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Indiana university

Educational reports to the state of Indiana

1820-1830

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The Speaker submitted a communication from the trustees of the state seminary of Indiana, which is as follows:

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To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives
of Indiana, at Corydon assembled

The Trustees of the state seminary of Indiana,
beg leave to report:

That after having executed their bond with security to the Governor of the state of Indiana, and taken the oath prescribed by law, four of the trustees, viz: William Lowe, Jonathan Nichols, David H. Maxwell, and John M. Jenkins, met on the first Monday in June last, at Bloomington, but Charles Dewey and Jonathan Lindley, the other two persons appointed, not having attended it was thought advisable, to defer until the next month the selection of a site for the seminary. The trustees present particularly wishing to have a full board before the business should be transacted.

Accordingly on the day of July last, the following trustees met, viz: William Lowe, Jonathan Nichols, David H. Maxwell, John M. Jenkins and Charles Dewey, who having also complied with the requisitions of the law, the whole of the trustees present (Jonathan Lindley having failed to attend) proceeded, forthwith to the reserved township, and in obedience to the act establishing the state seminary

INDIANA UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY

they selected a section on the reserved township, most contiguous to Bloomington, being the west half of section four, and east half of section five, containing by computation six hundred and six acres and twenty nine hundredths.-- The site chosen for the seminary is the N. W. quarter of section four, about one quarter of a mile due south from Bloomington on a beautiful eminence, and convenient to an excellent spring of water, the only one on the section selected that could with convenience answer the purposes of the seminary.

After having made the above selections the trustees proceeded to appoint James Borland esq. agent for the seminary, who having given bond with security, as required by law, proceeded under the direction of the trustees, to lay off the seminary square, streets, lots, etc. as is more fully shown by the plot herewith submitted, on the 13th and 14th days of last March, the sale of the seminary lots took place on the following terms to wit: one fifth part of the purchase money was required in hand, and the balance in three equal and annual instalments, and the lots with the exception of Nos. 8 and 4 (reserved on the account of the spring) sold for the sum of six thousand and forty two dollars and fifty cents;

The trustees feeling anxiously solicitous, that the proceeds of the sale should be such as to meet the expectations of the legislature, and also enable them to erect

the building contemplated by the act of the last session of the Assembly thought it best not to exact the fifth part in either land office money or specie, as under the existing difficulty in procuring such funds, a demand of the kind must have very materially reduced the amount of the sales. The purchasers notes with security call for dollars, and it is with the legislature to say (as was understood at the sales) what money shall be received in payment of said notes. The trustees yet have done nothing towards erecting a building for the reception of students or for the use of a professor, but propose commencing as early as practicable next spring. As it is made the duty of the trustees to lay before the present General Assembly a plan of a building, the accompanying one, on the plan of Princeton college in New Jersey is submitted.

The trustees are aware that the plan proposed, may be objected to on the account of its magnitude, but when they reflect that the constitution of our state contemplates this institution as gradually rising from the humble grade of a seminary, in which the elementary parts of an education only can be had, to that of a full grown university, in which every thing appertaining to science shall be taught, that it is possible for the human intellect to comprehend; they are fully convinced that it would be improper to commence a building, which in a few years would be found inadequate to the purposes intended, and

as it would respect future improvements, difficulties which would be irreparable.

The expenses of advertising the sale of lots not being known until the printers forward their accounts the trustees have it not in their power to make a statement of expenditures.

All which is respectfully submitted.

DAVID H. MAXWELL,

JONATHAN NICHOLS,

JOHN M. JENKINS,

WILLIAM LOWE.

Dec. 2. 1820.

Trustees of state Seminary

H-J-1820-105-107

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177-79

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

Mr. Hay, from the committee on Education, to whom was referred the report of the trustees of the state seminary, the petition of James Pearson and others, of Orange county, and the resolutions of Peter Jones and others of Posey county, reported:

That the said committee have had the subject referred to them under consideration, and, aware of their importance, with hesitancy venture to give their opinion. That Education is the first and greatest pillar in a republican government is not denied, and in a rapidly growing state, where character and habits are yet to be formed, the promotion of the education of youth should receive the early and united attention of government. But the representatives of the people having the control and direction of the means by which our schools and universities are to be founded and endowed, should act with caution and deliberation, for one false step, one imprudent act may produce an injury which never can be repaired. The means afforded, with proper management, cannot fail to make the university of this state as rich in funds as any in the union, and funds will always command the ablest professors and tutors.

