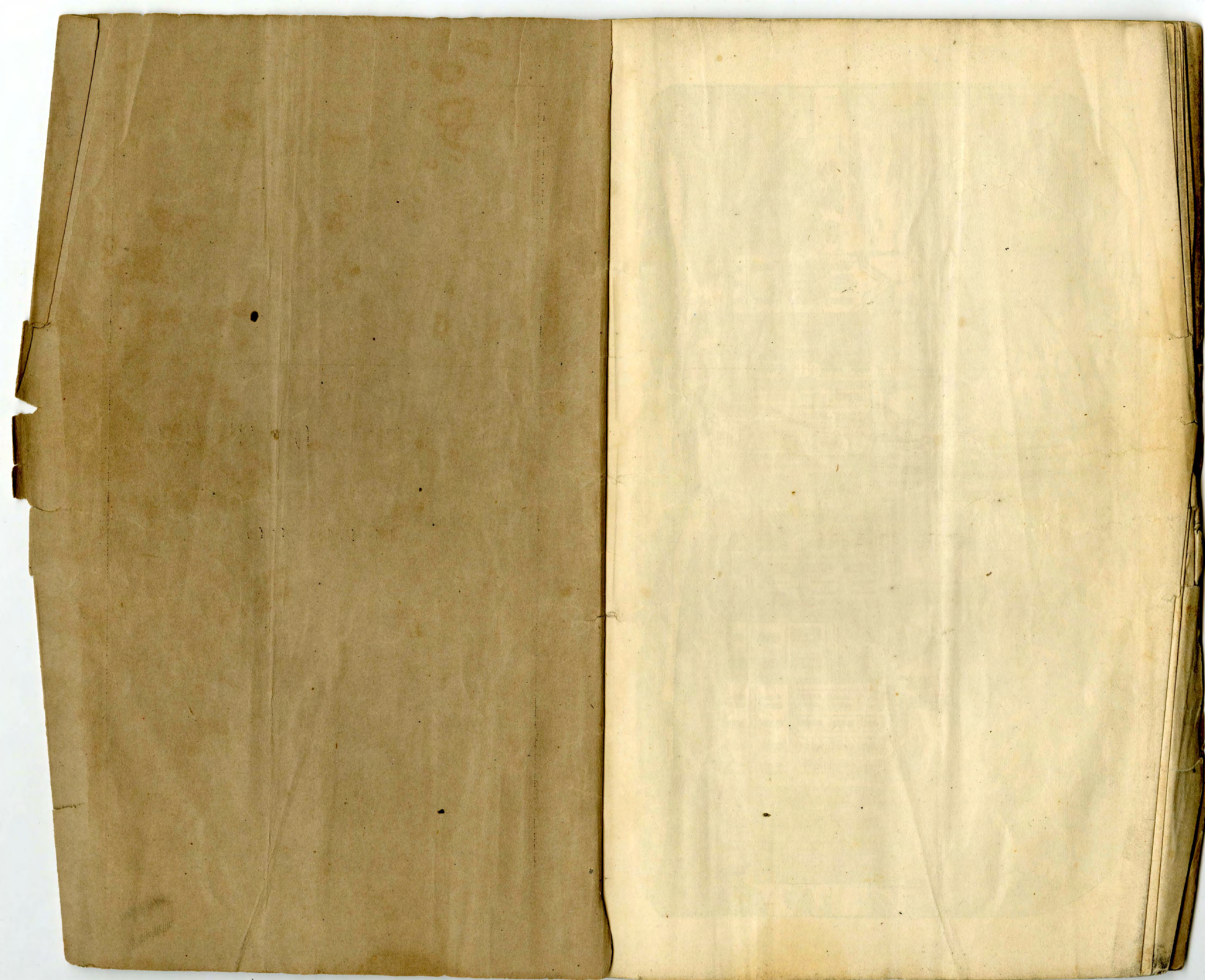


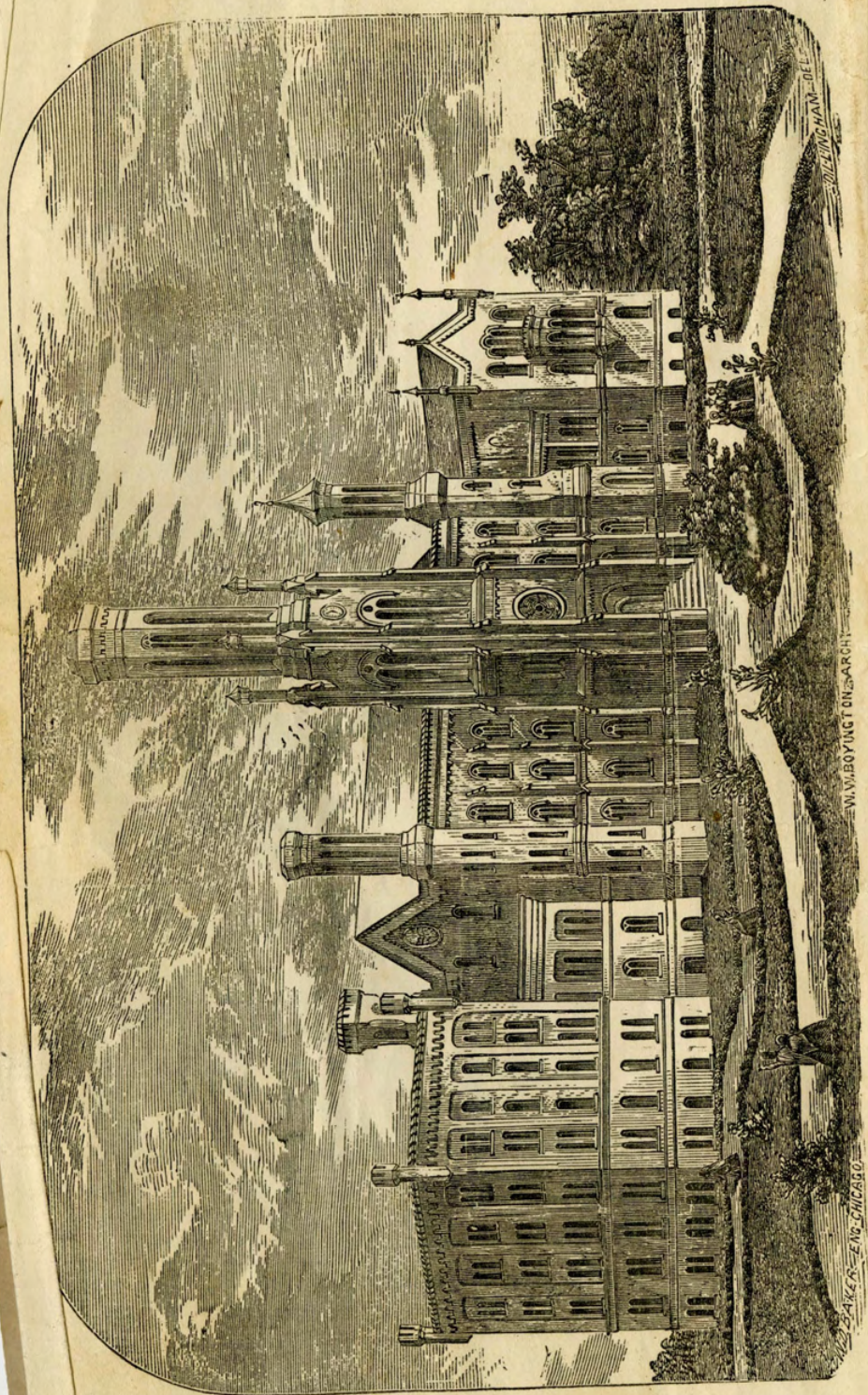
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UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

