

Historical Notes

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Sketch of report to the Board of Trustees
with reference to the request of Prof Stone, Director
of the Astronom. Obs. of Mt. Zerkent, made by
letter dated March 6th 82.

Something has already been suggested in the report of the Prof. of Physics in relation
to this subject. I am now repeating the following in more precise terms.

Prof. Monro Stone, Director of the Cincinnati
Observatory, last March, wrote me a letter desiring
to know whether I would be willing to let Mr.
Leavenworth, one of his assistants, have the use of
an equatorial, if he should go to Bolomⁿ, next
December 6th to observe the transit of Venus.
I was sorry to inform Prof. Stone, that we had
not the apparatus asked for, and in my reply to
him stated that I thought between this time & Nov.^r
next, an instrument might be procured, provided the
cost would not be too great. His next question was
what would be probably sum we could raise for this
purpose. After consulting the Pres^t & Prof. Kirkwood
& Dr. Maxwell & ^{Mr. Messrs.} Dr. Decker all agreed with me that
it would be desirable to have the observations made
here, & without knowing much about the cost re-
quired, I mentioned to them that perhaps five
or six hundred dollars ^{ought to} might be appropriated for
the purpose. This ~~sum~~ was based on what the
Board had hitherto done for other dep^t, on the
application of the Prof., and also on the fact
that an equatorial furnished with clock work
& graduated circles complete for £ 115. or \$ 575 ±
Prof. Stone sent me the price of an Equatorial of
by Faulstich of Washington of 5 inch aperture for \$1100,
of 4 inch for \$950. — I wrote to Mr. Browning of
London, some time ago, & hoped to have had an
reply about this time, but none has as yet come.
Mr. Leavenworth informs me, by letter received this
day before yesterday, that Prof. Stone is has been sent

for some time, & that he will or has received the
appointment of director of the Observatory at Charlotte-
ville Va, & that he (Mr. L.) if the instrument can
be procured in time will come as before stated, in
time to make the observations. Prof. Stone speaks
of Mr. L. in high terms as a skilled observer, he
is a graduate of the Class 1880.

It seems to us that it would be a pity to let this
opportunity slip, as another will not occur till June
2004 - and though many stations in the U.S. will
be occupied, ^{obviously many} perhaps no doubt for superior to any we
might make here, still the fact of contributing some
little in this way might do the University some good,
& might perhaps lead to the preparation the way for the
establishment of an Observatory, which has so frequently
been spoken of - & honors the Apparatus desired, independent-
ly of this special use of it is such as we ought to
have. It is very uncertain, whether in the limited time
between now ~~and December~~ November, we will be able
to procure the apparatus & make the proper prepara-
tion, but even if we had all but of us would desire
the board to make such appropriation to the dept.
not up than \$700, as will partly go in making the
attempt to have the Transit moved at the Univ.
under the auspices of the Univ. Should the board
allow an expenditure of not less than \$1000, ^{or more} dollars
it would be all the better & we can assure the board
that no unnecessary expense will be incurred. It
would be well to have the Librarian suggest, if
any thing is done in the matter that it should be done
under the direction of a committee consisting of Prof.
Runkel & myself.

Respectfully submitted

Historical sketch of Indiana College & University -

The Indiana University had its origin in the fact that the United States government, when it came into the possession of the N. W. Territory, laid the foundation of the educational institutions of the territory. In the celebrated ordinance of 1787 it is declared that religion, morality and knowledge (being necessary to good government, and the happiness of mankind, schools & the means of education shall be forever encouraged. - These are not unmeaning words - Schools & the means of education are to be forever encouraged - encouraged for what reason? because religion, morality & knowledge are not simply good things in themselves, and in the present state of affairs, and of public opinion of advantage to the government, but that religion - morality - & knowledge are necessary to good government - Religion comes first - What religion - The X^{stian} of course, there was nothing else known in the country, in those days, as religion distinguished ^{character is incorporated in the common law of the land} from morality, though including it, - morality, ~~which~~ which requires the leading an honest life, ~~and~~ not interfering with the rights of others, and proper submission to the powers that be, & knowledge ^{requires the citizen to see how these are connected} in intelligence, that training ~~in~~ in the knowledge of the rights of man, that will enable each citizen to understand the limits of delegated authority, & the duties and privileges of the citizen in private life, as well as that knowledge which will enable him, should he require it, to know the resources of the whole country or any part of it - its financial operations - its material wealth, the means by which its material wealth hidden in mines & in its rivers, & in the air may be ~~developed~~ developed, and to know the powers of nature, so that with well trained mind, he can apply these ~~for~~ for the benefit of mankind - & there are to be schools, for this pur-