The trustees of the state seminary have promptly attended to the duty assigned them, but whether they should progress further in their labors for the present is, in the opinion of the committee, somewhat doubtful. The act of in-

corporation (with due deference to the framers of it) is also, in the opinion of the committee, materially defective, and far from being such an one as should govern so important an institution.

The committee therefore submit the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved. That it is inexpedient at this session of the General Assembly to incorporate any schools of learning or point out by law any system of education; and that it is expedient to wait the reception of the report of the committee who are requested by a joint resolution of this General Assembly to draw up and report a general system of education at the next meeting of the General Assembly.

Which report was read and concurred in by the house.

Mr. Hay, from the committee on education, further reported, that the said committee have had the petition of Samuel King (which was referred to them) under consideration; that having no evidence upon that subject before them, they are unable to say whether relief should be granted.

The lessees must have made their contracts with a perfect knowledge of the terms, and must also have seen the land before they leased; but from what is set forth in the petition referred to them, the committee have no doubt but that more improvements have been made than was required of them; and therefore, to relieve them in some measure, sub-

mit a bill for the relief of certain lessees of land in Gibson county, reserved for the use of a seminary of learning and vested in the legislature of this state.

H-J-1820-177-179

STATE SEMINARY OF INDIANA

SALE OF LOTS

The public are here notified that on the 2d Monday of November next, on that part of the reserved Township in Monroe county most contiguous to Bloomington, comprising the site located for the State Seminary, there will be a sale of lots of various sizes, consisting of not less than one half acre, nor more than twenty acres each. One fifth of the purchase money will be required in advance, and the balance in three annual instalments.

Purchasers will be required to give notes with approved security, on which they will receive title bonds for the lots purchased.

Those acquainted with the situation of the lands in said township, require no commendation to make them sensible of its peculiar and local advantages; but for the better information of those living at a distance, it will not be improper to observe, that nature has been bountiful in bestowing on this place all the requisites that a generous public, zealous for the promotion of the object in view, could with reason anticipate or even desire. A salubrious climate--beautiful eminence in full view of the town, fertile country around and excellent springs that never fail.

These advantages. combined with others too numerous to detail, hold forth a promise of a pleasant retreat to all gentlemen of wealth and respectability, who would

enjoy the blessings of health as well as the convenience of attending to the education of their own offspring.

JAS BORLAND, Agt.

P.S. The Editors of the Indiana Gazett, Western Sun and General Advertiser, Western Eagle, Tocsin and Plain-dealer Indiana; Commercial Advertiser, Kentucky Gazettee Ky. and Liberty Hall and Supporter Ohio; are requested to give the above four insertions in their papers and forward their accounts to the subscriber.

J. B. Ag't.

CORYDON GAZETTE, Sept. 17, 1820. p.3.

The Speaker laid before the House the following
communication from William Lowe, to wit:

To the hon. the General Assembly now in session,
Gentlemen,

Please to accept this my resignation as one of
the trustees of the state seminary at Bloomington, and
oblige your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM LOWE,

January 8th, 1826.

H-J-1825-261

EDUCATIONAL REPORTS

SCHOOL SECTIONS

It will be perceived that a committee of the last Congress, reported in favour of authorising a relinquishment to the United States, of the school section sixteen, in any congressional township, when of a limited value, and the selection of any other lands within the district for the use of the inhabitants of such townships. Some of the state authorities, should be directed to select these lands for the townships which may deem it desirable to avail of the privilege, if a law should pass on this subject. This is of sufficient interest to call for a memorial from you on the subject, as there are many school sections in the state, of little or no value.

INDIANA COLLEGE

It is supposed that this institution will commence its first session, with about fifty scholars, under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Wiley, its president. Additional sales of the college lands, are called for, to create a fund for the purchase of a library and the necessary apparatus for the professorships. The plan of sales recommended for the disposition of the canal and road grants of land, would, if applied, to those lands, create a handsome fund annually for the gradual increase of a library and other essential college appendages. If any abuses have existed in the institution, they should be promptly exposed; and if on the other hand, its professors have been unrighteously assailed, it will be your pleasing task, to forthwith announce their innocence that confidence in the college, may be more fully confirmed.

