

CATALOGUE
OF THE
OFFICERS AND STUDENTS
OF
KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY,
FOR THE
ACADEMICAL YEAR 1865-1866,
WITH THE
GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENT FOR 1866-1867.

LEXINGTON, KY.:
GAZETTE PRINTING COMPANY.
* [Aug] 1866.

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* Ky Gazette Aug 8, 1866

Government.

REGENT.

JOHN B. BOWMAN.

CURATORS.

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

Officers.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

JOHN B. BOWMAN,
Chairman ex-officio.
BENJAMIN GRATZ.
JOHN G. ALLEN.
JOSEPH WASSON.
D. T. MORTON.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

R. M. BISHOP,
Chairman.
JOHN G. ALLEN,
Treasurer.
JOSEPH WASSON,
Secretary.

Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

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

SOLICITOR.

J. J. MILLER	-----	<i>Frankfort.</i>
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General Plan of the University.

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

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

The Colleges of the University are severally styled:

- I. The College of Science, Literature, and Arts.
- II. The Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky.
- III. The College of the Bible.
- IV. The Normal College.
- V. The College of Law.
- VI. The College of Medicine.

While the course of study and instruction in each College is full and complete, yet the four first named above are so associated that a student regularly matriculated in any one may have the benefit of instruction in the others without additional charge for tuition. By this arrangement, a student may elect his course of studies, and pursue at pleasure a classical, a scientific, a commercial, or a civil engineering and mining course, and receive a degree in the same.

The Academy.

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

General Government.

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

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

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

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

The Senate of the University.

- JOHN B. BOWMAN, A. M.,
Regent and Chairman ex-officio.
- ROBERT MILLIGAN, A. M.,
Presiding Officer of the College of the Bible, and Professor of Sacred Literature.
- JOHN AUGUSTUS WILLIAMS, A. M.,
Presiding Officer of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.
- ROBERT GRAHAM, A. M.,
Presiding Officer of the College of Arts, and Professor of the English Language and Literature.
- HON. MADISON C. JOHNSON, LL. D.,
Presiding Officer of the College of Law, and Professor of Evidence, Practice and Pleading.
- HENRY H. WHITE, A. M.,
Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.
- JOHN H. NEVILLE, A. M.,
Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.
- ROBERT PETER, A. M., M. D.,
Professor of Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy.
- JOHN W. MCGARVEY, A. M.,
Professor of Sacred History and Sacred Didactics.
- HON. WILLIAM C. GOODLOE, A. M.,
Professor of Equity Jurisprudence, and Constitutional and International Law.
- JAMES K. PATTERSON, A. M.,
Professor of the Latin Language and Literature, Political Economy, and Civil History.
- ALEXANDER WINCHELL, A. M.,
Professor of Geology, Zoology, and Botany.
- HON. JOHN B. HUSTON, A. M.,
Professor of Common and Statute Law.
- WILLIAM T. MOORE, A. M.,
Professor of Sacred Rhetoric and Ecclesiastical History.
- ALEXANDER R. MILLIGAN, A. M.,
Adjunct Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages.

Other Instructors and Officers.

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

G. F. EYRAUD,
Instructor in French and Drawing.

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

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

WILLIAM E. ARNOLD, A. M.,
Instructor in Mathematics and Military Tactics.

GEORGE W. RANCK,
Instructor in English Branches.

Instructor in Music.

JOHN H. CRUTCHER,
Instructor in Book-keeping.

A. B. SMITH,
Instructor in Penmanship.

CHARLES S. BELL,
Superintendent of the Farm.

College of Science, Literature, and Arts.

FACULTY.

ROBERT GRAHAM, A. M.

Presiding Officer.

JOHN AUGUSTUS WILLIAMS, A. M.

HENRY H. WHITE, A. M.,

JOHN H. NEVILLE, A. M.

ROBERT PETER, A. M.

JAMES K. PATTERSON, A. M.

ALEXANDER WINCHELL, A. M.

JOHN W. MCGARVEY, A. M.

ALEXANDER R. MILLIGAN, A. M.

UNDERGRADUATES

ADAMS, DAVID WILLIAM	Lexington.
ADAMS, JAMES WILLIAM	Bryantsville.
ALLEN, RICHARD WISDOM	Fayette county.
ALLEN, JOHN PAYNE	Fayette county.
ALLEN, JAMES LANE	Fayette county.
ALLEN, JOHN	Lexington.
ALLEN, HENRY WASHINGTON	Lexington.
ALLEN, CHARLES HOWARD	Lexington.
ALLEN, WILLIAM KER	Lexington.
ANDERSON, ALBERT	Mt. Sterling.
ARMSTRONG, DAVID WILSON	Midway.
ARNETT, BENJAMIN MARTIN	Midway.
ARNOLD, JAMES ALLEN	Lancaster.
BAIN, FREDERICK BLINCO	Hutchison's.
BAKER, ISAAC IRONSHIRE EVANS	St. Louis.
BALLINGER, WILLIAM	Keokuk, Iowa.
BARKER, THOMAS WILLIAM	Lexington.
BELL, JAMES TODD	Lexington.
BERRY, NAT FARRA	Fayette county.
BOBBITT, WILLIAM MADISON	Woodstock.
BOSWELL, JAMES	Mayfield.
BOULLT, HARRY	Lexington.
BOWMAN, JOHN ATWOOD	Harrodsburg.

BOWYER, CLARENCE LEWIS	Lexington.
BRADLEY, ALLEN COVERT	Fayette county.
BRADLEY, CHARLES WALTER	Fayette county.
BROADHURST, WILLIAM ALLEN	Midway.
BRONSTON, CHARLES JACOB	Richmond.
BROTHER, HARVEY	Winchester.
BROWER, CHARLES FREDERICK	Lexington.
BROWNING, DANIEL REES	Fayette county.
BRUCE, FRANK TROTTER	Lexington.
BRYANT, JEROME	Crab Orchard.
CAMPBELL, JOSEPH ROGERS	Nicholasville.
CAMPBELL, JAMES HAMILTON	Campbellsville.
CANNON, MINOR WESLEY	Lexington.
CARR, OLIVER ANDERSON	Mayslick.
CARTER, WILLIAM HENRY	Dover, Mo.
CARTWRIGHT, GEORGE LLOYD	Sedalia, Mo.
CASSELL, EUGENE AARON	Fayette county.
CASTLEMAN, DAVID RAWDON	Newcastle.
CHANDLER, JOHN LITTLETON	Calhoon.
CHENAULT, WILLIAM TANDY	Mt. Sterling.
CHEW, SAMUEL HENRY	Fayette county.
CHURCH, WALTER LENOIR	Columbia, Mo.
COOK, WILLIAM ISAAC	Lexington.
COX, THORNTON	Lexington.
CRAIG, ELIJAH WISDOM	Lexington.
CREWS, ZACH	Fayette county.
CROMWELL, BENJAMIN SCOTT	Lexington.
CROSE, ISAAC COOK	Sidney, Iowa.
CRUTCHER, THOMAS KENNON	Mt. Eden.
DAY, JOSEPH	Lexington.
DEDMAN, WILLIAM KAY	Midway.
DOBYNS, THOMAS THORNTON	Helena.
DONALDSON, JOSEPH LEWIS	Bowling Green.
DOUGHERTY, THOMAS GIBSON	Lexington.
DUCK, DAVID CURTIS	Lexington.
DULIN, ROBERT RICE	Hopkinsville.
DUNLAP, JEFFERSON MILLER	Lexington.
DUNLAP, GEORGE WASHINGTON	Lancaster.
DUNLAP, JOHN JENNINGS	Lancaster.
DUNLAP, ALEXANDER	Versailles.
EAVES, EUGENE WILLIAM	Greenville.
EDGE, JAMES WILLIAM	Fayette county.
ELLIOTT, RICHARD GILL	Lexington.
EMMAL, WILLIAM SIMPSON	Lexington.

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EVANS, PETER	Athens.
EVANS, CHARLES PIDGEON	Sidney, Iowa.
FORNISS, JOHN IRBY	McKinley, Ala.
FOUSHEE, CHARLES WILLIAM	Lexington.
FOUSHEE, DAVID HARRIS	Lexington.
FOX, HENRY THEODORE	Lexington.
FOX, EDWIN CEPHAS	Winchester.
FRARY, HENRY ALMON	Mansfield, Ohio.
FRAZEE, DAVID FRANCIS	Minerva.
FRETWELL, EDWIN OWENS	Paris.
FULLER, WILLIAM THOMAS	Lovellaceville.
GANO, JOHN ALLEN, JR.	Centerville.
GARDNER, BARTON STONE	Russellville, Ind.
GARR, THOMAS BENTON	Louisville.
GARRARD, LEWIS FORD	Columbus, Ga.
GASTINEAU, GEORGE WASHINGTON	Somerset.
GASTINEAU, REUBEN MENEFE	Somerset.
GASTINEAU, JAMES HARVEY	Crab Orchard.
GIBNEY, VIRGIL PENDLETON	Lexington.
GIVENS, GEORGE CARPENTER	Danville.
GLOVER, JOSEPH NELSON	Fayette county.
GOODLOE, JAMES LEWIS	Louisville.
GOODWIN, ALEXANDER CAMPBELL	Jeffersonville, Ind.
GRAVES, JOSEPH COLEMAN	Lexington.
GRAVES, SAMUEL OVERTON	Hopkinsville.
GRIMES, EUSEBIUS	Athens.
GUDGELL, CHARLES	Sharpsburg.
HALE, GARLAND BRADFORD, JR.	Lexington.
HAMILTON, JOHN	Lexington.
HARDESTY, GEORGE ADAM	Lexington.
HARDMAN, WILLIAM HENRY	Perry, Ohio.
HARE, ROBERT PHILIP	Horse Cave.
HARRIS, ALBERT WASHINGTON	Lexington.
HAYDEN, JAMES CARTER	Fayette county.
HAYES, JOSEPH	Lexington.
HELM, GEORGE GIVENS	Hustonville.
HICKMAN, FRANK TODD	Lawrenceburg.
HIKES, GEORGE ALBERT	Louisville.
HOCKER, TILLMAN LOGAN	Lexington.
HOCKER, JOSEPH HENRY	Hustonville.
HOCKENSMITH, NEWTON	Independence, Mo.
HOLLOWAY, WILLIAM SPENCER	Troy.
HOLMES, DANIEL BOONE	Lexington.
HOOVER, JAMES RICHARD	Nicholasville.