fore, many persons when they hear the word school
only think of the lower institutions for training children
and youth, such as the various grades of schools from the
infant to the high school inclusive — then comes the
college & university, ^{with many are} institutions of altogether a different
character — forgetting that these ~~too~~ ^{also} are schools of
only of a higher grade & sometimes these schools of a
higher grade now-a-days get their proper names, thus
we speak of Law schools and of Medical schools of
Theological seminaries & schools. ~~of~~ Indeed school is a
very general designation of all places of instruction, ~~and~~
and when the ordinance of 1787, schools are spoken of
it is a great mistake to think that it refers only to
primary or high schools, nothing should be removed
out of the range of this term, which is necessary
for the development of the good citizen & —
Schools — speak of what order does the ordinance contemplate
so low, ^{as such} that they must be looked down upon ~~by~~ ^{by} the
intelligent ~~self~~ man of little or no education? — Schools,
so high that they are out of sight — far beyond the reach
of common people — by no means, but such as must
be looked up to, as within the reach of the ambitious
youth, that would go higher than the high school, &
even by those who would go higher than the ordinary
college & indeed in any department whatever where
the object is not mere money & making, but utility to
the community. The nation has felt the need of a
military school — so that officers competent officers
may be trained, in the highest branches of military
science (which by the way embraces much that is of
the greatest advantage in civil life) ~~or~~ ^{or} as to be able
cope with any aggressive power, skilled in the use of
all ^{modern} ~~military~~ improvements in the art of war —
There is also a naval Academy where officers and seamen
are trained in seamanship for the navy — Why should
there not be ^{great military & schools} schools, for the training of leaders, to overcome

Military schools might be so called as to train men for
war, or in natural obstacles -
So Naval schools, for training sea captains & seamen
to develop the resources of nature
the forces and obstacles of nature - In the construction
of roads - the development and best use of the
animal, vegetable & mineral resources of the country,
and so on. It is said that these things are better done
by individual enterprise, or by companies, which as
such have nothing to do with the government. This
may be sometimes true, ^{but no enterprise of private nature can} but it is certain ^{complete with a government} that well
schools fostered they would in a short time far more
than their establishment would cost.

~~When the ordinance was passed~~ When the
N.W. territory was divided into states, the care
of the educational interests of the ~~territory~~ was left to the
individual states. Two townships of land one
in Gibson Co and the other in Monroe were fell
to the lot, of Indiana, and were appropriated for
the establishment of an Academy or seminary of learn-
ing. In accordance with this there was instituted
a seminary of learning in Monroe Co,
Must find some acc^t of this sem.

In 1828, the Indiana College was formally constituted by an act of Gen^l Assembly of Indiana Jan 24th 1828, in accordance therewith the ^{constituted by the Legislature} board of Trustees met in Bloomington, and elected Dr David H. Maxwell Pres^t of the board and Andrew Wylie D.D. of Washington Pa, President of the college. Professors Harney and Hall both of whom had been teachers in the preexisting seminary were chosen Professors. Prof. Harney of Mathematics & Prof. Hall of Languages. The original building was neither large nor magnificent, about 50 ft x 30 & its per date and two stories high, with three rooms on the first floor one of these the chapel and three on the second.

Bloomington then was in its infancy, some six or seven (?) years old - in the midst of a thickly wooded country, abounding in beech & maple trees - in magnificent Walnut trees & gigantic poplars. - It was about fifty miles ^{as far as easy communication or conveyance} from every place. ~~The population~~ By no means a literary population, but of that class of people, many of them haters of Slavery from the south, but who knew how to appreciate a good education. There was in that our ~~notoriously~~ ^{for} ~~no~~ rail roads in this or any other part of the country, no turnpikes - roads bad enough in summer & impassable in winter, the settler would come in with his axe on his shoulder, and hew out for himself a clearing, build his log cabin, run his crop, and commence rearing a family of hardy workers like himself, ~~many~~ some of whom & their children are now living in the country in fine homes ~~are able to~~ enjoying luxuries & privileges which their ancestors were unacquainted with. Living was not as costly then as now. Fuel could be had for the labor of preparing and moving it. We read in the old records of 1828 that Sam^l Dadds was allowed \$10.87 1/2 for fourteen cords of wood, furnished to the college. I have bought cord wood at .80 a cord - delivered & have had three cords prepared for the fire by chopping with

one, wood saws were unknown in those times, for one dollar. — Have bought eggs for twenty five cents a bucket full, turkeys — twenty five cents — Venison twenty five cents a ~~be~~ leg, ham, — a year or two before the same money would have bought a saddle that is, a saddle of venison — Students boarded at a dollar a week. ^{or if extravagant 1.25} (appointed trustees by the Legislature)