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EDUCATIONAL REPORTS

The Speaker laid before the house the following communication, to wit:

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

In compliance with the "act appointing a Board of Visitors to the State Seminary at Bloomington," approved January 26, 1827, the following persons, viz. James B. Ray, James Scott, R.W. Nelson, Samuel Hall and Samuel Merrill convened at Bloomington on Thursday the 1st day of November, 1827.--The Board was organised by appointing James Scott President, and Samuel Hall Secretary. The duty prescribed to the Visitors of "personally inspecting the studies and progress of the students," was carefully attended to, for the principal part of the day, during which every scholar was critically examined in the different branches of education, in which he had been engaged. It is with much pleasure that the Board express their full approbation of the manner in which both teachers and scholars, acquitted themselves on this subject; there was but one opinion among the Visitors; that more ability to teach, was exhibited by the Professors, and more apparent proficiency by the scholars, than they had ever before witnessed on a similar occasion.

The Board afterwards proceeded to examine the records of the corporation, the proceedings of the trustees and the by-laws of the institution, which were submitted to them, and they found with much satisfaction, that every requisite provision had been made to advance the interests of

science, to preserve morality and good order, and to guard against sectarian influence.

At the request of the trustees, the board also examined their proceedings in relation to the appointment of the last professor, and on this subject, the Visitors were unanimous in their approbation.

In conclusion, the Visitors conceive, that they should not fully perform their duty, were they not to suggest to the Legislature, the propriety of giving collegiate powers to the institution at Bloomington.

The time they think has arrived, when the liberal donation by Congress for a state University should be made to realize some of the benefits for which it was designed. The sale of the Seminary lands has produced the necessary funds--suitable Professors are already engaged--students too are there, anxious to obtain at home what they must otherwise seek from abroad. The buildings immediately wanted have been erected, and Bloomington from its healthy and central situation, and its cheap and abundant markets affords, it is believed, facilities for promoting the interests of literature which should not be neglected.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES SCOTT, President.

Samuel Hall, Sec'ry.

H-J-1827-64-65

Mr. Fletcher from the joint committee of free conference to whom was referred the subject matter of disagreement between the two Houses, on the bill of the House of Representatives, entitled an act to establish a College in the state of Indiana, have had that matter under their consideration, and have agreed that the Senate do recede from their amendment, by which the name of Samuel Hall was substituted in the place of Seth M. ^VLeyenworth; and the report being read, was concurred in.

S-J-1827-241

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284-6

EDUCATIONAL REPORTS

REPORT NO. 1.

The Hon. Chairman of the Committee on Education in the
House of Representatives.

Sir--Having understood that a Resolution of your House has made it, the duty of the committee of which you are chairman to enquire what amount of salary has been allowed by the trustees of the state Seminary to the teachers thereof; and further, what the different students have been taught, etc.etc. I beg leave for the satisfaction of your committee to state the following facts. The Seminary has now been in existence for three years and an half, and the present session which will end against the first of May next, will complete four years. During the first three years, one teacher only was employed by the trustees, and the Greek and Latin languages alone were taught during that time. The teacher received a salary of \$250, per year for the first, second, and half of the third year--since which time the board of trustees have allowed the teacher of languages at the rate of \$400 a year--one third at least of the salary paid to the teacher of languages has been expended by him in the purchase of books, which were indispensable to enable him to do justice to his classes, and which books as a reference library is the only one to which the students can have access. During the time the teacher of languages received \$250 per year he received also the amount

of \$150 in articles of trade from a congregation to which he occasionally preached; but the trustees requiring of him to devote his whole time and attention to the Seminary, have since allowed \$400 as aforesaid, and this is his only support for himself and family. At the beginning of the present year, the trustees connected with the institution an English scientific department, and allowed the teacher for the first session, at the rate of \$250 per year; but in consequence of the rapidly increasing duties of this teacher, and by, and with the recommendation, and the advice of the board of Visitors at their late meeting, the trustees fixed the salaries of the teachers at \$400 each.

In the English scientific department there was taught last session, English Grammar, Euclid's elements of Geometry, Geography, and Algebra. The first year there were 13 students learning the Greek and Latin languages.

2d year 15 do. do.

3d year 21

First session of present year 26 students, nine of whom studied Mathematical science only, the balance recited to both teachers.--On the 1st Monday of last month (being the commencement of the present session) about 40 students, the whole of whom are studying the languages, and Mathematics.

Respectfully.

D.H. MAXWELL,

One of the trustees of the state Seminary.

Hon. J. Howk.

P.S. There is a probability of there being 50 or 60 students during the present session of the Seminary. This increase is owing to the prospect of the Seminary obtaining Collegiate powers.

January 2, 1828.