1859-60.





FIRST ANNUAL
CATALOGUE
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.
—
OFFICERS AND STUDENTS
FOR THE
ACADEMIC YEAR 1859-60.

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.....
1860.

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 The duties of this Chair are discharged by Prof. MIXER.

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 WM. H. BUSHELL, STEWARD.

Under-graduate Students.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	ROOMS.
Alonzo Abernethy,	<i>Leo, Iowa,</i>	18 University.
Theodore M. Bartlett,	<i>Chicago,</i>	Lake & La Salle sts.
C. Camillus C. Carr,	"	Dr. Carr's.
James Goodman,	"	1 University.
Arthur Kinzie,	"	Mr. Kinzie's.
John S. Mabie,	<i>Rockford,</i>	3 University.
Lycurgus Remley,	<i>Oxford, Iowa,</i>	8 "
George W. Thomas,	<i>Chicago,</i>	Mrs. Thomas'.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	ROOMS.
Chester Adams,	Akron, O.,	21 University.
N. J. Aylsworth,	Barrington,	23 "
William T. Branch,	Cleveland, O.	9 "
Thompson Campbell,*	Chicago,	2 "
J. H. Carpenter,	"	Mr. Carpenter's.
Dwight V. Culver,	Waukesha, Wis.,	22 University.
Thomas W. Goodspeed,	Avon,	1 "
Albert H. Kendrick,†	Waukesha, Wis.	Rev. J. A. Smith's.
James O. McClellan,	Bristol,	21 University.
Daniel Merriman,	Chicago,	Mr. Merriman's.
John J. Rice,	"	Rev Dr. Rice's.
Walter Scates,	"	Judge Scates'.

* Elective.

† Scientific.

HIGHER ACADEMIC STUDENTS.

This class has passed the examination preparatory to College with the exception of names marked *, whose examination is deferred till September.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	ROOMS.
Mulford C. Armstrong,	Deer Creek,	17 University.
A. Wellington Bosworth,	Chicago,	8 "
Harlan P. Bosworth,	"	8 "
P. A. Coen,	Metamora,	10 "
Norman T. Gassett,	Warrenville,	
G. Augustus Gindele,	Chicago,	Mr. Gindele's.
Samuel S. Hart,	Janesville, Wis.	4 University.
S. E. Harvey,*	Wilmot, Wis.	5 "
William Hammers,	Metamora,	11 "
William T. Hill,	Bristol,	19 "
Temple Hoyne,	Chicago,	Hon. T. Hoyne's.
William Knowles,*	Rushville,	24 University.
Charles A. Lynd,	"	Rev. Dr. Lynd's.
James A. Mets,	Brooklyn, N. Y.	12 University.
William H. Moore,	Geneva,	19 "
William Page,	Marengo,	10 "
Joshua Pike,*	Barry,	6 University.
Lewis F. Raymond,	Peoria,	18 "
James H. Roe,	Belvidere,	3 "
Joseph Rowley,*	Louisville, Ky.,	23 "
William B. Salisbury,	Oakland,	Mr. Salisbury's.
Henry G. Spring,	Chicago,	J. H. Woodworth's.

LOWER ACADEMIC STUDENTS.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	ROOMS.
Richard A. Adams,	<i>Lee Center,</i>	22 Adams St.
Joseph D. Alderslade,	<i>Key West, Fla.</i>	24 University.
Joseph Armstrong,	<i>Newark,</i>	17 "
Robert G. Bellamy,	<i>Chicago,</i>	Mr. Bellamy's.
D. Ames Bigelow,	<i>Kewanee,</i>	16 University.
William M. Boggs,	<i>Chicago,</i>	Mr. Boggs'.
Charles T. Bridgman,	<i>Hyde Park,</i>	Mr. Bridgman's.
Frank H. Briggs,	<i>Lockport,</i>	6 University.
Towner H. Bromley,	<i>Chicago,</i>	Mrs. Bromley's.
Samuel R. Buchanan,	"	Mr. Buchanan's.
William N. Burgess,	"	Mr. Burgess'.
Edward H. Beebe,	"	Mr. Beebe's.
William H. Beebe,	"	"
E. E. Burroughs,	"	26 University.
W. B. Campbell,	"	Cor. State & Van Buren.
Charles P. Coggeshall,	"	Mr. Coggeshall's.
Charles S. Cleaver,	<i>Cleaverville,</i>	Mr. Cleaver's.
William H. Cleaver,	"	"
Lincoln E. Clark,	<i>Dubuque, Iowa,</i>	Dea. Williams'.
T. David Cleaveland,	<i>Chicago,</i>	Cor. Peoria & Kinzie sts.
Rees Davis,	<i>Salina,</i>	16 University.
Cook Davis,	"	16 "
William Dickinson,	<i>Hyde Park,</i>	Mr. Dickinson's.
Winfield S. Ellis,	<i>Chicago,</i>	Mr. Ellis'.
William P. Follansbe,	"	Mr. Follansbe's.
Albert M. Forbes,	<i>Keeseville, N. Y.,</i>	41 North Green St.
Myron S. Gere,	<i>Urbana,</i>	6 University.
George W. Gere,	"	22 "
Sydney E. Goodrich,	<i>Chicago.</i>	19 "

