorable terms than they can elsewhere. It is also true that every addition made to the general fund of knowledge among the people of the state—and the University will reach many which private institutions cannot—will promote the welfare of all our literary institutions, public and private. Hence there is no valid reason why they may not work together in perfect harmony.

With many, myself included, the admission of both sexes to our higher institutions of learning is an objection, but not confined to the University. An equal or perhaps greater number contend that the co-education of the sexes is benefi-



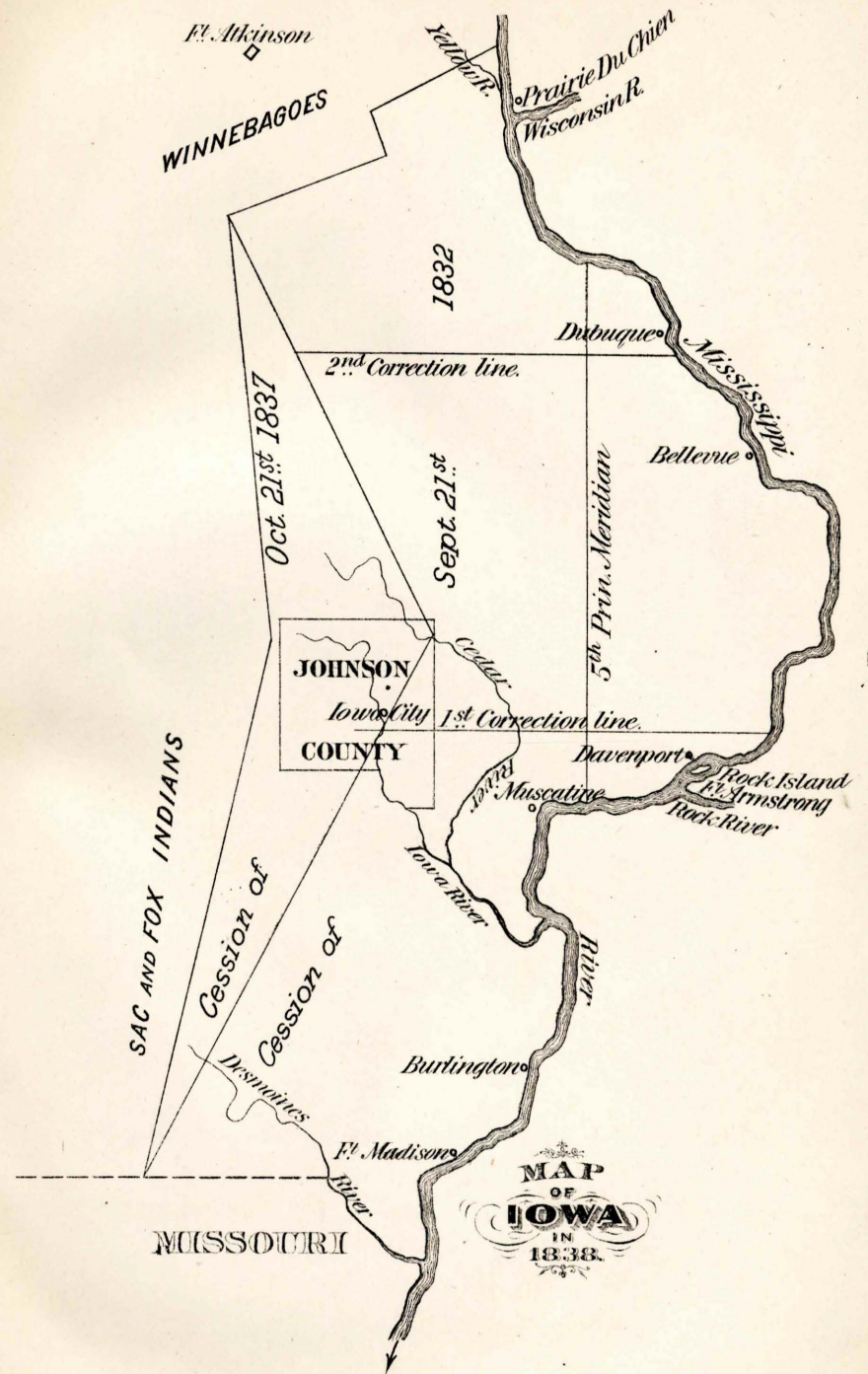
cial, both in a literary and social point of view. Such, however, is not the result of our own experience and observation. At an earlier or later period of life the objection would be largely divested of its force; but at the age allotted for the completion of an education—so distinguished for the visionary and fanciful—it is incompatible with proficient study, and the cultivation of proper social relations between the sexes. The prime object of the collegiate term is the cultivation of the mind in the great rudimental principles of knowledge, which are to qualify the student for the duties of after life, and anything which diverts it from the appropriate channels of thought, necessarily retards the acquisition of such knowledge. That daily social intercourse between the sexes creates such diversion cannot be truthfully denied. It is not likely that Homer, when composing the poems which have immortalized his name, sought the social circle as the place best adapted for study and reflection.

But under existing circumstances it behooves us to waive our preferences in this particular, until an institution designed exclusively for the education of females is established by the state. We must not close the doors of the University against any, simply because they have daughters, and not sons, to educate. We must not forget that every resident of the state has a common interest in it. To add to its means of instruction and extend its sphere of usefulness, should be the aim of all. Every objection to it, founded solely on the fact that it is a state institution, may be traced to purely local or selfish considerations. The state has accepted the trust, and must faithfully discharge it.

A prominent and laudable feature of the University is, that it is designed to place a liberal education within the reach of that large class of our people against whom the leading private colleges of the country are virtually closed, in consequence of the high prices charged for instruction. The state is the only source to which we can at present look for the means to accomplish this desirable end. Other states, in which millions have been contributed for the endowment of private colleges, are now turning their attention to this im-

portant feature, and in a matter so vital to its interests, it is hoped that ours will add to the laurels it has hitherto won in the educational arena. The General Assembly has doubtless been as generous in its appropriations as the resources of the state would permit, and if a wise and liberal policy toward the University is observed in the future, the period is not remote when we shall no longer be under the necessity of traveling eastward to find the seat of learning.







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