N. B. If it be asked why there has not been more students at the Seminary, the answer is plain. Because young men who wish to obtain a liberal education will not commence at an institution where they cannot graduate. Seven or eight young men from Indiana are now at Oxford, Ohio, who before going, called at the Seminary at Bloomington, but finding every thing involved in uncertainty, left our own state to obtain an education in another.

The present teachers are unquestionable men of first rate qualifications for their respective departments in the Seminary, and have both been offered much higher salaries in Ohio and Tennessee than they receive in Indiana. Would it be good policy to place ineffectual teachers at the head of our state College because they could be obtained for less than others of superior character and learning?

REPORT NO. 2.

The whole amount of interest that has accrued on the seminary money in the treasury since the 18th Dec. 1823, at which time it was ordered to be considered a part of the

loan, is \$489 24-- of this sum \$387 81 has been paid on the order of the president of the trustees of the seminary at Bloomington, for the use of the teachers. \$129 00 has been paid by the superintendant of Gibson township for rents. The amount received by the commissioner of the township in Monroe for interest, in advance, on the sums unpaid by the purchasers, at the late sale, was \$970 38, from which deducting his commission, \$950 98 has been paid into the treasury.

S. MERRILL, Treasurer.

J. Howk, Esq.

H-J-1827-284-286

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EDUCATIONAL REPORTS

To his Excellency James B. Ray, Governor of the State of
Indiana.

The undersigned being a majority of the board of visitors of Indiana College, have the honor to inform you, that, in conformity to the act of the legislature, we visited Bloomington in October last, at the time fixed by the laws of the institution for the annual meeting of the board of trustees, and for the public examination, and other collegiate performances of the students. The examination was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Hall, professor of languages, and Mr. Harney, professor of mathematics. In the languages, the classes were examined on Ross's Latin Grammar, Mair's Introduction, Selectae Veteri, Sallust, Valpy's Greek Grammar, Author's Exercises, Graeca Minora, and the first volume of Graeca Majora. In Mathematics, the examination was on Algebra, Geometry, the application of the former to the latter, the nature of irrational quantities. including the Diaphantine Analysis, Anylitical plane Trigenometry, the construction of Mathematical tables, the doctrine of Fluxions, etc. The number of students was thirty-five; as many, certainly, as could have been expected at so early a period of the institution; the first year of its establishment not having yet expired. Except in one or two branches, none had advanced beyond the studies usually pursued in a Freshman class; and the most of them were only in the preparatory department.

We had the pleasure to be present at several meetings

of the board of trustees, subsequent to the examination. Some important amendments were made by them to the by-laws, which, however, are still considered somewhat defective. A committee was appointed to investigate this subject, and form a complete system of rules for the government of the college, to be presented to the board of trustees at their next annual meeting. The four regular classes usual in similar institutions, are now organized, and also a preparatory department; the studies of the latter, being in the languages, those already mentioned, together with Kirkham's English Grammar, Woodbridge's Geography, Colburn's Arithmetic--first lessons and sequel. The studies of the Freshman class are, Cicero's Orations, Virgil, Graeca Majora, 1st volume, Adam's Roman Antiquities, Murray's English Grammar, Colburn's Algebra, American Geography, Compositions in English and Latin, Hutton's Geometry. Those of the Sophomore class are, Walker's Rhetorical Grammar, Horace, Eastern Geography, Hedge's Logic, Blair's Lectures, Graeca Majora, continued, Tytler's Elements of History, Cicero de Oratore, Potter's Grecian Antiquities . The course of studies for the Junior and Senior classes have not yet been established. The great importance of these higher studies suggested the propriety of not fixing them for the present. The subject is referred to the consideration of the committee, on the by-laws, whose report will contain their matured opinion relative to these studies. By the time that report is made, the president elect will, no doubt, have removed to Bloom-

ington, and taken charge of the institution, which will secure to the board of trustees the advice and assistance of that experienced and intelligent gentleman, in further digesting the whole course of instruction, and in perfecting the by-laws.

Every possible care appears to be taken of the college edifice, and its appurtenances. The rooms of the building are appropriated to the purposes of recitation, excepting one in the second story, which is occupied by a literary society of the more advanced students; the village of Bloomington furnishing every convenience as to boarding and private rooms for study.

With respect to the financial concerns of the institution, the visitors beg leave to refer your excellency, to the report of the treasurer, herewith transmitted, and to the report of the superintendant of the loan office, made to the legislature during the present session; which reports will be found to contain the necessary information on this subject.