HOPSON, JOSEPH	Canton.
HOWE, ROBERT LONG	Indianapolis, Ind.
HUDSON, LYNN WASHINGTON	Louisville.
HURT, LESLIE COMBS	Columbia.
INGELS, EYAN SHELBY	Fayette county.
KAY, CHARLES WILLIAM	Camden Point, Mo.
KEITH, JAMES CRAWFORD	Hopkinsville.
KEITH, JOSHUA CLAYTON	Sturgeon, Mo.
KEYES, NELSON ROUNDS	Fayette county.
KINKEAD, ROBERT STANARD	Lexington.
KINKEAD, GEORGE BLACKBURN	Fayette county.
KINKEAD, JOHN	Lexington.
LANDERS, WILLIAM JASPER	Fairmount.
LANDSBERG, HENRY	Lexington.
LARD, WILLIAM JOHN	Lexington.
LEAR, WILLIAM DANIEL	Lancaster.
LOCKHART, MARQUIS RICHARDSON	Lexington.
LUSBY, HENRY	Lexington.
MADDOX, GARRETT DAVIS	Georgetown.
MAHONE, WILLIAM ROBERT	Lexington.
MAYS, ROBERT	Cadiz.
MCGREW, LOUIS KOSSUTH	Cincinnati.
McMains, JOHN HENRY	Lexington.
McMURTRY, JOHN WILLIAM	Lexington.
McMURTRY, EDWARD PIERCE	Lexington.
MIDDLETON, HENLEY KISSINGER	Lancaster.
MILLER, BURKE	Lexington.
MITCH, JOHN LOUI	Ohio.
MONTAGUE, THOMAS WILLIAM	Fayette county.
MORTON, JEREMIAH ROGERS	Winchester.
MULLINS, ALPHONSE DE LAMARTINE	Bryantsville.
MYLES, ALBERT	Mayfield.
NUCKOLS, LEWIS DEDMAN	Versailles.
PARSON, JAMES L.	Rushville, Ind.
PARSON, JOHN	Rushville, Ind.
PAYNE, JOHN BRECKINRIDGE	Lexington.
PHELPS, JOHN SAMUEL	Sharpsburg.
PINKERTON, LEWIS MCKENZIE	Lexington.
PEARSE, WILLIAM HENRY LEON	Oshawa, Canada.
PEARSON, ROBERT HARVEY	Fayette county.
PEMBERTON, WILLIAM	Lexington.
PEMBERTON, LEVI	Lexington.
PERRY, JOSEPH CASSELL	Fayette county.
PETER, ROBERT, JR.	Lexington.

PETTIT, JOHN WILLIAM	Fayette county.
POSEY, WILLIAM LEROY	Henderson.
POWELL, JAMES	Corydon.
PRATT, WILLIAM DUDLEY	Lexington.
PRICE, WILLIAM LIGHTFORD THOMPSON	Lexington.
PRICE, LEONARD CASSELL	Nicholasville.
PRICE, OLIVER WOLCOTT	Winchester.
RANCK, GEORGE WASHINGTON	Shelbyville.
RANDALL, JOHN WESLEY	Somerset.
RICHARDSON, MARCUS D.	Fayette county.
ROGERS, CHARLES FLEMING, JR.	Fayette county.
ROGERS, JAMES	Fayette county.
ROGERS, JOHN CLARKE	Cleveland.
ROSS, JOHN MCDOWELL	Fayette county.
ROTHWELL, JAMES FOUNTAIN	Paint Lick.
SCOTT, WALTER	Lexington.
SCOTT, HAMILTON	Lexington.
SHROPSHIRE, THOMAS ALLEN	Leesburg.
SIMONTON, WILLIAM HOUSTON	Pulaski, Tenn.
SMITH, HENRY CLAY	Stony Point.
SMITH, WILLIAM LISLE	Lexington.
SMITH, EDWARD EVERETT	Danville.
SNEDAKER, PRESTON BLACKWELL	Frankfort.
SQUIRES, RICHARD MARTIN	Fayette county.
STANDEFORD, JOHNSON	Lexington.
STEELE, JAMES ALEXANDER	McKinley, Ala.
STEELE, JAMES PETER	McKinley, Ala.
STOLL, RICHARD PINDELL	Lexington.
STONE, GEORGE WILLIAM	Fayette county.
STOVER, JAMES HARNEY	Ladoga, Ind.
STROPE, FREDERICK	Chelsea, Iowa.
SULLIVAN, ANDREW MCCLURE	Fayette county.
SURBER, GREEN LEE	Lancaster.
SURBER, WILLIAM GREEN	Lancaster.
SWOPE, ARMSTED MILNER	Stanford.
TANDY, WILLIAM FLURRY	Lexington.
TAYLOR, WILLIAM GEORGE	Russellville, Tenn.
THOMSON, JAMES CLIFTON	Fayette county.
THORNE, JOSEPH TAYLOR	Fayette county.
THORNE, JOSEPH BENJAMIN	Linnaeus, Mo.
TILFORD, WESLEY HUNT	Lexington.
VAUGHN, JOSEPH THOMAS	Fayette county.
VAUGHN, DANIEL	Fayette county.
VAUGHAN, JAMES LE GRAND	Little Rock, Ark.

VILEY, JOHN T.	Fayette county.
VILEY, WILLA	Fayette county.
WALL, GARRETT SAMUEL	Mayslick.
WARFIELD, HENRY NICHOLAS	Lexington.
WARNER, EVAN TAYLOR	Lexington.
WASSON, CHARLES EDWIN	Versailles.
WATKINS, JAMES HUDSON	Allensville.
WEBB, MARCELLUS EDWIN	Tate's Station, Tenn.
WESTERFIELD, LEVI JACKSON	Barbourville.
WHITE, VALENTINE MCCONNELL	Richmond.
X WHITE, JAMES GARRARD	Lexington.
WHITE, WILLIAM GARRARD	Lexington.
WHITE, HENRY WARLAND	Lexington.
WILLIAMS, CHARLES ROGERS	Lexington.
WILLIAMS, WILLIAM THOMAS	Williamstown.
WILLIS, ALEXANDER WILLOUGHBY	Nicholasville.
WINLOCK, RICHARD CLAY	Russellville.
WINLOCK, ROBERT BARKSDALE	Russellville.
WOLENBERG, JOHN WILLIAM	Lexington.
WOOD, BENJAMIN C.	Lexington.
WOODFORD, BUCKNER	Paris.
WOODRUFF, JAMES EMILIOUS	Lexington.
YATES, RICHARD EDGAR	Lexington.
YELLMAN, JOHN HENRY	Lexington.
YOUNG, JOSEPH HAY	Lexington.
26 YOUNG, CHARLES MACK	Lexington.

Agricultural and Mechanical College.*

FACULTY.

JOHN AUGUSTUS WILLIAMS, A. M.,

Presiding Officer.

ROBERT GRAHAM, A. M. *College of Arts*

ROBERT PETER, A. M. ✓

ALEXANDER WINCHELL, A. M. ✓

HENRY H. WHITE, A. M. ✓

JAMES K. PATTERSON, A. M. ✓

WILLIAM E. ARNOLD, A. M. ✓

G. F. BYRAUD. ✓

JOHN H. CRUTCHER. *Bookkeeping*

A. B. SMITH. *Pennsylvania*

CHARLES S. BELL. *Supt of Jail*

* To be opened on the first Monday of October next.

(College of the Bible.)

FACULTY.

ROBERT MILLIGAN, A. M.,
Presiding Officer.

JOHN W. MCGARVEY, A. M.
WILLIAM T. MOORE, A. M.)

UNDERGRADUATES.

BOBBITT, WILLIAM MADISON	Woodstock.
BROADHURST, WILLIAM ALLEN	Midway.
CAMPBELL, JOSEPH ROGERS	Nicholasville.
CAMPBELL, JAMES HAMILTON	Campbellsville.
CARR, OLIVER ANDERSON	Mayslick.
CARTER, WILLIAM HENRY	Dover, Mo.
CHANDLER, JOHN LITTLETON	Calhoon.
CRUTCHER, THOMAS KENNON	Mt. Eden.
DOBYNS, THOMAS THORNTON	Helena.
DUNLAP, ALEXANDER	Versailles.
EVANS, CHARLES PIGEON	Sidney, Iowa.
FOX, EDWIN CEPHAS	Winchester.
FULLER, WILLIAM THOMAS	Lovelaceville.
GARDNER, BARTON STONE	Russellville, Ind.
GASTINEAU, GEORGE WASHINGTON	Somerset.
GASTINEAU, REUBEN MENEFFEE	Somerset.
GASTINEAU, JAMES HARVEY	Crab Orchard.
GOODWIN, ALEXANDER CAMPBELL	Jeffersonville, Ind.
HARDMAN, WILLIAM HENRY	Perry, Ohio.
HOCKENSMITH, NEWTON	Independence, Mo.
HOOVER, JAMES RICHARD	Nicholasville.
HOWE, ROBERT LONG	Indianapolis, Ind.
KEITH, JAMES CRAWFORD	Hopkinsville.
KEITH, JOSHUA CLAYTON	Sturgeon, Mo.
LANDERS, WILLIAM JASPER	Fairmount.
LARD, WILLIAM JOHN	Lexington.
LEAR, WILLIAM DANIEL	Lancaster.
MYLES, ALBERT	Mayfield.
PARSON, JAMES L.	Rushville, Ind.