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	ROOMS.
Henry B. Goodwin,	<i>Oakland,</i>	Mrs. Goodwin's.
Edward S. Graham,	<i>Pittsfield,</i>	Mr. Edward's.
Thomas Green,	<i>Chicago,</i>	Rev. Mr. Green's.
James A. Hammers,	<i>Metamora,</i>	11 University.
Geo. W. Harper,	<i>Chicago,</i>	Mr. Harper's.
William B. Horner,	<i>Oakland,</i>	Mr. Horner's.
Judson Q. Hoyt,	<i>Chicago,</i>	Mr. Bouton's.
George F. Jennings,	"	Mr. Jennings's.
Henry C. Johnson,	<i>Bloomington,</i>	9 University.
William J. Johnson,	<i>Thornton,</i>	2 "
Lewis C. Jones,	<i>Chicago,</i>	4 "
George H. Kinzie,	"	Mr. Kinzie's.
Otho H. Klemm,	<i>Rockland,</i>	Mr. Klemm's.
George W. Knapp,	<i>Rockford,</i>	13 University.
Henry Long,	<i>Chicago,</i>	Ald. Long's.
John Langley,	<i>Cottage Grove,</i>	Mr. Langley's.
William R. Manierre,	<i>Chicago,</i>	Judge Manierre's.
Alexander A. Martin,	<i>Westville, Ind.,</i>	16 University.
William B. Martin,	<i>Chicago,</i>	Mr. Martin's.
John Matteson,	<i>New Denmark, Wis.,</i>	Mr. Matteson's.
Henry A. Merritt,	<i>Chicago,</i>	Mr. Merritt's.
Edwin Michael,	<i>Westville, Ind.,</i>	16 University.
Fred. G. Miguely,	<i>Chicago,</i>	Mr. Miguely's.
E. McCormick,	"	Mr. McCormick's.
Richard S. Moloney,	<i>Belvidere,</i>	13 University.
Cheney Moulton,	<i>Chicago,</i>	Mr. Moulton's.
Albert A. Munger,	"	Mr. Munger's.
Frank Neeley,	<i>Belvidere,</i>	20 University.
Lorenzo D. Newman,	<i>Birmingham, Ia.,</i>	Mr. Newman's.
J. I. Olcott,	<i>Chicago,</i>	Capt. Hoodless'.
John Osborn,	<i>Champaign,</i>	374 State Street.
George L. Otis,	<i>Chicago,</i>	Judge Otis'.
Thomas Parker,	"	Mr. Parker's.
John Parmelee,	"	M. Parmelee's.
Frank Parmelee,	"	"
William N. Pickton,	"	Mr. Pickton's.
William Philippe,	<i>Chicago,</i>	Mr. Philippe's.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	ROOMS.
Frank Priest,	<i>Decatur,</i>	12 University.
A. Ridell,	<i>Chicago,</i>	Mr. Ridell's.
George W. Robinson,	<i>Barrington,</i>	9 University.
Daniel Roudebush,	<i>Fairmount,</i>	15 "
James M. Sanger,	<i>Sacramento, Cal.</i>	Mr. Sanger's.
George Sawin,	<i>Chicago,</i>	84 Buffalo Street.
Albert Sawyer,	<i>Tiskilwa,</i>	Mr. Willard's.
Edward T. Sedgwick,	<i>Sandwich,</i>	15 University.
Granville C. Shirk,	<i>Indianola,</i>	7 "
Lawson Stearns,	<i>Homer,</i>	17 "
George C. Sherman,	<i>Chicago,</i>	Mr. Sherman's.
N. Swingley,	<i>Oregon,</i>	Mr. Clark's.
Clinton C. Tripp,	<i>Chicago,</i>	Sherman House.
Lansing B. Tucker,	"	Col. Tucker's.
Harry R. Tucker,	"	"
James M. Tucker,	<i>Roseville,</i>	7 University.
Henry Wallingford,	<i>Chicago,</i>	Mr. Wallingford's.
Heman Wheeler,	"	Mr. Richards'.
J. Frank Westcott,	<i>Warrenville,</i>	160 Clark Street.
Roby M. Wilde,	<i>Belvidere,</i>	5 University.
William L. Wilson,	<i>Peoria,</i>	19 "
John F. Wilson,	<i>Chicago,</i>	Mr. Wilson's.

SUMMARY.

Law Students,.....	48
Sophomores,.....	8
Freshmen,.....	12—20
Higher Academics,.....	21
Lower Academics,.....	89—110
TOTAL,.....	178

Departments of Instruction.

The organization of the University embraces the following Departments:—

I.—ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

A serious evil, experienced by all Colleges, is the *defective preparation of students*. In the West, the evil has been aggravated by the want of schools where a thorough preparation could be secured. To meet this want, the Trustees have connected with the University a Grammar School, or Academy, with the design of making it a first class school of preparation for this or other Colleges, and also for general education. The studies pursued in this Department, are similar to those of Academies and High Schools generally, viz: such as are necessary to fit young men for entering College, or for business, and are arranged in a regular course of three years. Intelligent boys of twelve years and upwards, will be admitted to the first class, on showing a fair acquaintance with the primary studies, *including, in all cases, the five fundamental rules of Arithmetic*; and to the more advanced classes, as they are found to be prepared. None will be admitted who cannot classify with the regular classes. The Professors of the University have charge of the studies belonging to their own chairs, in this Department, as well as in the Collegiate. It is believed that this arrangement will give a degree of efficiency to the Academy, which cannot fail to be appreciated by the public.