The above statements, with the papers referred to, embrace, it is believed, every thing relative to the college, which the law makes it the duty of the visitors to transmit annually to the Governor of the state. In closing this communication, the undersigned take great pleasure in saying, that the regulations of the institution, the proceedings of the board of trustees, the qualifications and deportment of

the faculty, and progress of the students, were calculated to excite our highest hopes for the prosperity of the college.

JESSE L. HOLMAN,

ISAAC BLACKFORD,

GEORGE BUSH.

Indianapolis, January 1, 1829.

S-J-1828-228-230

EDUCATIONAL REPORTS

Mr. Bassett, from the same committee, further reported, that they have also had under their consideration, the several petitions and documents referred to them, by this house, relative to the Indiana College, at Bloomington; and that they are unanimously of opinion, that the charges and complaints, as set forth in said petitions, against the trustees and faculty of said college, are wholly groundless, and without any foundation in truth or evidence, to support them; they therefore, request to be discharged from any further consideration thereof.

H-J-1829-143-144

EDUCATIONAL REPORTS

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, J. B. RAY, GOVERNOR OF THE
STATE OF INDIANA:

In discharging the duties of the treasurer of
the Indiana college, the following of the receipts and
expenditures since the 26th of November, 1828, up to the
present time, (being the whole that came into his hands,)
is respectfully submitted.

Remaining in the treasury on the 26th of Nov. 1828,	\$ 14 45 1/2
Received of the students,	<u>311 75</u>
	\$326 20 1/2
Paid to the orders of trustees,	<u>259 56 1/2</u>
Which being deducted from the above, leaves in the treasury,	\$ 66 64

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES BORLAND, Treasurer.

Nov. 28th, 1829.

S-J-1829-55-56

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117-115-
Mr. Maxwell, from the committee on education, to whom was referred a resolution of the senate, instructing them to furnish the senate at as early a day as possible, with the number of students in the Indiana college, at Bloomington, the number of teachers, and the amount paid per annum, to the president and each professor, in said institution; and the condition on which they are employed and out of what fund paid, together with the situation and number of buildings, and the amount of apparatus belonging to said institution--report, as follows, to wit:

✓ That the board of trustees of the Indiana college, have employed a president, a professor of Mathematics^K, and a professor of Languages, in said institution. The president and professors, are elected to continue in office during the pleasure of the board. The salary of the president is one thousand dollars, and that of the professors of mathematicks and languages, each four hundred dollars per annum; which salaries, are paid out of the interest arising from the sales of the seminary lands paid into the loan office, and from the interest of money loaned from said office. In addition to this, the board of trustees have allowed the president one third part of the tuition fees, and each of the professors one third, until the salary of the president may amount to \$1300, and that of the professors to six hundred and fifty per annum. There is one building only, which can be occupied for the purposes of the college.--It contains six rooms or apartments; but these are found to be insufficient for

recitations, and the various exercises of the students of the college. The trustees have erected, during the past summer and fall, and put under cover, an additional brick building, intended to afford additional recitation rooms, library and chemical laboratory. In this building, there will be a college chapel, with ample galleries, so as to accommodate a very large assembly. The last mentioned building, is fifty feet in width, and seventy five feet in length, and three stories high, with a deep roof, at one end of which, will be a cupola, in which the college bell will be placed, and at the other end, an observatory for astronomical purposes. Your committee can state, that there are students in the Indiana college, from Louisiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and probably from New Jersey; but not having any means of ascertaining the number of students in the college since the commencement of the last session, it is out of their power to give precise information on that subject. Your committee, however, are led to believe, from the last information they have been able to obtain, that there will be about fifty students during this winter, with the prospect of a considerable increase next spring. The institution has a small but insufficient library, but is without a philosophical apparatus.

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241-244

EDUCATIONAL REPORTS

The select committee, to whom was referred the "bill for the relief of Claudius G. Brown," have had the same under their most mature consideration, and find the following to be the merits and situation of said Brown's claim, viz:

In the year 1804, congress reserved, for the use of a seminary of learning, in the Vincennes land district, an entire township, to be located, etc., and which was located south of White river, in Gibson county.