PARSON, JOHN	Rushville, Ind.
PEARSE, WILLIAM HENRY LEON.....	Oshawa, Canada.
RANDALL, JOHN WESLEY	Somerset.
ROTHWELL, JAMES FOUNTAIN	Paint Lick.
STROPE, FREDERICK.....	Chelsea, Iowa.
SURBER, GREEN LEE.....	Lancaster.
SURBER, WILLIAM GREEN	Lancaster.
TANDY, WILLIAM FLURRY.....	Lexington.

College of Law.

FACULTY.

HON. MADISON C. JOHNSON, LL. D.,
Presiding Officer.
 HON. WILLIAM C. GOODLOE, A. M.
 HON. JOHN B. HUSTON, A. M.

UNDERGRADUATES.

GARRARD, WILLIAM U.	Columbus, Ga.
GOODLOE, GREEN CLAY	Lexington.
HARRISON, A.	New Orleans, La.
KRUISE, JAMES K. P.	Rushville, Ill.
LOCKHART, MARQUIS R.	Lexington.
MANN, S.	Lexington.
MONTGOMERY, WILLIAM A.	Vicksburg, Miss.
MONTGOMERY, LAWSON R.	Vicksburg, Miss.
MORTON, JEREMIAH R.	Winchester.
MULLIGAN, JAMES H.	Lexington.
VANMETER, J. J.	Winchester.
WALL, GARRETT S.	Mayslick.
WOOLLEY, B. H.	Lexington.

The Academy.

INSTRUCTORS.

ALEXANDER R. MILLIGAN, A. M.,
Principal.

GEORGE W. RANCK,
Instructor in English Branches.

WILLIAM E. ARNOLD, A. M.,
Instructor in Mathematics.

JOHN H. CRUTCHER,
Instructor in Book-keeping.

A. B. SMITH,
Instructor in Penmanship.

STUDENTS.

ALLEN, DANIEL	LINDSEY, DANIEL
BOYD, WILLIAM	MILWARD, LUKE
BOYD, HUGH	MORTON, DAVID
BARNES, HENRY	MCCHESNEY, SAMUEL
BETHURUM, DAVID	MCCHESNEY, CURRY
BROWNING, MARCUS	McKINNEY, JOHN
BEAN, JAMES	McELHINNY, WILLIAM
BEAN, CHARLES	McMURTRY, EDWARD
CARTY, JOHN, JR.	PETER, ARTHUR
CHILDS, JOHN	PLUNKETT, WILLIAM
DAVIDSON, JOHN	POSTLETHWAITE, THOMAS
DOWNING, WARREN	REED, EDWARD
DRIGS, HUGH	SMITH, PERCY
ELBERT, JOHN	SMITH, CURTIS
HOSSETTER, JOHN	SMITH, SIMEON
HERNDON, JOHN	SULLIVAN, RICHARD
HOCKER, MONROE	SCHOONMAKER, THOMAS
HOCKER, WESLEY	SCHOONMAKER, LEO
HART, THOMAS N.	SCOTT, PERCY
HUNTER, MORGAN	SCOTT, WILLIAM
HUNTER, JAMES	TANDY, FRANK
HARPER, CHARLES	TODD, WILLIAM
HOEING, CHARLES	VANPELT, L.
HENDERSON, JOHN	VENABLE, JAMES

JOHNS, FRANK	VENABLE, GEORGE
KENDALL, JOHN	WICKLIFFE, JOHN
LUSBY, WALTER	WICKLIFFE, CHARLES
LAUDEMAN, JAMES	WILGING, GEORGE
LISLE, JAMES	WEST, PRESTON
LISLE, SAMUEL	YATES, HALLETT
LEA, HARRY	YELLMAN, WILLIAM
LANDSBERG, THEODORE	

Origin and Character of the University.

In the year 1855, JOHN B. BOWMAN, of Mercer county, Kentucky, conceived a plan for the establishment of a University in Kentucky, and proposed to devote his life to its upbuilding. It was his policy to found it on the ruins of Bacon College—an institution, which, after flourishing for a few years under one of the ablest Faculties in the West, failed at last for want of a sufficient endowment.

Gathering up the wreck of this institution, he began his labors in the year 1856, and by personal appeals to a few of the liberal citizens of central Kentucky, he soon succeeded in raising the sum of \$150,000, which amount he subsequently increased to \$200,000.

In 1857, he called a primary meeting of the donors and submitted to them the outline of a plan for a University, which they at once adopted. In a short time a charter was obtained, and a code of laws was enacted in accordance with the plan proposed, so far as that plan could be then put in operation.

In the year 1859 the College of Arts was opened at Harrodsburg, and it continued in successful operation through the eventful years that followed. But in 1864 the buildings, library, apparatus, etc., were accidentally destroyed by fire. This calamity was followed by a proposition from the friends of Transylvania University to consolidate the two institutions into one at Lexington. A large majority of the donors

approving the measure, and the Legislature of Kentucky having authorized the act, the University was removed in June, 1865, to the city of Lexington. At the same time, the Legislature, by a special act, established the State Agricultural and Mechanical College, as one of the Colleges of Kentucky University.

In view of these consolidated interests, and of the enlarged resources thus secured to the institution, Mr. BOWMAN presented to the Curators a plan of organization for several combined colleges as parts of a great University, which was adopted, and he was appointed Chairman of the committee to perfect the numerous details of the same. The report of the committee, after full discussion in the Board, was approved, and four of the six proposed colleges were organized for the reception of students next fall. On the first Monday of October next, the College of Arts, the Agricultural and Mechanical College, the College of the Bible, and the College of Law, will accordingly go into operation. The Normal College and that of Medicine will be opened at an early day.

There are some features in the plan of Kentucky University that are peculiar. The general superintendence of the whole Institution by the Regent, who is not connected with any Faculty, but who is the representative of the Curators and donors, gives unity to the general plan; while the distribution of the executive labor and responsibility among the presiding officers of the several colleges, secures efficiency in every department. The several colleges thus associated, furnish the most liberal provisions for education, whether collegiate or professional, general or special; and that, too, without the expense and embarrassments that would result from a duplication of professorships. If a young man desires to pursue a classical course exclusively, he can do so, and receive a certificate of graduation for the same. If he desires to devote himself to science or arts, to receive a good commercial and business education, to graduate as a Civil Engineer, or to study Mining or any other specialty, he will enjoy the like facilities without additional expense. Should a student desire to reduce the ordinary expenses of board and tuition, the Agricultural College presents the opportunity for receiving thorough instruction in all the sciences and English literature,

and, at the same time, for laboring at a reasonable compensation on the College Farm. This union of study and labor is not only thus economical, but conservative of health, and good morals as well.

Such is a brief sketch of the origin and character of the University, and such are some of the advantages secured by its peculiar organization. Important as these advantages are, it is the purpose of the founder of the University, and of others who have co-operated with him in its upbuilding, to multiply the educational facilities afforded by the Institution, until, by reason of its ample endowment and its more modern American and Christian character, it shall eventually become a great, free University, adapted to the wants and genius of the age, and accessible to the humblest youth, without regard to creed or latitude.

General Announcement.

REQUISITES FOR ADMISSION.

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

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

If, upon an examination satisfactory in the main, the candidate proves to be deficient in some one study, he may be admitted on condition of making good such deficiency; and

for this purpose, he may be allowed at his own expense to receive private instruction from Tutors approved by the Faculty; or, at the discretion of the Professor of any school, he may be admitted on probation for a reasonable length of time into that school, upon condition that, if he shall fail to exhibit a satisfactory degree of diligence or proficiency, his connection with the School shall cease.

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

MATRICULATION.

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

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

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

4. After successful examination, he will report to the Secretary of the Faculty for registration; he will then receive from the Secretary a Permit.

5. Upon presenting his Permit to the Treasurer and paying the required fees, he will receive from that officer a Session Bill and a copy of the Laws of the University.

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

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

College of Science, Literature, and Arts.

REQUISITES FOR ADMISSION.

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

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

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

GREEK.—The whole of Arnold's First Book in Greek, or Kuehner's Elementary Greek Grammar—the English Exercises to be written in Greek, with the accents. The whole of Felton's Greek Reader, except the extracts from Euripides and Aristophanes.

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

SESSIONS, EXPENSES, &c.

The Sessions of this College begin on the first Monday in October and close on the last Thursday in June. Charge for tuition per annum will be \$30; Janitor's fee, \$5, invariably in advance.

Course of Instruction.

I.—SCHOOL OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

PROFESSOR GRAHAM.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

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

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

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

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

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

JUNIOR CLASS.

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

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

SENIOR CLASS.

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

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

II.—SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY.

PROFESSOR WILLIAMS.

JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Mental Philosophy, begun.

SECOND TERM.—Mental Philosophy, completed.

SENIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Moral Philosophy.

SECOND TERM.—Christian Ethics.

TEXT-BOOKS.—In this school instruction is given chiefly by lectures, but the following Text-Books are used: Haven's Mental Philosophy, Hamilton's Metaphysics, and Hickok's and Alexander's Moral Science.

III.—SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS.

PROFESSOR WHITE.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Towne's Algebra.

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

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

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

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

JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Loomis' Calculus.

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

SENIOR CLASS.

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

SECOND TERM.—Astronomy, completed.