II.—COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

In this Department there are two distinct courses of instruction:—

1.—CLASSICAL COURSE.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class in the Classical Course are examined in the following books, viz:

Kendrick's Greek Ollendorf, Greek Grammar, Greek Reader.
Three Books of Xenophon's Anabasis.
Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar.
Andrews' Latin Reader.
Four books of Caesar, or Cornelius Nepos.
Six books of Virgil's *Æneid*.
Cicero's Select Orations.
Mental, Practical, and Higher Arithmetic.
The whole of Davies' or Robinson's Elementary Algebra.
English Grammar, Geography, Physical Geography—Warren's or Fitch's,—and History of the United States.

Candidates for advanced standing, whether from other Colleges or not, in addition to the requirements for the Freshman Class, are examined in those studies previously pursued by the class which they propose to enter.

No one can be admitted to the Freshman Class under fifteen years of age, nor to an advanced standing without a proportional increase of age.

Testimonials of good moral character are required in all cases;

and every student from another College must produce a certificate of regular dismissal.

To prevent disappointment to the applicant, *it should be distinctly understood, that a thorough knowledge of the prescribed studies*, is more likely to insure admission, and enable the student to reap the full benefits of the Collegiate Course, than a superficial acquaintance with some higher branches of literature and science. A critical knowledge of English, Latin, and Greek Grammar, together with Mental Arithmetic and Arithmetical Analysis generally, is indispensably necessary.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

FIRST TERM.	Xenophon's Anabasis; Greek Prose Composition. Lincoln's Livy; Latin Prose Composition. Robinson's University Algebra, to Binomial Theorem. Whately's Lessons in Morals.
SECOND TERM.	Felton's Greek Historians; Greek Prose Composition. Lincoln's Livy; Latin Prose Composition. Geometry—<i>Davies' Legendre</i>. Webber's Outlines. Whately's Lessons.
THIRD TERM.	Homer's Iliad—<i>Owen</i>; Greek Prose Composition. The Odes of Horace; Roman Antiquities. Geometry—Original Demonstrations—Applications to Algebra. Webber's Outlines. Whately's Lessons. German.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

FIRST TERM. { Select Orations of Demosthenes; Greek Testament; Grecian Antiquities.
The Satires and Epistles of Horace; Roman Antiquities.
Robinson's University Algebra, finished.
Trench on Words, or Graham's Synonyms.
German, continued.

SECOND TERM. { Select Orations of Isocrates; Greek Testament.
Cicero de Senectute and de Amicitia; Tacitus' Germania and Agricola.
Plane Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, and Spherical Trigonometry.—*Loomis*.

THIRD TERM. { Demosthenes on the Crown—*Champlin*;
Greek Testament.
Tacitus' Histories.
Conic Sections; Analytical Geometry.
Whately's Rhetoric.

JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM. { Cicero de Oratore.
Differential and Integral Calculus.
Paley's Evidences of Christianity.
Natural Philosophy; Mechanics.
French.

SECOND TERM. { Select Greek Tragedies.
Select Plays of Terence and Plautus.
Natural Philosophy, finished.
Anatomy and Physiology.
Paley's Evidences, continued.

THIRD TERM. { Select Greek Tragedies.
Astronomy—*Robinson*.
Botany—*Gray*.
Chemistry begun—*Fownes*.
Guizot's History of Civilization.
Paley's Natural Theology.

SENIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM. { Selections from Greek Philosophers.
Chemistry, finished.
Geology—*Hitchcock*.
Mineralogy—*Dana*.
Mental Philosophy—*Wayland, Hamilton*.
Forensic Discussions.
Butler's Analogy.

SECOND TERM. { Mental Philosophy, continued—*Morell*.
Zoology—*Agassiz and Gould*.
Moral Philosophy—*Wayland*.

THIRD TERM. { Political Economy—*Wayland*.
Logic—*Whately*.
International Law; Constitution of the United States—*Lectures*.
Ethnology—*Lectures*.
Æsthetics.

2.—SCIENTIFIC COURSE.

With all the admitted excellence of the established curriculum of studies in American Colleges, it were too much to expect that it would be adapted to all the differences of intellectual constitution, and of practical aims. While, therefore, fully recognizing the paramount claims of the classical course, the Trustees at the same time have deemed it expedient to provide

another, which, with some important variations from the classical, is still believed adequate to the purposes of thorough mental discipline, as well as to many of the practical callings of life.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

For the Scientific Course students will be examined in the same studies as for the Classical, with the omission of Greek altogether, and of Latin excepting the Latin Grammar and Reader.

The studies which take the place of the ancient languages of the classical course, or which stand in a different order, are given below. In other respects the courses are parallel.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Latin—Cæsar's Commentaries; French—Kee-
tel's Collegiate Course; Modern History.

SECOND TERM.—Latin—Virgil's *Æneid*; French continued;
Modern History.

THIRD TERM.—Greek—Kendrick's Greek Ollendorf.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Greek continued.

SECOND TERM.—Latin—Cicero's Orations; Physiology.

THIRD TERM.—Zoology or Meteorology.

JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—Greek continued—Anabasis; French—Lectures
on French Literature.

SECOND TERM.—Civil Engineering.

THIRD TERM.—Ethnology; Logic.

SENIOR CLASS.

SECOND TERM.—Practical Chemistry.

III.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

It has often been objected to the American College System, that, copying to a great extent, the European, it is adjusted to a condition of society, almost wholly unlike that prevalent in this country and is consequently ill adapted to meet American wants.

Without accepting this view in its whole extent, and while, on the contrary, they would allow nothing to supersede or interfere with a liberal provision for classical and scientific culture, the managers of the University have still felt that they ought not to overlook the almost universal demand for what is known as 'practical education'. They have sought to meet that demand, in part, in the organization of the Scientific Course; still farther in liberal arrangements for the election by students or their proper advisers, of the studies which they will pursue. In pursuance of the same views, and with due reference to the position of the the University in the center of the greatest agricultural district in the world, where a large proportion of young men will devote themselves to the noble calling of cultivating the soil, the Board has organized this department. It has not been deemed best to limit its range of studies to such only, as illustrate or aid agricultural processes, but to constitute an independent course adequate of itself to meet that claim for liberal culture which the sons of farmers, not less than other young men are asserting for themselves.