On the 5th of May 1828, the following persons, in pursuance of an act of the general assembly, of the State of Indiana, passed Jan 24th 1828, met in Bloomington to establish the college. — There were present at this meeting Edward Brainerd Samuel Dods, Le Roy Magfield, Jonathan Nichols, James Blair, David H. Maxwell William Barnister & William Love of Monroe County and Seth Leavenworth of Crawford Co. Williamson Dunn of Montgomery Co. ~~and~~ These gentlemen repaired to the Seminary building, ^{unanimously} and elected David H Maxwell M.D. President of the board of Trustees. ^{The Rev. Am. W. D.D. was elected Pres.} ~~was~~ Baynard R Hull & John Harney, teachers in the seminary were elected professors — Mr Hull prof. of Languages Mr Harney of Mathematics. Their salaries were as professors were \$400 per an. ^{At the first meeting of the board Rev. A. W. D.D. was elected President} Prof. Harney was allowed \$400. for house rent for one year. The building, in which this board met known for a long time as the old college building, was neither large or magnificent — a plain brick edifice about 50 by 40 ft, with 3 rooms in the first floor one of them the chapel, & the same number in the second story, afforded all the accommodations for the institution in those days. —

The first catalogue was published in 1831.

In addition to the members of the board already mentioned we find the names Rev. John Strange John Law — Mr. William Hendricks, Thos. H. Blake George H. Dunn B. F. Morris & Ovid Butler. Rutledge Boone

Names of the preceding list not in this, are Edward Brown
and Samuel Dods. William Love,

On the board of Visitors, we find the following
names, Hon Jesse L. Holman Hon Isaac Blackford
Hon James Scott, Rev Robert R Roberts
and Rev James Armstrong.

& Mr W. W. Stockwell, superintendent of the Pup^l
department. - The catalogue does not give
the students in classes, but in alphabetical order
numbering 60. -

Among them the first students of the first catalogue
we find of our graduates the families names of Lewis Boller
man of Williamsport Pa. Dr James F Dods of Monroe
Co. Ind. Dr James D. Maxwell, Dr J. S. McPherson, of
Bloomington, - Prof M. M. Campbell, near of Topeka, so
long a Prof. in the Univ, & a resident of the town,
and the late Judge J. S. Watts ^{for many yrs} a citizen of this place.

There was a regular increase of the students from
1832 when the number was 53 to 1837 when it
was 123. there was then a decline till to 64 in 1840 -
then a rise ^{all} to 1845, when the number was 174. in 1843,
208. -

The University had many things to contend with. we
might mention among others the site. It was ~~inac-~~
ceptable not easily accessible. The only regular communica-
tion with the outside world was a stage line
off the Meigs Orchard, ^{one of the farms in Saml Orchard still being} which furnished us with a
mail from the north every other day & from the south
on the alternate days, one could leave Lewisville in
the morning 7 o'clock, & be in Os. the next day at 6 a.m. P.M.
and in Indianapolis the following day. Students often came
on foot, frequently on horseback & in a private conveyance.
Sometimes during the winter the roads were impassable
I have known a failure to receive the mail for ten
days. What is done now in the way of travelling to &
from Os. would have been ^{regarded as fairy tales of our} miracles in those days.
one had predicted that

Another obstacle, was some opposition made to the President, by certain persons, because sufficient deference was not paid to them by the President - Charges brought against him in the Legislature, all sorts of stories circulated with regard to the University, - & in this way as nothing was done to oppose these misrepresentations many students were no doubt prevented from coming. I remember on one occasion a committee was appointed by the Legislature to investigate the affairs of the Univ^y. - One of the members of the committee expressed himself as having expected to find in the President a monster and a tyrant, but he found it was just the reverse of what he expected - it was the way of the world, you will always find in a ^{land} arch that the best trees have the most sticks & stones thrown at them. The investigation resulted in the President's triumphant acquittal. -

The ~~President~~ President would not pursue a policy, which few have any inclination to adopt, on the general principle, that it is better to have the good will of a crop dog than his ill will if this good will can be obtained, by a pat on the head or a bone - Mr W. would never consent to this, he would throw

to us his own cubby-hole a job to Cerberus. With the least recognition some of these opponents the least courteous act, he might have made them follow him as easily as Mary did her little lamb.