IV.—SCHOOL OF THE GREEK LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

PROFESSOR NEVILLE.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

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

SECOND TERM.—Felton's Selections from Herodotus, Thucydides and Xenophon's Hellenica, with special attention to the Prepositions and Cases, the Modes and Tenses; a daily Exercise in Greek Prose Composition, with the accents.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

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

SECOND TERM.—The Apology of Socrates, the Crito, and the Phædo of Plato, with Grote's Greece, Vol. VIII, Chap. 67-68; Greek Prose Composition.

JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—The Medea of Euripides; the Oedipus Colonus of Sophocles; Choral Scanning; Lectures on the Dramatic Poetry and the Theatre of the Greeks.

SECOND TERM.—The Prometheus of Aeschylus; the Frogs of Aristophanes; Lectures on Greek Literature.

V.—SCHOOL OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

PROFESSOR PATTERSON.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

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

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

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

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

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

JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Cicero de Natura Deorum; Roman History.

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

VI.—SCHOOL OF SACRED HISTORY.

PROFESSOR MCGARVEY.

JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—The Pentateuch, begun.

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

SENIOR CLASS.

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

SECOND TERM.—Acts of the Apostles.

VII.—SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

PROFESSOR PETER.

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

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

VIII.—SCHOOL OF NATURAL HISTORY.

PROFESSOR WINCHELL.

JUNIOR CLASS.

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

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

SENIOR CLASS.

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

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

IX.—SCHOOL OF HISTORY.

PROFESSOR PATTERSON.

JUNIOR CLASS.

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

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

SENIOR CLASS.

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

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

X.—SCHOOL OF MODERN LANGUAGES.

JUNIOR CLASS.

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

French.—Fasquelle's Grammar; Telemaque.

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

Spanish.—DeVere's Grammar; Velasquez' Reader.

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

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

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

Spanish.—DeVere's Grammar; Velasquez' Reader; Don Quijote.

SENIOR CLASS.

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

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

Italian.—Tasso; Goldoni.

Spanish.—Don Quijote.

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

French.—Moliere; Voltaire.

Italian.—Dante.

Spanish.—Calderon.

Agricultural and Mechanical College.

The Congress of the United States, by an Act passed July 2d, 1862, donated to each State public lands to the amount of 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative then in Congress, for the endowment of one or more colleges, of which the leading object should be, the promotion of the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes, by furnishing instruction in all such branches of learning as relate to Agriculture and the Mechanical Arts, including Military Tactics, without excluding other scientific and classical studies. The portion granted to Kentucky amounted to 330,000 acres of land scrip; and the Legislature of the State, by an act passed January 27, 1863, accepted the grant with its conditions; and by another Act, approved February 22d, 1865, established the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, as one of the Colleges of Kentucky University. The Curators of the University accepted the trust with the conditions annexed; and, with a full view of the responsibility thus incurred, and of the difficulties in carrying out what has hitherto been an educational experiment in this country, they hope to meet, within a reasonable time, any just expectation of the public, and make this College a success. The Act of the Legislature required that the authorities of the University should raise at least \$100,000 for the purchase of an experimental and model farm, and the erection of the buildings necessary for the various uses of the College. Through the liberality of citizens of Lexington mainly, the required amount was promptly secured by the Regent of the University. He accordingly purchased "Ashland," the home of Henry Clay, and the "Woodlands," an elegant tract adjacent to it, and extending to the limits of the city of Lexington. The whole tract contains 433 acres of first-rate land, with fine improvements. All of this property has been placed at the disposal

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

By the Act of the Legislature, the State reserved to itself the sale of the land scrip, and the investment of the proceeds thereof, and placed the income arising therefrom at the disposal of the University, for the support of the Agricultural and Mechanical College. The Agent of the State not having disposed of the scrip, the Legislature at its last session appropriated \$20,000 to aid in opening and carrying on the College, until such a disposition of the land scrip could be made as would render the income from it available. The Curators of the University have accepted the amount thus appropriated, with the conditions under which it was made, and will open the College on the first Monday of October next.)

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.

All applicants for admission to the regular collegiate course in the Agricultural College must be at least sixteen years of age, and must present satisfactory evidence of good moral character and industrious habits. They must, upon examination, show a fair acquaintance with the studies of the elementary English course as already herein prescribed for students in the Academy. Should any applicant be found on examination to be deficient in these preparatory studies, he will be allowed to enter the Academy in order to qualify himself for admission to the regular course. But all such students, as well as those who may be found already qualified for college, must, on entering, consider themselves pledged to conform to all the rules and regulations; among which is one requiring the daily performance of at least two hours of manual labor.

Course of Instruction.

I.—SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY.

PROFESSOR WILLIAMS.

JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Mental Philosophy, begun.

SECOND TERM.—Mental Philosophy, completed.

SENIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Moral Philosophy.

SECOND TERM.—Christian Ethics.

II.—SCHOOL OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

PROFESSOR GRAHAM.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

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

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

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

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

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

JUNIOR CLASS.

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

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

SENIOR CLASS.

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

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

III.—SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS.

PROFESSOR WHITE.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Towne's Algebra.

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

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

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

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

JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Loomis' Calculus.

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

SENIOR CLASS.

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

SECOND TERM.—Astronomy, completed.

IV.—SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

PROFESSOR PETER.

JUNIOR CLASS.

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

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

SENIOR CLASS.

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

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

TEXT-BOOKS.—Youmans' New Class Book of Chemistry; Towne's Chemistry for Students; Quackenbos' Natural Philosophy; Graham's Elements of Chemistry.

V.—SCHOOL OF NATURAL HISTORY.

PROFESSOR WINCHELL.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

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

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

JUNIOR CLASS.

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

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

SENIOR CLASS.

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

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

VI.—SCHOOL OF HISTORY.

PROFESSOR PATTERSON.

JUNIOR CLASS.

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

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

SENIOR CLASS.

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

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

VII.—SCHOOL OF MODERN LANGUAGES.

JUNIOR CLASS.

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

French.—Fasquelle's Grammar; Telemaque.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SENIOR CLASS.

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

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

Italian.—Tasso; Goldoni.

Spanish.—Don Quijote.

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

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

Italian.—Dante.

Spanish.—Calderon.

VIII.—COMMERCIAL AND BUSINESS SCHOOL.

INSTRUCTORS.

JOHN H. CRUTCHER,

A. B. SMITH,

(of Hollingsworth's Commercial College.)

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

IX.—SCHOOL OF CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MINING

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

X.—SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS.

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

XI.—SCHOOL OF MILITARY TACTICS.

WILLIAM E. ARNOLD, A. M.,

Instructor.

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

STATE STUDENTS.

By the provisions of the Act of the Legislature establishing the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky as one of the Colleges of the University, each Representative District in the State is entitled to send to the College three *properly prepared* students, free of charge for *tuition*, for each member the district is entitled to send to the General Assembly. Said students also have the right to receive, free of charge for tuition, the benefit of the instruction given in any College of the University, except the Colleges of Law and Medicine. To enjoy these privileges, young men must be selected by a majority of the Justices of the Peace in the several districts, and be properly vouched for by their certificate. And it is most earnestly recommended to the justices to select a Board of Teachers in each district for the examination of applicants, and to institute a system of competitive examinations, giving all, even the humblest youth, a chance for this State honor. It is expected that the State students will be selected and sent to the College with the settled purpose on their part of completing the whole course of studies prescribed.)

EXPENSES.

Students duly accredited and sent by the State under the provisions of the recent Act of the General Assembly, will be admitted to the Agricultural College *without charge for tuition*. Other students will pay in advance \$30 for tuition per annum, and \$5 janitor's fee. Boarding-houses will be built at an early day on the farm for the accommodation of all the students at moderate prices. For the ensuing session, good lodging-rooms on the University grounds will be furnished free of rent to a limited number of students, on timely application to the Steward. Those who first apply will have the preference. It is expected, however, that students occupying these apartments will provide their own beds, bedding, fuel, etc. This will be a small tax when distributed among the three or four occupants of a room; and such furniture can always be passed to successors at its full value. Good boarding can be obtained in private families, at convenient distance

from the University, at from \$3 to \$5 per week. Students by labor on the farm may greatly reduce this expense without loss of time from study.

THE MILITARY DRILL.

The Act of Congress donating the land scrip, requires any Agricultural College receiving the benefit of the grant, to give instruction in Military Tactics. In accordance with the provisions of this Act, regular instruction will be given to the students of this College at stated times in the Infantry Drill. The exercises will be made attractive and valuable as a means of physical development, as well as of collegiate discipline.

The students will receive theoretical and practical instruction in the Tactics of the different arms, Military Discipline and Police, in accordance with the regulations prescribed for the U. S. Army. A plain, cheap uniform is advised, which can be procured by all students upon their arrival in the city, at a cost not exceeding that of an ordinary suit.

MANUAL LABOR.

All students of the Agricultural and Mechanical College will be required to spend not less than two hours a day in active labor on the farm, or at such of the Mechanical Arts as may, from time to time, be carried on in connection with the farm; and a compensation will be allowed them according to their industry and skill, which allowance, determined by the Faculty or Superintendent of the farm, will be credited on their account for board, room-rent, &c.: *Provided*, That such work as it may be necessary for every student to perform while learning the practical application of the various sciences or any branch of art, shall not be considered as productive labor entitled to remuneration.