The course will require two years.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.

The fundamental branches of a good English education will be required.

FIRST YEAR.

FIRST TERM.	Higher Arithmetic.— <i>Ray</i> .
	English Language. Quackenboss' Elements.
SECOND TERM.	History of the United States.— <i>Lossing</i> or <i>Goodrich</i> .
	Physical Geography.— <i>Warren</i> .
THIRD TERM.	Book Keeping, (through the course.)
	Algebra.— <i>Davies' Elementary</i> .
SECOND TERM.	Natural Philosophy.— <i>Wells</i> .
	English Language.
THIRD TERM.	History of the United States.
	Chemistry.— <i>Fownes</i> .
THIRD TERM.	Algebra, completed.
	Botany.— <i>Gray</i> .
THIRD TERM.	English Language and Literature.

SECOND YEAR.

FIRST TERM.	Practical Chemistry.
	Geometry.— <i>Davies' Legendre</i> .
SECOND TERM.	Geology.— <i>Hitchcock</i> .
	Drawing, (through the year).
SECOND TERM.	Geology, continued.
	Mineralogy.— <i>Dana</i> .
THIRD TERM.	Trigonometry.— <i>Loomis</i> .
	Constitution of Illinois, and Laws relating to Contracts, Collections, &c.
THIRD TERM.	Anatomy and Physiology.
	Surveying.
THIRD TERM.	Zoology and Entomology.
	Astronomy.
THIRD TERM.	Meteorology.
	Constitution of the United States.

PRACTICAL FARMING.—Arrangements are in progress to secure a suitable farm within convenient distance from the University, which the classes will visit regularly with the Professor of agriculture, for the purpose of witnessing experiments on soils, modes of cultivation, habits of animals, operation of farming implements, comparisons of grains, grasses and crops, drainage, manures &c.

Professor J. H. McChesney will give special attention to this department. Letters pertaining to it may be addressed to him at Chicago, care of the University.

ELECTIVE STUDIES.

Students may reside at the University and pursue studies for a longer or shorter time, in any of the classes, at their own election; subject, however, to the regulations of the University.

LECTURES.

Lectures are delivered on Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Geology, Astronomy, Anatomy and Physiology, Zoology, Mental and Moral Philosophy, and on subjects connected with Classical and Modern Literature.

RHETORICAL EXERCISES.

The Freshmen and Sophomores will have exercises in Elocution weekly, and Composition and Declamation once in two weeks. The Juniors will give original orations or essays in presence of the students and Faculty, once in six weeks.

An annual premium is awarded for the best declamation in the Freshman class, and for the best essay in the Sophomore class.

EXAMINATIONS.

At the close of every Term, there are public examinations of all the classes, on the studies of the Term, in both the Collegiate and Academic Departments.

RECORD OF STANDING.

Each member of the Faculty *records*, in numbers ranging from 100 to 0, the attendance, deportment, and the character of the recitations, of each student in his class. This record is made the basis of discipline, and determines the standing of each student in his class and in college. At the close of each

term, an average of these marks is taken, and, after being transferred to a permanent record, is sent to the parents or guardians.

DEGREES.

The Degree of Bachelor of Arts is conferred on all students who have completed the prescribed "*Classical Course*" of study, and passed satisfactory examinations thereon; and the Degree of Bachelor of Science, upon all who have completed the "*Scientific Course*," and passed similar examinations.

Bachelors of Arts of three years standing, may receive the Degree of Master of Arts, provided that subsequent to examination they shall have sustained a good moral character and pursued some literary calling.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES.

The duties of each day are opened and closed with religious services, in the Chapel of the University, conducted by some member of the Faculty, at which all the students are required to be present.

On the Sabbath, they are required to attend public worship; in the forenoon, with some congregation in the city, selected with the approval of their parents; in the afternoon, in the Chapel of the University, where the President usually officiates. A Sabbath school and a Bible class are also held in the Chapel on Sabbath afternoon. The students also sustain, voluntarily, a weekly prayer meeting.

SACRED MUSIC.

Arrangements have been made for instruction in Sacred Music, to the Students in all the Departments, on Saturday mornings, attendance on which will be obligatory, as on other recitations.

CABINET AND LIBRARY.

The Cabinet is designed to facilitate instruction in Natural History. It contains a fair collection of specimens in Zoology and Mineralogy and is constantly increasing.

By a recent arrangement the University has also secured the use of the fine collections of Prof. Mc. Chesney, comprising more than 15,000 specimens almost entirely collected by himself. No such collection exists in the West and very few in the United States.

The Library, to which the students have free access, already contains about two thousand volumes, and is soon to be enlarged by valuable additions.

SOCIETIES.

There are two Societies in the University, conducted entirely by the Students; a Literary, and a Religious and Missionary Association.

BOARD AND ROOMS.

Students are furnished with board in the University Hall at cost, which has been, thus far, \$2.00 per week. The President and several of the Professors and their families, reside in the building, and board at the same table with the students. The advantages of such associations to the students are obvious. Something at least of the refinements and beneficent influences of the family are thus secured, while the evils usually complained of as belonging to the system of boarding "*in commons*" are done away.

The rooms are arranged in suits of a study and two single bed rooms. By the liberality of Ladies they have been furnished with every thing necessary except sheets, pillow-cases and towels. Students may add to the furniture of their rooms, only with the permission of the steward. Bedsteads, bedding and furniture in uncleanly condition will be rigidly excluded. Habits of neatness and order are carefully enjoined on occupants of rooms. Damage to room or furniture other than the ordinary wear will be charged in the term bill.

EXPENSES.

Board, \$2.00 per week,	
Tuition, \$12.50 per quarter,	\$80.00
Room, furnished, per annum,	50.00
	15.00
Total, per annum,	145.00
Students furnish their own wood and lights, the cost of which may be put at \$15 per annum. Washing 40 cts. per doz.	

TERMS AND VACATIONS.

The year is divided into three Terms and three Vacations. The first, a Fall Term, consists of fifteen weeks, the second Term of thirteen and the third of twelve. The Christmas vacation continues one week, the Spring vacation one week, and the Summer vacation ten weeks.