The legislature of Indiana, at its session of 1806, passed an act organizing a board of trustees of the Vincennes university, giving and granting unto them and their successors, all necessary powers and authority to effectuate the objects of the institution, and to sell, convey, transfer, and dispose of any quantity not exceeding four thousand acres of the said land, for the purpose of putting into immediate operation the said institution or university; and to lease or rent the remaining part of the said township, to the best advantage, for the use of said public school or university; under which authority, the said board sold a number of quarter sections of said township of land, afterwards approved of by congress, and proceeded in the erection of a large, commodious and appropriate brick building, in Vincennes.

In the year 1819, the board of trustees of the

said university, contracted with the present claimant, Dr. Claudius G. Brown, to repair the said university building, it being in a dilapidated state, and ultimately to secure him in the sums advanced in repairs, authorised him to lease or rent the unsold part of said township of land, in Gibson county; but some misunderstanding arising between the Doctor and the board, the said contract was, by resolution of the trustees, annulled, and Brown allowed \$193.50, for his disbursements in part, still to be realized from the rents of the said township of land, or other funds, of the said institution, should there be any. The lands proving unproductive to the board, Dr. Brown had to depend upon other resources of the institution; which also failed, owing to the board being defrauded out of three hundred and odd dollars of its funds, in Vincennes and branch bank paper, yet on hand; and Brown remains unpaid.

In January , 1820, (see Acts '20, p. 160) Jesse Emmerson was appointed as superintendent, to rent out the land in Gibson, and collect the arrearages of rents; thus depriving the said board of trustees, or said C.G. Brown, under them, from securing any part of his claim from the rents and profits of said land.

In January, 1822, (see Acts, '21 2. p. 111) the land was directed to be sold, and the proceeds appropriated to the state seminary. By the 7th section of this act, the legislature have sanctioned, in part, the proceedings of the

"former board of trustees of the Vincennes university."

In 1824, (see special Acts, p. 66.) the board of county commissioners of Knox county, was directed to appoint an auditor to adjust Brown's claim; under which act, James B. McCall was appointed, and audited the claim at \$350. At the same session (p. 104) the seminary lands in Gibson county, were directed to be rented by a superintendent, with power to collect arrearage rents, and the proceeds be paid into the state treasury, for the benefit of the college. And by the same act, (p. 107) the Vincennes university was donated and transferred to the county of Knox, and directed that all the seminary funds of the county accruing from fines, should be paid over to the said Knox county seminary trustees.

In the acts of 1825, (p. 96,) Dr. Brown's claim was again recognized, and its liquidation provided for, by the trustees of the Knox county seminary: which adjustment however, under this act, never took place. At the same session (p. 97) the seminary land in Gibson, was directed to be rented, as in the special act of 1824.

In 1827, (p. 95) the said land in Gibson county, was directed to be sold, and the proceeds be paid into the state treasury, for the benefit of the college. Also, in 1828, (p. 115,) an additional sale was ordered, as above.

By the 5th section of the Act of 1828, (p. 122) the board of trustees of the Knox county seminary, were "authorised and required, within, etc., to examine into the affairs

now belonging to said county seminary, to arrange and settle upon principles of equity and justice, all preceding transactions, and to investigate, etc. subject however, etc." under which ~~which~~ authority, the said board investigated the claim of said C.G. Brown, and allowed him the sum of \$310, with interest from the 12th March, 1824, and have petitioned the legislature, aided by the board of Justices of Knox county, that the said sum be allowed Dr. Brown out of the state seminary or college fund.

Connecting the facts with the law of the case, your committee have come to the following conclusions, to wit:

1st. That C.G. Brown is a meritorious claimant, and his claim a just and bona fide one.

2d. By the ex parte act of the board of trustees of the Vincennes university, and legislative enactments, he was deprived from obtaining a remuneration for moneys actually disbursed, from the seminary township of land in Gibson county.

3d. That the building and freehold upon which it stands, in Vincennes, being a vested right, the legislature have no power to clog or annul the grant, and

4th. That inasmuch, as a legally authorized board, having a control over the seminary township of land in Gibson county, contracted a debt with a worthy and deserving individual--That this source, upon which the said board predicated their conduct, and Doc. Brown relied, has been changed to the state seminary:

Therefore, your committee are of opinion that C. G. Brown be allowed the sum of \$350, (being \$66.95 less than has been allowed him by the last board of trustees) to be paid him out of the state seminary or college fund.