Another cause of fewer numbers of the Univ^y was the rivalry of denominational institutions. I have not the least unkind word to say to this opposition rivalry as long as it is carried on in an honorable way - Religious people have a perfect right to put their children under such religious influences as they prefer, and should state institutions, particularly those in the N.W. territory, be recreant as to their duty ~~within respects~~, in neglecting

have a care for them

the moral and religious training of the its pupils, we say it advisedly, let them go down. Laws without morals are vain, and the ordinance of 1787, recognizes the fact, that religion & morality are necessary to a good government, schools and the means of education shall be, not may be but must be, forever encouraged. There is enough of common ground among professing Christians to justify the unalloyed reverence & love for God, & love for man. We rejoice to say, that in the University of Indiana, the daily work is commenced with the worship of God, and that the evidences of Christianity are a subject of instruction. It behoves the state, in our humble opinion, in view of the sacred trust reposed in her, to foster and encourage this state institution, in such a way, that it may be without a rival. affording as a University the best attainable education for the lowest to its highest departments. ^{so that the sons & daughters of the state need not go abroad for the education} The common schools of the state as well as the high schools, are doing their work well. Every citizen of the state ought to have at least as good a training as these schools furnish, but every one knows, that there is a great difference of talents entrusted to the children of men, some have but one, some have many - the talents of some are comparatively of a low order, of others of a high order. The Newtons, the Luthers - the Washingtons are but few, ~~to~~ ^{not} hardly one in a million, while those of inferior grade increase very rapidly in number as we descend from the ~~passed~~ third or fourth grade downward, ~~the~~ till quite near are nearly a common level, hence there should be ^{for the benefit to the high school pupils} good common schools for all in the state for the million, first rate of their class - where the elements of religion and morality, should be prime factors in their education in connection with their reading & writing & arithmetic, and geography, and the laws of health, ^{practical morality} Then ~~the~~ schools for the ~~two~~ ^{several} hundred thousands every one should be at least the much learning

and colleges for the thousands, and universities & special schools for the hundreds who have special talents which ought to be developed for the good of the community. - none to be excluded from any of these schools who are able to master what it purposes to teach. -

We are running off to our ideal of what the educational institutions of the state ought to be instead of confining ourselves to the history of the Indiana University. ~~and~~ Dr. Wiley as already mentioned was elected President of the college at the first meeting of the board. -

((Sketch of Dr. W.) See Ind. Sch. Journal, May 1868.

Reference to female students, - In the early history of the Univ? Such a thing as a woman, young woman, to apply for admission we never thought of. If any one had proposed such a thing it would have been regarded as preposterous & a bit odd. It is changed now, we find in the Cat. of 1869, the name Miss Sarah P. Thomson, a Senior, in 1867 a Sophomore. It was I believe the year before that Miss M. Knicker at the door of the Univ? & inquired requested the board in person as to modifying the laws that the same opportunities of education should be given to the young woman as to the young man. After some little ~~hesitation~~ examination, it was found that the laws of the Univ? ^{were} ~~were~~ ^{in such a way} ~~needed~~ ^{that the} ~~needed~~ in this no amendment, as the general term used included both male & female, & so the door was opened that was considered to be shut, was declared to be open, & Miss M. was the first of her sex entered as a sophomore & graduated, & afterward for a short time was a Prof. - the note - In some years since then, as much as 25 per cent of the students have been young ladies.

of excellent Character

Dr Wylie, ~~contrasted~~ was cut off, in the vigor of his manhood
at the age of 63 yrs, his eye was not dim nor his natural
face not abated, -

During the remaining part of the year, Prof Read - since after
wards Pres^t of the Missouri Univ^y, acted as Pres^t, for a part
of the time, & Prof Wylie for the remainder of the year.

The Baccalaureate discourse, containing a memorial of Dr W
was delivered by Dr H. H. Donald, at that time Pres^t
of Law.

