

KU
1868

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

REGENT OF KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY

PRESENTED TO THE

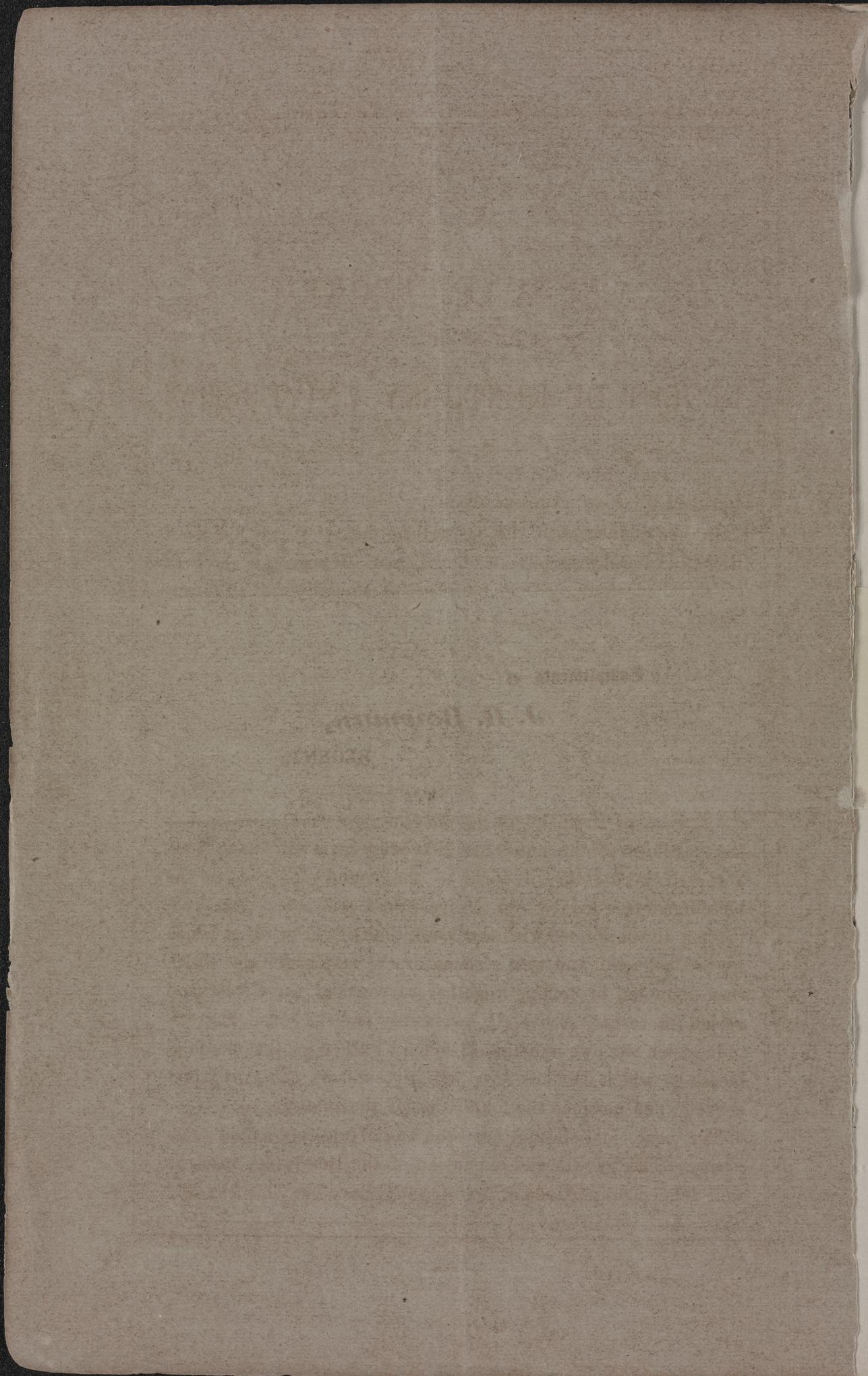
BOARD OF CURATORS, JUNE 23, 1868.



LOUISVILLE, KY:

PRINTED BY JOHN P. MORTON AND COMPANY, 156 WEST MAIN STREET.

1868.



Compliments of

J. B. Bowman,

REGENT,

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
REGENT OF KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY.

Curators of Kentucky University:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE COLLEGE OF ARTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE SESSIONS.

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

THE ADMISSION OF STUDENTS.

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

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

THE LABOR SYSTEM.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE ESTATE.

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

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

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

increased for dairy purposes, which would prove very remunerative.

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

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

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

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

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

THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

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

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

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

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

COLLEGE OF THE BIBLE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COLLEGE OF LAW.

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

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

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

THE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

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

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

THE ACADEMY.

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

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

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

OTHER COLLEGES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE LIBRARY.

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

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

THE MUSEUMS.

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

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

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

DONATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

There are other wants and other defects in the workings of

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

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

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

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

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

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. B. BOWMAN,
Regent Kentucky University.

ASHLAND, June 23, 1868.