H-J-1829-241-244

EDUCATIONAL REPORTS

Mr. Bassett, from the committee on education, to which was referred a resolution of the house, directing them to enquire into the expediency of admitting all poor orphans to become students in the Indiana college, free of tuition fee; and also all poor persons under the age of twenty-one years, that may be adjudged, by the board doing business, to be destitute of the means of acquiring an education, reported,

That they have had the same under consideration, and are of opinion, however desirable it may be to have the youth of our country, universally, educated, that the funds of the college are wholly insufficient to carry the objects of the said resolution into effect; and that a regulation, as contemplated in the resolution, would not be of any beneficial purpose to the public, but must necessarily be partial in its operation; inasmuch as the tuition constitutes but a small item in the expense attendant upon a course of collegiate studies: the advantages of such a regulation would therefore only be serviceable to those who should reside in the immediate vicinity of the institution, where most of the incidental expense, other than the tuition might be avoided. And that therefore any legislation on the subject would be inexpedient; and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

EDUCATIONAL REPORTS

1830
H S 41-45

The Speaker laid before the House, a communication from D.H. Maxwell, President of the Board of Trustees of Indiana College, accompanied by the following report of said trustees, which was read and referred to the committee on Education, viz:

"The Board of Trustees of the Indiana College, in compliance with a joint resolution of the General Assembly of the state of Indiana, concerning said college, approved, Jan. 25, 1830, respectfully report,

That the college edifices consist of one brick building, sixty feet long, and thirty-one wide; of two stories high, containing six rooms, which have been arranged by the faculty and occupied as recitation rooms, hall, library room, and by the Library Society established among the students. This building was erected by the trustees of the late State Seminary in the years of 1823 and 4, and cost about 2, 400 dollars. There is also a brick dwelling house thirty-one feet long, and eighteen feet wide, containing four rooms and having a small kitchen attached thereto. This house was likewise built by the trustees of the State Seminary in the years 1823 and 4, and cost 891 dollars, and is at present occupied by Mr. Hall, one of the professors of the college, who at his own expense has built several other necessary out-houses upon the premises. These buildings were erected in compliance with legislative acts upon

that subject: there has also been erected within the last two years, a large brick building seventy-five feet long, fifty feet wide, and three stories high; the exterior walls are only constructed and the roof put on, and the windows and doors of which will be enclosed immediately so as to prevent the building from being injured by the weather. There are 300,000 bricks in the walls of this edifice, and the estimated expense of the materials and work thus far is 4,333 dollars and 66 cents; in this estimate is included the dome of cupalo, the sash for the windows, and painting the cornice, dome and deck roof. Of the foregoing sum, there has been paid 3,117 dollars and 19 cents, the balance not being due until next summer. When the funds of the institution will admit of further progress, it is contemplated by the Board to finish the building, as it is imperiously called for by existing circumstances, viz: The increasing number of the students; the diversified nature of their studies; the indispensable necessity in some instances for different appartments for the inculcation of different sciences; the need of appropriate rooms for chemical, philosophical and astronomical apparatus when they can be obtained, (for the present there is no place for them) also the pressing necessity for a large hall, or chapel, so called for the use of the students on commencement days and for the accommodation of the public on those occasions, and lastly the use of rooms in both the college buildings as commons, or lodging rooms for the students. Boarding although it is obtained very low at Bloomington, is the most expensive item

in the education of a young man.

In some of the most respectable colleges in the United State, it has become the practice for ten or twelve young men to unite, and from time to time purchase articles of diet in market, and hire some person to cook, and keep a table for them, and in this way, their boarding does not cost them more than 50 or 62 1/2 cents per week. To do this, however, they must have lodgings in the college buildings, and to provide such at as early a day as practicable, has been one main object with the Board of Trustees, in erecting the present large college edifice. These are all the improvements on the college premises, which are in other respects entirely naked and unimproved, not having around them an enclosure of any kind, the determination being to expend upon no object but what will have a tendency to add to the usefulness and character of the institution. The college has a library containing 235 volumes, so assorted as to embrace History, Geography, Belles Lettres, and treatises on Chemistry, and mental and moral Philosophy.

The books are all new, and of the most approved authors, and estimated as being very low at 600 dollars. These books were obtained for the college by the instrumentality of Mr. Wylie, the president, whilst on a tour preparatory to his taking charge of it, and have not cost the state or the institution a solitary cent, having been gratuitously presented to him in his official capacity by various donors in the middle and eastern states; one gentleman alone, Arthur

Tappan, of N. York, made a present of 100 dollars, an act of liberality entitled to, as it has received the especial thanks of the Board. There are two globes, one terrestrial and the other celestial, purchased by the Board for 31 dollars, but is painful to the Board to be compelled to state that the college has no Philosophical apparatus.