CALENDAR.

Examination of Candidates, Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1860.
Fall Term begins, Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1860.
Term Examination, Thurs., Frid., Sat., Dec. 20, 21, 22.

CHRISTMAS VACATION.

Winter Term begins, Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1861.
Term Examination, Frid., Sat., Mond., Tues., March 29,
30, April 1, 2, 1861.
Junior Exhibition, Evening of Tuesday, April 2.
Spring Term begins, Thursday, April 11, 1861.
Examination, Wed., Thurs., Frid., Sat., June
26, 27, 28, 29.

Examination of Candidates, Monday, July 1.
Prize Declamations and Essays, Evening of Monday, July 1.
Anniversary of Societies, Tuesday, July 2.

SUMMER VACATION.

Examination of Candidates, Wednesday, Sept. 18, 1861.
Fall Term begins, Thursday, Sept. 19, 1861.

Law Department,**BOARD OF COUNSELLORS.**

HON. THOMAS DRUMMOND,
" MARK SKINNER,
" HUGH T. DICKEY,
" GEORGE MANIERRE,
" GRANT GOODRICH,
" VAN H. HIGGINS,
" ISAAC N. ARNOLD,
" N. B. JUDD,
" B. S. MORRIS,
" THOMAS HOYNE,
H. G. MILLER, Esq.,
E. B. McCAGG, Esq.

PROFESSORS.

HON. HENRY BOOTH,
REAL ESTATE, PERSONAL PROPERTY, CONTRACTS, COMMERCIAL LAW.

HON. JOHN M. WILSON,
EQUITY JURISPRUDENCE, COMMON LAW PLEADINGS, PRACTICE.

HON. GRANT GOODRICH,
EVIDENCE, CRIMINAL LAW, PERSONAL RIGHTS, DOMESTIC RELATIONS.

LAW STUDENTS.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.
Abbott, Ezra Stone	Eldorado, Iowa.
Bass, Perkins	Chicago, Ill.
Bradley, Albert D.	" "
Boone, Samuel S.	" "
Cady, James M.	Menomonee Falls, Wis.
Carlisle, James A.	Elgin, Ill.
Clarkson, J. Thorne	Chicago, Ill.
Doolittle, Louis A.	" "
Downing, George W.	" "
Ely, James T.	" "
Emmons, Lawrence E.	" "
Fitch, Timothy S.	Bristol, "
French, Henry D.	Chicago, "
Haaff, Heman H.	" "
Hennessey, M. D.	" "
Hewitt, Thomas J.	" "
Hogan, Michael W.	Foreston, "
Johnson, John A.	Chicago, "
Lathrop, Henry J.	Galesburg, Ill.
Linder, Daniel W.	Chicago, Ill.
Long, Joseph D.	" "
McCann, Samuel	" "
McGuire, Woods	Paducah, Ky.
McPherran, James E.	Chicago, Ill.
Mead, William H.	Dixon, "
Mears, Fredrick	Augusta, "
Moon, Charles E.	Chicago, "
Mott, Isaac G.	" "
Nixon, Robert	" "
	Earl, "

NAME.	RESIDENCE.
Payne, Eugene B.	Fremont Center, Ill.
Peterson, Hiram E.	Chicago, Ill.
Perkins, Marland L.	" "
Pierce, Gilbert A.	Tassinong, Ia.
Proudfoot, L. Jr.	Chicago, Ill.
Potter, William	" "
Quigg, David	" "
Smith, Edward W.	" "
Snowhook, William B.	" "
Snyder, Henry N.	" "
Somers, James W.	Urbana, "
Stanley, Gustavus A.	Chicago, "
Thomas H. H.	" "
Thomassen, Nelson	" "
Thompson, John H.	" "
Torrey, William W.	Janesville, Wis.
Webb, George L.	Chicago, Ill.
Whitney, Henry C.	" "
Wooff, Thomas B.	Concord, "

COURSE OF STUDY.

Blackstone's Commentaries.
Bouvier's Institutes.
Kent's Commentaries.

Stephens' Commentaries.
Wooddeson's Lectures.

LAW OF REAL PROPERTY.

Adams on Ejectment.
Angell on Water-courses.
Coke upon Littleton.
Coote on Mortgages.
Cruise on Real Estate, (by Greenleaf).
Dart on Vendors.
Hilliard on Real Property.
Hilliard on Mortgages.

Jarman on wills.
Preston on Estates.
Preston on Conveyancing.
Saunders on Use and Trust.
Sugden on Powers.
Sugden on Vendors and Purchasers.
Taylor's Landlord and Tenant.

EQUITY.

Adams Equity.	Hoffman's Chancery Practice.
Daniell's Chancery Practice.	Story on Equity Jurisprudence.
Eden on Injunctions.	Story on Equity Pleadings.
Fonblanque's Equity.	Willard's Equity Jurisprudence.
Hill on Trustees.	

PERSONAL PROPERTY, PERSONAL RIGHTS AND CONTRACTS.

Angell and Ames on Corporations.	Roper on Legacies.
Bingham on Infancy and Coverture.	Story on Sales.
Bishop on Marriage and Divorce.	Story on the Conflict of Laws.
Chitty on Contracts.	Selwyn's <i>Nisi Prius</i> .
Long on sales.	Stephens' <i>Nisi Prius</i> .
Parsons on Contracts.	Toller on Executors.
Reeves' Domestic Relations.	Williams on Executors.
Roper on Husband and Wife.	

COMMERCIAL AND MARITIME LAW.

Abbot on Shipping.	Edwards on Bailments.
Benedict's Admiralty.	Parson's Mercantile Law.
Byles on Bills.	Phillips on Insurance.
Collyer on Partnership.	Story on Bailments.
Conkling's Admiralty.	Story on Partnership.
Duer on Insurance.	Story on Promissory Notes.
Edwards on Bills and Notes.	

EVIDENCE, PLEADINGS AND PRACTICE.

Chitty on Pleadings.	Phillips on Evidence.
Conkling's United States Practice.	Saunders on Pleading and Evidence.
Gould on Pleading.	Tidd's Practice.
Greenleaf's Evidence.	

CRIMINAL LAW.