At the next meeting of the board of Trustees the Rev
Dr Rogers, of Danville Ky. ~~who had~~ formerly Prof. of Math.
in the Univ^y was elected President - who served one year
1852 - 1853 - He was succeeded by Dr Wm M. Daily -

who served for 1853 to 1858 - After an interregnum of
one year Dr J. H. Lathrop, was elected President. He held
his office but a year, having been elected President of
Missouri Univ^y. He was succeeded by Dr Cyrus North -
who presided from 1861 to 1875, when he was succeeded
by the Pres^t incumbent Dr Samuel Mops. -

^{now} the only long regularly appointed President -

The Presidents of the University were in office, Professors
of Moral and Mental Philosophy.

~~The~~ The names of those who ~~he~~ were professors of Mathematics
are - Prof. John Harnsey - ¹⁸²⁸⁻¹⁸³² Ebenezer N. Elliott, also Prof

of Physics & Chemistry - 1832 - 37 Dr James F. Dodd 1837 - 40

Gen Jacob Ammen 1840 - 1843 - Rev ~~Stiles~~ Alfred Rogers ^{Pres^t} 1843-49

Charles Marshall A.M. 1850-1852, Rev Robert Milligan, 1852-54

Rev. Elisha Bullantune ^{L.D.} 1854 - 56 - ~~Prof~~ D. Kirkwood L.D., 1856-66

Cyrus W. Dodd - A.M. now Prof. Williams College, 1866-67 - ?

Prof James Thompson,

Professors of Physics and Chemistry -

Dr Elliott - 1832 - 37. Rev T. A. Wylie, 1837-1853, & 1855 - ~~63~~ 63

& Prof of Physics alone, 1867 - Rev Rob. Milligan, 1852 - 53

Gen Ammen - 1853 - 54. Richard Owen L.D. 1863, 67

Professors of Nat Sci, & Chem. 1863-67. - Thomas Van Noy M.D.

Prof of Chemistry - ¹⁸⁶³⁻⁷ David Jordan, M.D. Prof of Nat. Sci.,

Professors of Languages -

Baynard R. Hall A.M. - 1828 - 1832 -

Beaumont Parks - 1832 - 1840 -

Hon John J. Morrison - 1840 - '43

Samuel Reed LLD - 1843 - 56

Rev. Z. Ballantine L.D. 1856 - 63. Prof of Gr. Lit., 1867 - [?] Prof of Greek.

Rev T. A. Wylie - 1863 - 1867.

C. M. Dodd - 1867 - 1869

Rev H. W. Ballantine - Professor 1869 - 1870

Rev. Amzi Atwater A.M. - Prof of Latin 1870 -

Rev W. Ballantine - Asst Prof - 1876 - 78,

Matthew M. Campbell - adj. Prof. 1840 - 53

James Woodburn - adj. Prof. 1853. 45 -

Professors of Law

Judge Seales

} are mentioned in the Record book?

Wiles S. Eggleston } as Prof. of Law - Dates, not given - ^{authr. M. Donald} but

Hon. David M. Donald LLD - 1840 - 1852 ^{prof. and Aug 25 69}

Hon William T. Otto LLD - 1847 - 1852

Hon James Hughes LLD - 1853, 1856

Hon James R. M. Bryant A.M. 1856 1861

Hon George A. Bicknell LLD 1861 1870

Hon John W. Pettit LLD - 1869, 1870

Hon Samuel E. Perkins - 1870, 1872

Hon Bascom E. Rhoads - 1870 1877

Hon D. R. Eckles - 1872 1873.

Hon D. W. La fayette - 1873. 1874

Hon Cyrus F. M. Nott - 1874 - 1877.

Law school discontinued

Professors of English Literature -

Rev. Henry Hallen A.M. - 1860 - 61

Hon George W. Hays - LLD - 1868 - 71 & 73 - 77 ?

Rev John L. Gay - 1871 72

Rev George Barrett - 1872 73

Asst Sarah P. Morrison - 1873 -

Prof. O. B. Clark

Professors of Modern Languages —

Augustus W. Ruter, A.M. — 1836 — 40
 Emanuel L. Mangis A.M. — 1860 — 64
 Richard Owen M.D. - Z.Z.D. — 1864 — 69
 John A. Reinholt & A. — 1869 — 70
 Hermann B. Boisen A.M. — 1870, 1871, 78, ?
 J. Jackson — Garner

Professors of Military Science & Civil Engineering —

Major Gen. Eli Long, U.S.A. 1868 — 69
 Col. James Thompson, U.S.A. 1869 — ?