This labor, whether productive or experimental, will be assigned upon the farm, in the gardens, nurseries, orchards, vineyards, workshops, laboratory, museum, &c., as the varied wants, circumstances, and attainments of the students may indicate. Experimental labor will be required of all students, so far as it may be necessary in the judgment of the Faculty

to give them a practical knowledge of the several branches of Agricultural and Mechanical science.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

In connection with the Agricultural and Mechanical College, as may be seen from the foregoing curriculum, a full course of instruction will be given in those branches essential to a thorough commercial and business education. The course is the same as that pursued in the best Commercial Colleges, and will, in fact, be taught by instructors in Hollingsworth's Commercial College, who have accepted positions as teachers of these branches in the University. Young gentlemen will by this arrangement have a fine opportunity to qualify themselves, free of charge, for mercantile and commercial pursuits, while prosecuting a regular course of scientific or classical study.

Particular attention will be given to the Art of Penmanship on the most approved system, and in every style, plain and ornamental. Arrangements will also be made by which such students as desire it, may receive instruction in the best system of Phonography or Short-hand writing.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

Students will be classified according to attainments and age, and, under suitable regulations, they will engage daily in the study and practice of the arts of agriculture, horticulture, and landscape gardening. The well-known and highly qualified Superintendent of the Farm, Mr. Charles S. Bell, will have the oversight of all the practical details of the field, the garden, the orchards, the vineyards, nurseries, etc.; and under his direction, and that of his assistants on the farm, the students will learn to apply by their own labor the sciences which they study in the halls.

The College of the Bible.

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

The sessions of this College begin and end simultaneously with those of the College of Arts.

Tuition is free to all students of this College; but the janitor's fee of five dollars is required of all, in advance.

Unfurnished rooms in the dormitories are provided free of charge. Application for the same must be made to the Steward.

I.—SCHOOL OF SACRED LITERATURE.

PROFESSOR R. MILLIGAN.

FIRST YEAR.

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

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

SECOND YEAR.

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

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

THIRD YEAR.

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

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

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

II.—SCHOOL OF SACRED HISTORY.

PROFESSOR MCGARVEY.

FIRST YEAR.

FIRST TERM.—The Pentateuch, begun.

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

SECOND YEAR.

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

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

THIRD YEAR.

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

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

FOURTH YEAR.

FIRST TERM.—Remaining portions of the New Testament.

SECOND TERM.—Evidences of the Christian Religion.

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

III.—SCHOOL OF SACRED DIDACTICS.

PROFESSOR MOORE.

FIRST YEAR.

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

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

SECOND YEAR.

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

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

THIRD YEAR.

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

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

The College of Law.

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

The session begins on the first Monday of October, and closes in the last week of February.

The fees are twenty dollars to each Professor, and five dollars to the Janitor.

Course of Instruction.**I.—SCHOOL OF COMMON AND STATUTE LAW.**

HON. JOHN B. HUSTON.

JUNIOR CLASS.—Blackstone's Commentaries.

SENIOR CLASS.—Kent's Commentaries.

II.—SCHOOL OF EVIDENCE, PLEADING, AND PRACTICE.

HON. MADISON C. JOHNSON.

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

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

 III.—SCHOOL OF EQUITY, CONSTITUTIONAL & INTERNATIONAL LAW.

HON. WILLIAM C. GOODLOE.

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

 SENIOR CLASS.—Adams on Equity Jurisprudence and Pleading.

The Academy.

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

Courses of Instruction.

CLASSICAL COURSE.

FIRST YEAR.

FIRST TERM.—Quackenbos' English Grammar; Composition.

Arithmetic—Ray's, Part III.

Andrews' and Stoddard's Latin Grammar.

Kuehner's Elementary Greek Grammar, or Arnold's First Book in Greek, with a daily Exercise in writing Greek with the accents.

Ancient and Modern Geography.

Penmanship and Drawing.

SECOND TERM.—Quackenbos' English Grammar; Composition.

Algebra—Ray's, Part I.

Andrews' and Stoddards' Latin Grammar; Andrews' Latin Reader

Kuehner's Elementary Greek Grammar, or Arnold's First Book in Greek, with a daily Exercise in writing Greek with the accents.

Ancient and Modern Geography.

Penmanship and Drawing.

SECOND YEAR.

FIRST TERM.—English Composition; Elocution; Outlines of Ancient History.

The First Four Books of Cæsar; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition.

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

SECOND TERM.—Outlines of Modern History; English Composition; Elocution.

Sallust's Conspiracy of Catiline; Five Orations of Cicero—the Orations against Catiline and the Oration for the Manilian Law; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition.

Felton's Greek Reader; The Funeral Oration of Lysias, The Selections from Herodotus, the Odyssey, Anacreon, Sappho, Moschus; Two Books of Xenophon's Anabasis; A daily Exercise in writing Greek with the accents.

ENGLISH COURSE.

FIRST TERM.—Quackenbos' English Grammar; Composition.

Arithmetic—Ray's, Part III.

Elocution; Outlines of Ancient History.

Penmanship and Drawing.

SECOND TERM.—Quackenbos' English Grammar; Composition.

Algebra—Ray's, Part I.

Elocution; Outlines of Modern History.

Penmanship and Drawing.

EXAMINATIONS.

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

The Professor of each school conducts the daily examinations of his department, in whatever way he deems best; and, immediately after the examination, he affixes to the name of

each student examined a number designating the value of his answers to the questions asked, or of his performance of the exercises proposed. For a perfect answer or performance, the number affixed is one hundred; for an entire failure, zero; for any intermediate degree of merit, the proper relative percentage.

The public examinations are either oral or in writing, as each Professor may determine. At the close of the examination of each class, the Professor in charge makes out his estimate of the value of each student's answers or performance, according to the same scale of merit as in the daily examinations, and submits it to the Committee of the Faculty appointed to assist him in the examination; a majority of whom have power to ratify or change his estimate according to their knowledge and sense of justice in each case. From this report and the daily estimates of scholarship made in the lecture or recitation-room, the scholarship of each student for the term is ascertained in the following manner: The Professor takes an average of the daily estimates, and to this adds the estimated value of the public examination, and half this sum, representing the student's scholarship for the term, is entered on record, and in the report sent to his parent or guardian at the close of each term. The report also contains an estimate of the student's conduct in the recitation-room, his industry and punctuality, as well as of his general conduct, or conduct outside of the recitation-room, estimated on the same scale, from all the facts of which the proper Faculty may have certain knowledge.

GRADUATION.

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

1. That he shall have been at least one year a student of the University, and that he shall have completed, in a satisfactory manner, all the required studies of said school, or what the Professor thereof may judge to be a fair equivalent;

the standard of graduation in each school being not less than seventy-five per centum of the scale on which one hundred denotes perfection.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

} Degrees

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

THE CONDUCT OF STUDENTS.

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

1. That he be diligent in study; punctual in his attendance upon worship, recitations, examinations, and all other University exercises; and that he promptly render a valid and satisfactory reason to the proper officers for any delinquency on his part.
2. That having entered any class, he will not leave it without the permission of the Faculty; and that he will engage in no new study without their consent and approbation.
3. That he treat all persons, and especially the officers of the University, with becoming decorum and respect.
4. That he do not trespass on the premises of any other person; and that he in no way deface or injure the property of the University.
5. That he attend no exhibition of immoral tendency; no race-field, theatre, circus, billiard-saloon, bar-room, or tippling-house.
6. That he neither introduce upon the premises of the University, nor use there or elsewhere, any kind of intoxicating beverages; and that he abstain from the use of tobacco in the buildings of the University.
7. That he neither keep in his possession, nor use fire-arms, a dirk, a bowie-knife, nor any other kind of deadly weapons.
8. That he abstain from profanity, the desecration of the Lord's day, all kinds of gaming for a reward or prize of any

kind, and from card-playing even for amusement; and also from whatever else is inconsistent with good order, good taste, and good morals.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

16. That he do not loiter about the University premises nor play in the campus during recitation hours, or from 8½ A. M. to 5 P. M.

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

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

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

by their parents or guardians, or for special reasons by the proper Faculty.

BOARDING-HOUSES.

Students are allowed to select their own boarding, either in private families or in such buildings on the University grounds as may be set apart for their use, subject, however, in all cases, to the approval and supervision of the Faculty of the College to which they belong. No student is allowed to change his place of boarding for trivial reasons, nor until he has obtained permission of the Faculty; nor is he allowed to board at any house where intoxicating liquors are sold or card-playing or billiard-playing is practiced, or where the rules of good order and decorum are in other respects disregarded.

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

Every student shall preserve order and decorum in his own room, and shall be responsible for any disorder in the same, unless he give information of the person or persons by whom it was committed. Students occupying rooms belonging to the University are required by law to deposit with the Steward the sum of ten dollars as security for the payment of any damages done to the rooms, and which may be properly assessed against them. All damage done to the building or any University property shall be immediately repaired under the direction of the Steward, at the expense of those by whom it was done, when they are known; but, if not known, it shall be assessed by the Steward upon the occupants of the room in which the damage was done.

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

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

BENEFICIARY INSTRUCTION.

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

LIBRARIES.

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

MUSEUM.

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

The Geological, Zo-ological, and Botanical Cabinets will be under the charge of Professor Alexander Winchell, the distinguished Geologist and Paleontologist of the University of Michigan, and Professor elect to the department of Natural History in Kentucky University. With the facilities which his reputation as a Naturalist affords, and with the means which may, from time to time, be placed at his disposal by the authorities of the University, the various collections will be largely increased at an early day.

APPARATUS.

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

ENDOWMENT AND REAL ESTATE.

The actual cash endowment of the University now amounts to over \$400,000, and its real estate to about \$200,000. The

property formerly belonging to Transylvania University embraces a spacious and beautiful campus of twenty acres lying within the limits of the city of Lexington, and containing Morrison College, with its large and commodious lecture-rooms, chapel, library-rooms, and society-halls; and also dormitories and boarding-houses ample for the accommodation of several hundred students.