Archbold's Criminal Law.	Russell on Crimes.
Barbour's Criminal Law.	Wharton's Criminal Law.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND LAW OF NATIONS.

Grotius on the Law of War and Peace.	The Federalist.
Sedgwick on Constitutional Law.	Vattel's Law of Nations.
Story on the Constitution.	Wheaton on International Law.

The foregoing list is given for the purpose of indicating the general course of study pursued in the school, and not as expressing a fixed adherence to the works therein named. Some of these may be dropped and others substituted, the design being in all cases to adapt the course of study to the proficiency and wants of the students.

PLAN OF INSTRUCTION, &C.

The superior facilities furnished by Law Schools, for instruction in the science and practice of Law, are becoming appreciated by the Profession and the public.

Formerly, the student, for want of better opportunities, was constrained to avail himself of such as could be had in the office of the practitioner. Amid constant interruptions and distractions of business, by the unaided perusal of such books as chance or accident cast in his way, he was expected to obtain a complete knowledge of the most complex and comprehensive of the sciences, and acquire a mastery of the most difficult of arts.

Formerly, too, the student of *medicine, anatomy, or surgery*, was compelled, though with less comparative disadvantage, to accept such aid as could be had in the study of the practising physician. Now, *he* is expected to attend a Medical College, where he can hear the principles of the science explained, and see its processes demonstrated by experienced professors, who have devoted their time and energies to this department of labor, and by long practice have reduced the business of instruction to an ART. To teach acceptably in any branch or department of human knowledge *is an art*, not easily attained, but like other valuable arts, requiring for its perfection, long experience and assiduous practice.

What has been said of the medical student, is equally true of the aspirant to the ministry. He, too, must attend a Theological Seminary, and pursue a systematic course of study under the instruction of experienced teachers, in order to be fitted for the sacred desk.

Now the advantages of competent, systematic instruction in the prosecution of legal study, are as patent as in any other. Experience has demonstrated the fact that a better preparation for the Bar may be had in a Law School in one year, than is ordinarily attained in an office in two or three. Why should it be otherwise? In an office, the student usually receives but little attention. If he has the fortune to be placed in the office of an eminent lawyer, his chances for proficiency are frequently less favorable than if under some more humble practitioner. The distinguished counsellor is too exclusively and too profitably employed with his clients, to afford the necessary time, even if he has the requisite pa-

tience or skill as a teacher, to solve the doubts of his student, who sits in a corner amid multiplex embarrassments and interruptions, blindly groping his way through the pages of Coke or Blackstone. Every lawyer knows this; and the practical difference between such surroundings, and those of a well conducted Law School, where it is the sole business of experienced professors to direct, aid and facilitate the student's progress, is too obvious to require comment.

The force of these considerations has long been felt in the West, where the legal profession has labored under a total destitution of such means of preparation for the Bar.

To supply this deficiency in some measure, and furnish the opportunity for a thorough training, without the expense of traveling abroad for the purpose, was the object designed in the establishment of this School. The time has fully come when such an institution is required and will be sustained in the "great and growing West." Students in the older States, also, who intend practicing in the West, will appreciate the advantage of pursuing their preparatory studies on or near the scene of their future labors; where much may be learned incidentally, in regard to the progress and character of the country, which will be of use to them in selecting a locality for practice.

With this preliminary statement of the views, purposes and hopes of the patrons of the institution, we proceed briefly to give the plan of instruction.

The training of a lawyer, in order to secure complete success, should be of a three-fold character. First: it should embrace a thorough, critical and familiar acquaintance with the principles of Law, as a Science. Next, it should give him the power to make a ready application of those principles in practice, as an Art. Lastly, it should include the accomplishment of a graceful elocution, a fluent, easy and forcible style of extemporaneous speech, without which, no matter what other solid acquirements he may have, it is next to impossible for him to attain eminence at the Bar.

Our plan contemplates the attainment of these several objects in the mode conceived to be the best adapted to each. For making the student acquainted with the science, we rely chiefly upon his reading of the best writers and commentators, under proper instructions, together with daily examinations in the classes upon the subjects of his perusals. Lectures are also given occasionally, in certain departments of jurisprudence, for the sake of variety in the exercises of the School; but not to such an extent as to form a prominent feature of the plan. Experience and observation have taught us, that the recitation system, in which each student is examined daily, or oftener, in the presence of his class, with the advantage of mutual criticism and free inquiry by his associates, explanations and corrections by the professor, is a more effectual method of imparting a thorough and accurate knowledge of legal principles, than any system of mere oral instruction by lectures. In this mode, as each member of

the class is required to participate in the exercise, the attention is aroused, erroneous impressions are corrected, familiarity with legal terms and phrases and the statement of legal principles is acquired, and the knowledge of the student is rendered accurate, thorough and permanent.

Next, for teaching the practice, we rely chiefly upon the plan of holding moot courts, as one of the customary, daily exercises of the school. That the rules and routine of practice may be taught in this way with advantage, has been fully shown in this and other institutions. Here the student is familiarized with the application of legal remedies and the different forms of actions, the bringing of suits, drawing of papers and pleadings, and all the various steps and stages in the preparation of a cause for trial; then the trial, involving the application of the rules of evidence; the argument of counsel, the charge, the verdict, motion in arrest of judgment, writ of error, &c. In all these various stages, the forms of a real case are preserved; and as the trial takes place in the presence of the class, who act in the capacity of counsel, jurors, witnesses or officers of the court, and before the professor who sits as judge, with the double object of illustrating important legal principles as well as explaining the rules of practice, it is easy to see that these exercises become in a high degree interesting and profitable.

The student thus acquires the Art of his profession by becoming acquainted, in the school, with the various steps and processes which occur in the real duties of professional life. This gives him an immense advantage in the very outset of his career, over the office student, who generally has all these things to learn, perhaps by the most mortifying experience, after his admission to the Bar.

Besides this, the student is also instructed from time to time in the drawing of contracts, deeds, wills and all sorts of writings usual in an attorney's office.