Principals of the Preparatory Dept.

Rev. Bagnad R. Hall, 1824 — 1828 — (M.M. Campbell, James Woodman, George Atwater, Seminary)
 Wm. H. Stoddwell 1830 — 1833 —
 William R. Hanson 1840 — 1853
 Scott Butler, A.M. — 1868 — 1871
 Algeman W. Mellow — 1871, 1872
 Walter R. Hampton 1872
 Miss M. H. McCallum —

The medical school J. R. Beck

W. F. L. Sanders —

The medical school, at Indianapolis, was formally united
 became a school of the University in the year 1869 &
 continued in connection, till 1875 =
 The Law school, continued till 1877, —

In the Historical catalogue which we hope will be published
before long - but which has been delayed, ~~from~~ the failure
to receive replies for many whose addresses are known
but from whom no replies can be obtained - ~~as~~ as a
sketch of the ^{past} University will be given, as well as some
items of interest with regard to the graduates, as
far as ascertained. —

Mention of some of the more distinguished graduates —
of the Literary & Law Dept. A hard task, as we may name
some, that some will think ought not to be named, and
omit a good many that ought to have honorable mention.

1830, James S. Rollins

1832 Wm M^r Rice Dunn
Frederick A. Wylic

Judge A. Wylic

1835 Judge J. S. Watts

1840 John R. Cravens. Bay, Maine, U.S.A. Judge. State Senator Maine Superior

1833 George Wright

1843 Col. J. A. Hendricks

1846 Dr W. A. P. Martin,

1846 Mr T. Parson

• O. J. Wise

• Dr. Rich Muller

(1854 Theodore Reed)

• Dr. W. Foster George Brant

• (Robert R. Helt) ?

1858 Mr. M. Spence

1862 (Hugh D. Mc Mullen)

1863 (Mr. D. Byrum)

Of the Law dep.^t in name
Judge S.H. Burkirk -

General German

General M.C. Hunter

Judge LaFollette

Judge A.B. Carlton

...

Judge Benner

Judge Mallott, both Col. & Law

Judge Banta both Col. & Law

1855 Judge W. F. Stone

Prot. Col. & Law

1857, Judge N. S. Green —

Prot. Col. & Law

92. Judge J. M. Craig.

Prot. Col. & Law

In referring to graduates ~~where~~ in order to present specimens - it certainly would not be fair ~~like~~ to do like honest country people will do with their apples - when wishing to sell them, the bushel or barrel, present an average apple - neither the best nor the worst, but we should do as it is said that the celebrated violin makers of Cremona, do, they will make of the same material, and with equal care say, a hundred violins, & then after they have reasoned them, try them, & out of the hundred, perhaps they will find one only, that they will regard as first rate - & worth perhaps ten times as much as any other one in the lot, then there will be four or five, excellent - perhaps 10 or 12 good, and the rest, ^{ordinary} ~~what most persons who have not musical ears would regard as good as the best~~ ~~of the musicians who care~~. So with the graduates - equal care, often more care is taken with those who prove themselves of little account in after life, and so themselves and the alma mater, and her alumni patres (i.e. the faculty), no credit, besides, ~~there~~ hence the credit is given to the institution, in proportion to the number of distinguished of those who have made for themselves a name in the world. We have no Garfield to boast of. —

Graduates ^{of the times} who have held office in the Amvans -

Mr J. F. Dods

Mr. M. Campbell

Rev M. M. Daily

James Woodburn

Amzi Atwater

Walter R. Hampton

Elghman H. Mallow

James K. Beck

Miss Sarah P. Manson

S. Boon Mylie

Jo. Albert Woodburn, =

Spangler

Swain

Huffman

Bryant

J. Rawles,

Quite a number of students, who would have been among
our graduates had they met at the different calls made
for soldiers, during the war of rebellion, laid down the books
& put on their armor & girded themselves for battle -
Meaning we can give ^{accounts} ~~no~~ list of these -

Then who served in the Army

Faculty according to order of appointment.