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

THE ALUMNI OF TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

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

TERMS, VACATIONS, AND COMMENCEMENTS.

The collegiate year in the several Colleges, except that of Law, consists of a single session, which is divided into two terms. The first term begins on the first Monday of October, and ends on the third Friday of February. The second begins on the following Monday, and ends on the fourth Thursday of June. An annual recess is given, extending from the twenty-third of December to the third of January, inclusive, during which every student is released from attendance at class; but he is required to conform to all the other rules and regulations of the University; and at the close of the recess, he is expected to return promptly to his classes.

For the present, the several Colleges will begin their sessions simultaneously on the first Monday in October. The College of Law will close its annual session of five months on the 28th of February, which will be the Commencement-day in this College. The commencements in the other Colleges shall be held on such days in the month of June, and be conducted under such arrangements, as may be determined and announced by the University Senate.

Calendar.**1866.**

SEPT.	29.	The University Senate meets	-----	Saturday Morning.
OCT.	1.	The First Term of the Session begins	-----	Monday morning.
DEC.	22.	The Christmas Recess begins	-----	Saturday morning.

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JAN.	3.	The Christmas Recess ends	-----	Thursday evening.
JAN.	26.	The University Senate meets	-----	Saturday morning.
FEB.	6.	The Intermediate Examinations begin	-----	Wednesday morning.
FEB.	15.	The Intermediate Examinations end with the First Term of the Session	-----	Friday evening.
FEB.	22.	Celebration of Washington's Birth-day by the Societies	-----	Friday morning.
FEB.	25.	The Second Term of the Session begins in all the Colleges, except the College of Law,	-----	Monday morning.
FEB.	28.	Commencement of the College of Law	-----	Thursday evening.
MAY	26.	The University Senate meets	-----	Saturday morning.
JUNE	13.	The Final Examinations begin	-----	Wednesday morning.
JUNE	22.	The Final Examinations end	-----	Friday evening.
JUNE	25.	Exhibition of the Philothean Society	-----	Monday evening.
JUNE	26.	Meeting of the Board of Curators	-----	Tuesday morning.
JUNE	26.	Exhibition of the Periclean Society	-----	Tuesday evening.
JUNE	27.	Exhibition of the Cecropian Society	-----	Wednesday evening.
JUNE	28.	Commencements of the Colleges of Arts, Agriculture, and the Bible	-----	Thursday morning.

Appendix.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE REGENT.

CURATORS OF KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY:

I congratulate you upon the favorable auspices under which, through the Divine blessing, we have met to-day, to consider the interests of the University; and I pray that wisdom and harmony may prevail in all our counsels. Hitherto, as the exponent of my own plans for the upbuilding of a University, and as the representative of the hundreds of donors throughout this and other States, who have so generously co-operated with me, I have made my Annual Reports of the progress of the work. Within a few short years, and amidst the terrible conflict of the civil war, we secured the endowment and establishment of one College of the University. At your last annual meeting at Harrodsburg, in accordance with the original conception of the work, and in view of the removal of the University and its consolidation with other important educational interests of the State, I submitted a plan of organization for a University in the full and true sense of the term. In order to carry out this plan, the Board created the office of Regent, and urged upon me its acceptance. The design of the office, as I understand, was to give a more formal unity to the whole University, with its various Colleges proposed to be organized, and to establish a well-defined medium of communication between the officers of government and instruction in these Colleges, and the Board of Curators, as well as between the Board, and the donors and public. With this view of the office, and believing, that, in tendering it, the Board desired to place me in a position of greater usefulness to the University, as well as to leave me untrammelled in carrying out the purposed work of my life, I accepted it, and, with a full sense of all its labors and responsibilities, entered upon its duties, and I now beg leave to submit, in

accordance therewith, a report of the general condition, prospects, and wants of the University.

In order to perfect the plans of organization presented at your last annual meeting, I asked the Conference of a Committee of the Board. The Committee met at Harrodsburg a few days after the adjournment of the Board, and, in conjunction with the Faculty of the College of Arts, had a full consultation upon the details of the plan. After another session at this place, they presented a report to the adjourned meeting of the Board, held in this city on the 17th of July last, which, as far as perfected, was unanimously adopted. Since that time they have matured fully the scheme, and are prepared to make their final report at this meeting. Another Committee was also appointed to revise and recodify the Laws and Statutes of the University, in harmony with the proposed plan of organization and its new surroundings. That Committee also made a partial report at the same meeting, which was adopted; and they are also now prepared to submit a full report at the proper time.

In the meantime, until these Committees could make their final reports, the Board, at your last annual meeting, authorized the Executive Committee, and the Committee on Full Organization to prepare and publish a plan of temporary organization for the next collegiate year. Adopting the general plan as proposed by the Committee on the same, they recommended the opening of the three Colleges of Science, Literature, and Arts, of the Bible and of Law, which recommendation, with the details of the organization as found upon your records, was unanimously adopted by the Board.

The Executive Committee and Regent, also, in view of the obvious necessities of the Institution, and of the demands of a large patronage from those citizens who had been such liberal donors, thought it best to organize a preparatory school, and to place it under the supervision of the Faculty of the College of Arts.

This temporary organization of the various departments of the University having been adopted, the Executive Committee and Regent proceeded to set things in order for its opening under the most favorable circumstances. From a long occupancy of the Transylvania grounds and buildings as a

Hospital by the United States Government, it was found, upon their coming into our hands, that it was necessary to make expensive repairs and improvements, which we were enabled to do, at a cost of about seven thousand dollars, out of moneys paid by the Government for rents and damages, and from surplus funds passed over by the Transylvania Board. The Libraries, Apparatus, and Museum of the Transylvania University, which had been scattered through the city during the military occupancy, were gathered together, and, with that which belonged to Kentucky University, were placed in rooms suitably prepared for the purpose, and every necessary arrangement was made for the opening of the session, which took place on the 1st Monday in October, under the most flattering auspices.

Three hundred students, representing some ten or twelve States, have matriculated in the several Colleges. Their general good conduct and proficiency in study is commended by the officers of instruction, and attested by their public examinations and exhibitions; and it is a source of peculiar gratification, that, after the bloody strife of war was over, so many who had been foes on the tented field could come together from North and South, and mingle once more in classic halls, as friends and brothers. It is a beautiful commentary upon our American civilization, and puts to rest the fears of those who predicted political strifes and alienations. And just here, let it be known to all, that Kentucky University knows no North or South, and serves no sectional or political ends; but that it is the only aim and highest duty of all its officers of government and instruction to make it a blessing to the greatest number of every creed and latitude. A good degree of success has attended the institution in all its departments, under the prudent administration of its several Faculties. Some irregularities have necessarily occurred which will be corrected when the various Colleges are put fully into operation in accordance with the scheme adopted by the Board, and when the system of laws regulating them shall have been fully perfected and published.

In the College of Arts, a vacancy occurred by the resignation of Dr. L. L. Pinkerton, which was promptly filled by the election of Professor Robert Graham, of California, an able,

faithful, well-tried officer of former years. I have the pleasure to state that his acceptance has been officially received, and that he will be present to enter upon his duties next session. In the meantime, the duties of the Chair have been faithfully discharged, *pro tempore*, by Professor W. T. Moore, who had been previously called to divide the labors of the session in the College of the Bible. This College, the first established among the brotherhood, and which was looked upon by some as an experiment, and by others with distrust, has so far met the general expectation. Thirty-six students have matriculated in it, many of them having had much experience in the Christian Ministry, and giving promise of great usefulness to the world. Of this number, seven have been sustained in part by the Kentucky Christian Education Society, an organization which has proved to be a valuable auxiliary to the religious department of the University. The endowment of this College, and its full organization at as early a day as possible, is a work of the first importance, and it is hoped that a response to this demand will soon be made by donations and bequests from those of our friends who have the heart and the means to do it. We need a fund which will sustain at least one hundred young men annually in this College, in order to prepare them, and send them forward into the great missionary field of the world.

The College of Law was opened without any expectation of a large class during the first session, but merely with a purpose of forming a nucleus for the future. A very good class, however, was in attendance, and received a full course of instruction. Hon. R. A. Buckner having been necessarily absent some time after the opening of the session, the duties of his chair were performed with great satisfaction by the Hon. J. B. Huston, who, with the other members of the Faculty, are entitled to the thanks of the Board for the promptness and fidelity with which they discharged their duties, upon a merely nominal compensation. A full scheme of organization and course of study for this College will be presented by the Committee on Organization. I submit herewith a report from the Faculty of this College.

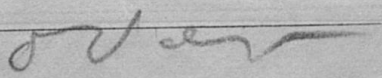
(In advance of the opening of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, by a resolution of the Board, free tuition and

rooms were tendered to one student from each Representative District in the State, who might wish to attend the College of Arts. X A number of the Districts availed themselves of the offer, and sent up their representatives, who have been among the best students of the University.

In my report one year ago I set forth the conditions of the grant of public lands by Congress to the several States, for the establishment of Industrial Colleges; the acceptance of the grant by the State of Kentucky, as well as the result of my efforts in securing the establishment of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, as one of the Colleges of this University. (I also reported, that, in accordance with the provision of the act of the Legislature requiring it, I had raised more than \$100,000 for the purchase of an Experimental Farm and buildings. All the conditions of the removal of the University, and its consolidation with Transylvania University, and its connection with the Agricultural College, having been thus complied with, in order to meet the condition of the act of Congress requiring the opening of the College by the 1st of July, 1867. I deemed it important to secure the farm and such buildings as we could, at as early a day as possible. After a mature consideration of the advantages and disadvantages of the many desirable locations which were offered, and in harmony with the wishes of a very large majority of the citizens of Fayette who had contributed to the object, I determined upon the purchase of "Ashland," the Homestead of Henry Clay. This I consummated on the 15th of February last for the sum of \$35,000 in money, and \$5,000 in tuition stock in the University, paying in cash \$17,000, and executing my notes for four annual payments of the same amount, with interest from date.)