Lastly, for the purpose of imparting the grace of a finished elocution, and an easy, forcible style of extemporaneous delivery, in addition to the moot courts, we have declamations, drill speeches and debates, under the instructions of a professor, as part of the regular exercises of the school. These debates are chiefly upon subjects of a historical nature, connected with the growth of our own institutions or those of the country from which ours are so largely derived. Of course the student enjoys the incidental advantage of acquiring in this way, a familiar knowledge of those portions of history most important for him to know. It is truly wonderful to observe the proficiency, which the confused, stammering novice in the art of extempore speaking, may make in a single term, by constant, daily practice.

There are three terms in the year, of twelve weeks each. The first term begins on the third Wednesday in September; the second, on the first Wednesday in January; and the third, on the second Wednesday in April. A full course of study occupies two years, or six terms, embracing the various branches of the common law, equity, admiralty, commer-

cial, international and constitutional law, and the jurisprudence of the United States. There is also a less extensive course of commercial jurisprudence, for those intending to devote themselves to mercantile pursuits. At the close of the collegiate year, there is a public examination in the presence of the Faculty and Trustees of the University, when any student who has attended the exercises of the school for three full terms, and is found qualified to practice, receives the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

By an arrangement with the Committee, appointed by the Supreme Court, to examine candidates for the Bar, in the Third Division, said Committee will attend the regular examinations for degrees, and grant certificates to such students as are found qualified to practice; which certificates will entitle to license without further examination.

The tuition fees are \$40 for the first term, and afterwards \$30 per term, so long as the student may desire to attend—payable in advance. In special cases, time will be given for payment of tuition, upon satisfactory security.

Students can enter at any time with advantage, as there is always a class for beginners. No other preparation is required than a good, common English education.

Students will find their own books, and arrangements have been made by which they may be supplied at any time at the lowest trade prices.

Good board may be had in boarding houses or private families at prices varying from \$3 to \$4 per week. Students who are desirous of economising, by clubbing together, can hire a room and board themselves at a considerable less expense.

By an advantageous arrangement made through the liberality of Messrs. Bryant, Bell & Stratton, commodious rooms are furnished for the use of the school in the Larmon Block, in immediate connection with their well known Commercial College. The location is on the east side of the Court House Square, where the vicinity to the various Courts, some of which are almost always in session, is an important point with the student.

Law students have access to the libraries of the University, and are admitted free to all public lectures delivered to the under-graduates in the Academical Department.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

It has been the aim of the Trustees to make the course of discipline in this University, as far as possible, practical. With this view they have provided that students of the University may have the benefit of a full commercial education, including the theory and practice of accounts. The Hon. Digby V. Bell, has been placed in charge of this branch of instruction, and by an arrangement with the Proprietors of Bryant, Bell & Stratton's Commercial College, every student of the University proper, during his four years residence at the University, may pursue the course of that excellent institution, so arranged as not to interfere with his regular duties.

To students in either the Classical or Scientific departments, there will be no extra charge for tuition.

Students in the Academy, or in the Agricultural department, pay an extra charge of \$50 for the course.

HISTORICAL OUTLINE.

The University of Chicago had its origin in the conviction of its founders, of the necessity of such an Institution, both to the city of Chicago and the great country to which the city is so intimately linked.

By many, aware from past examples how disastrous to any society is the too rapid and exclusive developement of the spirit of gain, the unprecedented material prosperity of both city and country, had long been viewed with deep concern. The necessity of some corresponding developement of educational and religious interests, was apparent, and it was foreseen that an Institution of learning, of high order, incorporated into the life of this community, while yet young and formative, sharing its growth, and standing as the exponent of its culture, would occupy a position of influence rarely equaled.

In the spirit of these views, the Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS, in the year 1854, expressed his willingness to donate ten acres of the beautiful grove, adjacent to the southern limits of the city, for the purpose of a University, so soon as responsible parties should be found ready to accept it.

On the 2d day of April, 1856, Mr. DOUGLAS conveyed to Rev. J. C. BURROUGHS, in the city of Washington, the proposed site, on certain conditions. On the 6th of July following,

at a meeting of citizens of Chicago, called for the purpose, a preliminary organization was effected, to which the grant, as originally stipulated, was transferred. On the 31st of the same month, the books were opened for subscriptions, and within two months, \$100,000 were subscribed. This amount has been subsequently increased to about \$225,000 dollars.

On the 2d day of April, 1857, an act of incorporation was obtained from the Legislature of Illinois. The Board of Trustees, held its first meeting on the 24th of May following, and elected officers, as they still appear. The Board of Regents, provided by the charter with powers of visitation and supervision, especially of the internal affairs of the University, its courses of instruction, discipline, &c., was also organized. The Executive Committee were instructed to proceed immediately to make the necessary arrangements for the erection of buildings.

The plans prepared by W. W. BOYINGTON, Esq., an elevation of which accompanies the Catalogue, contemplates an imposing stone structure in Norman architecture. The part completed, about 90 feet front, has been universally admired for its beauty, convenient arrangement, excellent ventilation, &c.

On the 4th of July following the corner stone was laid with public ceremonies. Immediately after, however, the financial embarrassments, in which the country has subsequently been involved, were so clearly foreshadowed that the Trustees deemed it wise to suspend all further work on the building, and accordingly no progress was made for the next two years. In July, 1858, work was resumed, and the south wing of the building was pushed rapidly on to completion.

In the history of the University, the name of WILLIAM JONES will ever occupy a prominent place, as one to whose energy and liberality the resuscitation of the enterprise, when it seemed almost hopelessly paralyzed, is in great measure due.

At a meeting of the Trustees in September, 1858, it was resolved to begin the work of instruction. The President and two Professors were chosen, and on the 29th of the same month, small classes were organized, in temporary rooms. The progress which has been made since these small beginnings, will be seen by the preceding Catalogue.

The building was dedicated on the 22d of July, 1859, when addresses were delivered by Hon. J. R. Doolittle, of the U. S. Senate, and Dr. A. C. Kendrick, of Rochester University.

In 1858 the Trustees resolved upon the important measure of organizing the Law Department, towards the endowment of which, the Hon. THOMAS HOYNE had secured to the Board the payment of five thousand dollars. On the 21st of September following, the department went into operation, under the present Faculty, with an opening address by Hon. David Dudley Field, of New York.