Rev Andrew Wylie D.D.	1828 - 51	1828 - 51
Rev Alfred Rogers D.D.		1852 - 53
Rev William de Bary D.D. L.L.D.		1853 - 58
J.A.W. acting Pres for a year John H. Lathrop L.L.D.		1859 - 60
Rev Cyrus Kitt D.D. L.L.D.		1860 - 75
Rev Lemuel Mop D.D. L.L.D.		1875
John Harney A.M.		1828 - 32
Baynard R. Hill A.M.		1828 - 32
Beaumont Parks A.M.		1832 - 40
Ebenezer N. Elliott L.L.D.		1832 - 37
James F. Dodd M.D. A.M.		1836 - 40
Augustus W. Ruten A.M.		1836 - 40
J.A. Wylie	1837 - 53	1855
Gen Jacob Ammen M.D.	55-55 Prof in Oxford Co.	1840 - 43
Rev John J. Morrison A.M.		1840 - 43
Rev Alfred Rogers D.D.		1843 - 49
Daniel Reed L.L.D.		1843 - 56
Charles Marshall A.M.		1850 - 52
* Rev Robert Mulligan A.M. (L.L.D.?)		1852 - 54
Rev Elsie Ballantine		1854 - 79
Daniel Kirkwood L.L.D.		1856 - 56
Rev Henry B. Hilber		1860 - 69
Emanuel Mangin		1860 - 64
Rev Richard Over M.D. L.L.D.		1863 - 79
Cyrus de Dodd		1867 - 69
S. H. W. Ballantine	W. H. Long - 68, 69	1868 - 70
John A. Leibel	W. H. Ballantine - 69	1869 - 70
Rev Amos Atwater Pres. Sec. 1865		1870 - 72
Rev Herman B. Osborn A.M. 12-73		1870.4 1875 - 1879
John L. Gray		1871 72
AA George Parrott		1872 72
276 Prof. D. B. Clarke	W. R. Huntington 3	1872 - 84
GP Prof. J. G. Newkirk	Sup S. O. Varnys - 1874	
Prof. Byron Richardson	S. S. Jordan	
Jackson - Garner - Armagnac		
S. S. Wylie, Gilbert, Hoffmann	Thos. Ponce (Prof. Grand) Swan	

No doubt good will result. A worthy widow & child have been brought into notice. No doubt it will have a good effect on the students, for I don't deny that the disturbance of the prayer meeting of which I am a member, was the doing of some mischievous students - I hope this may be a check on all such folly. & thus we cannot forget in how many ways, even to yourself & family, this sad accident to you may result in a blessing to him, & to you & your family, leading you to feel that the creature can bring good out of evil, & that though sweeping away and more for a night, yet joy cometh to you in the morning -

Col. P. said now, I am only thanking you for your kind & encouraging words, & hope that I will be like you hereafter to allow to me & believe as you do. & hope that this event will enable me to drink ^{cupules} of the tea which have led me to this world, which I have begun to see are not sources of true happiness. - Dr. Loring then spoke - about prayer & benediction - in company with Col. P. with whom he had the old slide given by him. They then walked to the hotel - which was not very far off - in silence & on reaching Col. P. and Dr. L. began to see things very differently, I never looked such occurrences - & the light thus appear to me now. I will have more respect hereafter for Mrs. P's religious feelings. After they parted at the Hotel. Col. P. says, that after supper he would go down to Mr. Hazeltas for his wife.

After Dr. L. & Col. P. had left the house. Mrs. P. a broken, who was, thoughtfully left by the family in the room by themselves. - While sitting beside the bed, in silence. Her son suddenly uttered a cry. Mother! I had such a strange dream, or it was not a dream - it was a vision, while under the influence of that blow having, after I received it I don't know, it seemed to me that there was some at all between my head on the top of the fence, and on the evening of this day I became conscious. Well my son let us hear your vision, I saw, if ever I saw any thing, an angel - a beautiful face it came toward me & smiled, it seems as if I tried to speak but could not, the angel then rose up and to ward the ceiling & vanished for my night. - I believe my son, you were dreaming

no, I was not dreaming - I tell the truth - I should like to have
heard ^{them} speak - but the promise, was not that a good sign -
certainly, and the mother, angels would grant nothing but
with a smile - I hope hereafter you will so comfort your-
self that the angels will always smile on you & never frown even
though you should not see them, I hope so too - I have been
too much a disbeliever of what is good, too much a lover of pain
too sure of the future, I have not been so much like you,
but more like father.

Wylie, T. A. mss.