(In addition to this, and in order to secure grounds adapted as sites for other Colleges of the University, and to secure buildings which would be immediately necessary for the opening of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and in order to bring eventually all the associated Colleges in proximity to each other, and the whole near the city and convenient to those who have co-operated so liberally in carrying out our plans, I purchased also the elegant place of J. B. Tilford, Esq., known as the "Woodlands," for which I paid

forty thousand dollars, ten thousand dollars in cash, and gave my individual notes for three payments of ten thousand dollars each. Thus I have secured, as the permanent site of the University, with its various Colleges, four hundred and thirty-three acres of as rich and beautiful land as can be found in America, with a few buildings well adapted to boarding-houses and farm purposes, with fine shrubbery, and fruits, flowers, vines, gardens, lawns, and woodlands, the results of fifty years labor and expense, and which improvements alone could not now be put upon the grounds for the sum paid for the whole estate. Apart from its intrinsic value, the associations which cluster around it as the homestead of the great Commoner and friend of Agriculture, the inspiration which will be caught by the student as he lingers amid the shades of the trees planted by his own hands, the advertisement which it will give the Institution through the thousands of his admirers who visit it from year to year, all give it a value above money, and make it eminently fitting that it should be held sacred and dedicated to a great and permanent work such as ours; and I pledge you now, that, with your co-operation and that of the liberal-hearted throughout the land, we will make it a seat of learning to which the hearts of the people will turn with pride and pleasure in the future. Having thus secured this splendid estate, I took possession of it until the Board could meet and make such disposition of it as the interests of the Institution might require. I have made such repairs and secured such stock, farming implements, and labor, as were actually necessary to cultivate the farm and gardens, and there is now a growing crop upon it which will make ample returns for this outlay. All this is now placed at your disposal. After having made the purchase, I made a report to the Legislature of Kentucky, setting forth the fact that we had complied with the conditions on our part of raising \$100,000 and securing the farm and temporary buildings, and that we would be prepared to open the Agricultural College so soon as the State complied with its part of the obligation, by selling the land scrip donated by Congress for its endowment, and placing at our disposal the income arising therefrom. (Upon the recommendation of the Governor, who has been a warm friend of this as well as all the educational



interests of the State, the Legislature, appreciating the promptness with which we had proceeded with the work, and in view of their failure to dispose of the scrip, passed an act appropriating the sum of twenty thousand dollars, and placed it at our disposal for the purpose of organizing the College at an early day, with the single restriction, that we should, whenever we were prepared to open the College, receive, free of charge for tuition, three properly prepared students from each representative district in the State, as provided for in the act establishing this as one of the Colleges of the University.) The assent of the Board of Curators to the act being necessary, I called a special meeting of the same on the 12th of February, and laid before them what had been done, which was unanimously approved by them. (Since that time, I also invited a meeting of the Board of Visitors of the Agricultural College, appointed by the Governor, and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, who are charged with the duty of selling the land scrip, and the Board of the State Agricultural Society, together with the Executive Committee of this Board, for the purposes of general conference in regard to the interests of the College.) They met at Ashland on the fourth of June, and, after a very free consultation and cordial expression of approval and co-operation with us in what was being done for the upbuilding of the College, there was a unanimous concurrence in the recommendation made by the Governor, and the Hon. L. J. Bradford, the distinguished President of the Board of Visitors and of the State Agricultural Society, that the land scrip should be put upon the market immediately for sale, and that the College should be organized as early as possible. In accordance therewith, I understand the Commissioners have resolved to sell, and perhaps the most of it will be sold at once.*

In view of all these facts, I would, therefore, respectfully recommend the organization of this College at once, and its opening next fall upon the basis already secured in the way of grounds, buildings, and funds. Looking to this end, I have made it my business to examine, as far as I could, the subject of Agricultural Colleges, and, by a personal visit to some of those already in operation, to see their practical

*The whole of the scrip has since been sold.

workings. I see many difficulties surrounding the whole subject. It is yet an educational experiment in this country, and a comparatively new question in the history of education. The first agricultural school in the world was established in Switzerland by Baron Von Fellenberg, about the beginning of the present century, and there are yet but two in operation in the United States, those of Michigan and Pennsylvania. Yet it has rapidly become a subject of growing magnitude and importance. All over England, Ireland, and Scotland, and the Continent, agricultural schools and colleges have been established, and in the Germanic States alone about one hundred and fifty are in operation, and all of those, except three or four, were founded in the last twenty years. Our American people have become tired of the old educational systems of the country, which are mostly but the types of Cambridge and Oxford, whose foundations were laid away back in the dark ages. They want something more than the everlasting Latin and Greek and Mathematics, whose myths and forms have hung ghost-like so long in the halls of those hoary institutions, and whose slavish worship has crushed the spirit and constitution of many a toil-worn student. They want more of *science* in its widest range, and of our noble Anglo-Saxon language and literature, and of the modern languages and the fine arts, and they are unwilling to follow longer the guide of the learned doctors of the Colleges, who smile with ridicule at a system of education by which labor and study can be harmoniously blended, and the whole man in his moral, mental, and physical nature, can be properly developed and fitted for the common business and pursuits of life. They are not willing longer to admit that the Law and Medicine, and Divinity, are the only learned professions; but they are determined to exalt and dignify labor, and to ennoble the profession of the great masses of men upon whose shoulders mainly rests the fabric of our social and Republican institutions—I mean the *Farmers* and *Mechanics*. It was a grand conception of the man (I know not who he was) who first projected the magnificent scheme of giving to all the States a portion of our large public domain for the establishment of Colleges for the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes. But his name will yet be written in history and

in the memory and affections of the people. And it is an honor due a distinguished member of Congress from Ohio, that he has secured by his earnest efforts the establishment of a national Bureau of Education, which will foster and promote these great interests. While, then, we admit the difficulties which lie in our way in working out this educational problem, there is also much to encourage us. We have already secured a better basis for our College than any other State known to me; and if we will only address ourselves to the work with faith and energy, I believe we will make it a success.

There are many questions connected with its practical workings, such as manual labor, course of study, boarding of students, management of the farm, and its connection with the other Colleges of the University, which we do not propose now to consider. I have submitted a plan of organization and instruction to the committee, which embodies my views, and which will be presented. It is important, if practicable, to erect as early as possible some additional buildings for boarding purposes, in order that such students as desire it may be conveniently located for labor. It might be well to erect such buildings temporarily for this purpose as could be used afterwards for mechanical departments. There should be also a working laboratory convenient to the farm, where the classes in practical chemistry can be instructed. These matters, however, I leave to the wisdom of the Board.

I would most earnestly recommend the thorough organization of an Academy in connection with the University. The experience of the past session fully justifies the necessity of it. A large number of students in attendance were unprepared for the University classes; besides, it should be the wish of the Board, as far as they can, to meet the demands of the patronage of those citizens who have given so liberally to this institution; and until the standard of education becomes more elevated throughout the West and South, the necessity will continue to exist. (I would also suggest, that, in organizing it, a basis for the establishment of the Normal College might be secured by forming a model school in connexion with it.) The organization of the last session being temporary, the chairs of Prof. Williams, McGarvey, and Moore have be-

come vacant, and the more full organization of the several Colleges for the next session will also require the appointment of several additional Professors and Tutors. In accordance with a resolution of the Board instructing me to correspond with persons to fill the vacant chairs, I am prepared, at the proper time, to report the names of such, some of whom have made application for positions. The appointments, I presume, will be made to depend upon the pecuniary basis for next year, and upon the question of the increase of the salaries of the present officers.

I would call the attention of the Board to the proper care of the grounds and buildings of the University, and the necessity of the appointment of a Steward, who should be charged with the general supervision of them, and of letting out the dormitories, and the collection of all fines for damages done to them. The extent of the grounds and buildings will require the full time of a properly qualified officer to take charge of them.

Since your last annual meeting, I have been unable to do much towards increasing the funds of the Institution, either for purposes of endowment or buildings. The labors of preparing for the opening of the Institution at this place, and of perfecting the details of its organization; the very large amount of general correspondence and travel, which is necessary to keep the Institution properly before the public; the labor of collecting, investing, and disbursing the various funds which are accumulating and which alone require the whole time of a financier; the heavy pecuniary responsibility which rests alone upon my individual shoulders in meeting all the obligations of this Board, besides the general superintendence of all the large estate which has been secured, *all* are pressing so heavily upon me, that I have no time to attend to the other duties of my office, or even my own private interests. I must, therefore, in justice to myself and the higher interests of the University, renew the request, made again and again to the Board, to relieve me from the labors of the Treasurer's Office. I must say, in all frankness, that I am overwhelmed with the vast amount of care and labor and responsibility which are pressing upon my heart and hands, and I will regard it as ungenerous if the Board do not relieve me, and I shall only be compelled abruptly to relieve myself. I have, I may say without boasting, done more than I ever promised the public or myself. I have, as you know, given freely and unselfishly, and without a dollar of compensation, ten years of my best manhood to this work. Amidst trials and discouragements and opposition and con-

tumely, I have toiled on in the most unthankful, unpleasant labor a man can perform, and gathered together for you more than \$600,000 of funds and real estate. I have run the whole financial machinery of the institution through war and desolation and bankruptcy, without the loss of a dollar of money which ever came into my hands, or without having called on this Board to assume a dollar of responsibility. I must, therefore, rid myself at least of the details of the Treasurer's Office, which others can attend to as well as myself, if I am expected to go forward in my higher aims and objects in reference to the enterprise. I ask you to appoint a Treasurer, who shall attend to the legitimate duties of the office and to the collection of all notes which I may pass into his hands. I wish to press forward as I can, the great work yet before me of securing funds for the erection of buildings and improvement of our grounds, as well as to increase the endowment.)

I would also recommend most earnestly the appointment of a Solicitor and Correspondent for the Agricultural and Mechanical College, who shall be authorized to receive donations of money, stock, farming implements, and to make collections for the Cabinets, Museum, Libraries, &c., of the University. There is a wide field of sympathy and benevolence in this direction, which can just now be cultivated successfully, and which I cannot possibly reach in my labors. With such an auxiliary to my office, I think we can increase largely the resources of the institution during the next year, and add to its other advantages much in the way of those objective aids and illustrations, which go far to make up the true character of the institution. With these facts and suggestions, gentlemen, I will close this report. I think we have much reason to thank our Heavenly Father for the signal blessings which he has continued to us during the past history of the institution. With unprecedented growth, it has risen in its proportions, and in the public favor and confidence, and if we all will only be true and faithful and wise, and liberal in all our policies, and look to God for His favor, we will accomplish through it a vast work for the good of our State, our country, and humanity. Before closing, I must allude to a vacant seat in the Board to-day. Since your last meeting, David W. Thompson, of Mercer county, has died, and in his death we have lost a true Christian man and a most faithful Curator. From the very beginning of this institution he was its unfaltering friend, and in all its varied fortunes he followed it with a liberal heart and hand. I recommend that this Board put upon its records suitable resolutions of respect to his memory, and send the same to his bereaved children.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. B. BOWMAN.

Annual Report of the Treasurer.

The Treasurer begs leave to submit the following annual report, with a general statement of the various funds appended.

The conditions of the act of the Legislature, removing Kentucky University and consolidating with it the Transylvania University, having been complied with by their respective Boards of Curators, W. A. Dudley, Esq., Treasurer of the Transylvania University, formally passed over to my hands the funds of the same, consisting of the following securities and moneys, viz:

Six Bourbon county bonds.....	\$6,000 00
Nine Louisville and Frankfort Railroad bonds.....	9,000 00
Twenty-five Lexington and Frankfort Railroad bonds.....	25,000 00
Eight Covington and Lexington 7 per cent. Railroad bonds...	8,000 00
Fifteen Lexington City bonds.....	15,000 00
One Lexington City note.....	1,500 00
Ten shares of Bank of Kentucky stock.....	1,000 00
Making total amount of Transylvania stocks.....	\$65,500 00
In addition to these, I received the following un-	
paid coupons and cash:	
Twenty-five Lexington & Frankfort R. R. coupons,	\$750 00
Nine Louisville and Frankfort Railroad coupons...	270 00
Interest on Lexington City bonds due.....	1,350 00
Cash.....	1,500 00
	3,870 00
Making in all.....	\$69,370 00
For all of which I executed my receipt, which is entered on record in the Clerk's office of the Fayette county court.	
I also afterwards received, from the Treasurer of Transylvania University, a balance retained in his hands for settlement of all claims against said University, of.....	
	\$906 67
Making total amount received.....	\$70,276 67
Less the tax on the railroad coupons.....	51 00
Leaving net balance received from Transylvania University...	\$70,225 67

Which amount has been carried to the proper accounts.

I have also collected, during the past year, \$10,801 00 of the Endowment Fund of Kentucky University, the most of which was due before the war, and the payment of which had been suspended.

In accordance with the act of the Legislature requiring certain sums to be refunded to citizens of Mercer county,

I have paid promptly, upon proper presentation, claims amounting to \$2,094.

During the year I have also increased the Real Estate and Building Fund to the sum of \$105,100. Of this amount there was due 1st of January last, \$26,275, of which I have collected \$25,013 88, and have made the first payment on the "Ashland" and "Woodland" estates.

Having promptly met, on our part, all the conditions of the act of the Legislature establishing the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky as one of the Colleges of Kentucky University, upon a presentation of the facts to the Legislature, and with a view to putting it into early operation, they appropriated the sum of \$20,000 for this purpose, which, I presume, will be subject to your order so soon as you will have perfected an organization of this College.

Since that appropriation was made, the Commissioner appointed by the State, I understand, has effected a sale of the land scrip donated for its endowment, and, I presume, the fund will be available soon for its specific purposes. With the Divine blessing, I hope, during the coming year, to increase largely the Endowment and Building Funds. For a full statement of the resources and liabilities of the University, I refer you to the following general statement:

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE TREASURER OF KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY, JUNE 20TH, 1866.

(A.)

1866.		ENDOWMENT FUND.	
June 20.	To total subscriptions	\$191,600 00	
"	To Bacon College Fund	9,500 00	
"	To surplus stock declared by Commercial Bank	2,100 00	
"	To Transylvania stocks	65,500 00	
"	To Agricultural College Fund in hands of the State	165,000 00	
"	By amount invested in stocks		\$176,375 00
"	By amount refunded to Mercer county by act of Legislature		2,094 00
"	By amount temporarily invested under act of Legislature		30,920 75
"	By cash in hand		5,581 78
"	By bills receivable		53,728 47
"	By Agricultural College Fund		165,000 00
		<u>\$433,700 00</u>	<u>\$433,700 00</u>

(B.)

REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING FUND.		
"	To total subscriptions	\$105,100 00
"	By amount of first installment collected	\$25,013 88
"	By bills receivable	80,086 12
		<u>\$105,100 00</u> <u>\$105,100 00</u>

June 20.	To amount of first installment collected,	\$25,013 88	
"	By first payments on real estate		\$27,049 82
"	To balance	2,035 94	
		<u>\$27,049 82</u>	<u>\$27,049 82</u>

(C.)

LIBRARY AND APPARATUS FUND.

"	To balance July 1st, 1865	\$51 01	
"	To cash collections	751 65	
"	By disbursements as shown by vouchers,		\$215 10
"	By balance in Treasury		587 56
		<u>\$802 66</u>	<u>\$802 66</u>

(D.)

INTEREST FUND.

"	To balance in Treasury July 1st, 1865,	\$418 32	
"	To cash from all sources	22,687 45	
"	By disbursements as shown by vouchers,		\$22,085 43
"	By balance in Treasury		1,020 34
		<u>\$23,105 77</u>	<u>\$23,105 77</u>

(E.)

TUITION FUND.

"	To 292 students, at \$30	\$8,760 00	
"	To 9 law students, at \$60	540 00	
"	To 1 law student, at \$20	20 00	
"	By 164 students entered on coupons		\$4,920 00
"	By 73 students, free tuition		2,190 00
"	By 30 students on scholarships		900 00
"	By 23 students, cash		690 00
"	By 2 students, refunded		60 00
"	By 10 law students, cash		560 00
		<u>\$9,320 00</u>	<u>\$9,320 00</u>

(F.)

JANITOR'S FUND.

"	To fees of 302 students	\$1,510 00	
"	By cash to interest fund		\$1,500 00
"	By fees of 2 students refunded		10 00
		<u>\$1,510 00</u>	<u>\$1,510 00</u>

(G.)

COUPON ACCOUNT.

"	To whole number of tuition coupons issued	\$128,725 00	
"	By whole number of tuition coupons canceled		\$22,380 00
"	By balance unredeemed		106,345 00
		<u>\$128,725 00</u>	<u>\$128,725 00</u>

(H.)

1866. AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE ACCOUNT.

June 20.	To cash for sundries-----	\$2,452 62	
"	By balance-----		\$2,452 62
		<u>\$2,452 62</u>	<u>\$2,452 62</u>

(I.)

BENEFICIARY ACCOUNT.

"	To tuition of 73 students-----	\$2,190 00	
"	By order of the Board for same-----		\$2,190 00
		<u>\$2,190 00</u>	<u>\$2,190 00</u>

(K.)

SCHOLARSHIP ACCOUNT.

"	To tuition of 30 students-----	\$900 00	
"	By Transylvania and Bacon College scholarships-----		\$900 00
		<u>\$900 00</u>	<u>\$900 00</u>

(L.)

TABULAR VIEW OF STOCK INVESTMENTS.

BANK STOCKS.	No. shares.	Cost per share.	Total cost.
Northern Bank of Kentucky-----	16	\$100 00	\$1,600 00
Farmers' Bank of Kentucky-----	50	100 00	5,000 00
Commercial Bank of Kentucky-----	400	103 93	41,574 00
Bank of Kentucky-----	110	98 41	10,826 00
UNITED STATES BONDS.			
U. S. 5-20 bonds-----	30	101 25	30,575 00
U. S. 10-40 bonds-----	10	100 00	10,000 00
U. S. 7-30 bonds-----	10	100 00	10,000 00
TURNPIKE ROAD STOCKS.			
Danville and Louisville road stock---	30	50 00	1,500 00
Danville and Nicholasville road stock---	8	100 00	800 00
RAILROAD BONDS.			
Lexington and Frankfort R. R. bonds---	25	1,000 00	25,000 00
Louisville and Frankfort R. R. bonds---	9	1,000 00	9,000 00
Cov. & Lex. R. R. 2d mortgage bonds---	8	1,000 00	8,000 00
Bourbon county bonds-----	6	1,000 00	6,000 00
Lexington City bonds-----	15	1,000 00	15,000 00
Lexington City note-----	1		1,500 00
			<u>\$176,375 00</u>

Respectfully submitted.

J. B. BOWMAN, *Treasurer.*

We hereby certify we have examined the accounts and vouchers of the Treasurer for the fiscal year closing June 20, 1866, and find them correct.

BENJ. GRATZ,
JOHN G. ALLEN, } *Auditing Committee.*