The professors cannot discharge their duties as they would wish, indeed they can with but great difficulty get along without the apparatus, and as the funds at the disposal of the Board will not at present warrant the required expenditures, it is hoped that the General Assembly will aid, by an appropriation. What is there more calculated to expand the mind and enlighten it, than the study and developments of experimental philosophy? Nature cannot be comprehended without its aid; and will the General Assembly, the guardians of this institution, who are bound as they love and respect the state, to protect, foster and exalt it; will they stand still whilst strangers at the distance of a thousand miles are generously giving it an impulse in its march onward? This Board will continue to entertain a very different expectation. The faculty of the college consists of a President, Andrew Wylie, two other professors, Baynard R. Hall, and John H. Harney; and besides these, a tutor, William H. Stockwell, who has been employed from time to time.

The compensation of the President is 1000 dollars,

and one third of the tuition fees, not to exceed 1,300 dollars, of the other professors 400 dollars each, and one third of the tuition fees, not to exceed 650 dollars each, but the aggregate of these sums has never been reached in any case. The tutor receives nothing for his services but an exemption from the payment of the tuition fee (which is 7 dollars 50 cents per session) and an equal participation with the students in the means of acquiring information.

The number of students in college is 57; 34 of whom reside in Indiana, 10 in Kentucky, 8 in Pennsylvania, one in Tennessee, one in Mississippi, 1 in Louisiana, 1 in Illinois, and 1 in Missouri. This time a year ago, the whole number of students was only 30.

J The Board have now to report on the next requirement of the joint resolution of the General Assembly, to wit: whether the 10th section of the act establishing the college, has been complied with, which section forbids the introduction into the college of sectarian tests, and the inculcation of sectarian principles. The Board disclaim the slightest knowledge of any such abuses.

The Board do not sustain the present faculty on account of any religious opinions they may profess, but for their literary attainments, their exalted qualifications, their particular adaptation to the stations which they fill.

They know of no cause of complaint against the faculty, but on the contrary believe that they have faithfully discharged their respective duties. If at any time

the Board should find that the faculty or any member of it has been **faithless** to the important trusts confided to him, more especially if the attempt should be made in violation of the constitution of the college to teach 'sectarian tenets or principles,' to the students, the Board will promptly and fearlessly remove them. In addition to the obligation which the Board are under to the families, to the state, and by the oaths they have taken, to support the constitution or charter of the college, to prevent the introduction of sectarian tests and qualifications, it will be perceived by the General Assembly, that the institution at this time derives a further guarantee from the religious complexion of the Board of Trustees, the members whereof are as follows:

David H. Maxwell,	Pres't. Monroe co.
William Hendricks,	Jefferson co.
Williamson Dunn,	do. do.
Rev. John Strange,	do. do.
George H. Dunn,	Dearborn, do.
John Law,	Knox do.
Thomas H. Blake,	Vigo do.
Seth M. Levenworth,	Crawford do.
Ratliff Boone,	Warrick do.
Jonathan Nichols,	Monroe "
James Blair,	do "
William Bannister,	do "
Rev. Leroy Mayfield,	do "

Ovid Butler, Shelby do.

B.F. Morris, Marion "

Of this Board it is believed 4 are Presbyterians, or at least were so educated; 4 Protestant Episcopalians; 3 Baptists; 2 Methodists; 1 Covenanter, and 1 a member of the Christian society or church. Out of such amixture of religious opinion, it cannot reasonably be supposed, that a majority could be prevailed upon to establish, or in any respect to countenance a sectarian domination;

All which is respectfully submitted.

The foregoing report was presented to the Board by Messrs. Blake, Hendricks and Dunn, of Dearborn, being a committee appointed to draft the same, and adopted by the Board nem con.--

Whereupon it was

Ordered, That the President of the Board do transmit copies of the same, directed to the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, at the ensuing session of the General Assembly, with a request that they lay the same before the House over which they respectively preside.

D. H. MAXWELL, Pres't.

of the Board of Trust's. Ind. Coll.

Bloomington, Oct. 28, 1830.

H-J-1830-41-45

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EDUCATIONAL REPORTS

Mr. Ferris, from the committee on education, to which was referred a resolution instructing them to enquire into the expediency of admitting all orphan children into the Indiana College, free of tuition fees, reported, that they have had the same under consideration, and are of the opinion, that common school education is far the most efficient in disseminating useful knowledge amongst the great mass of our youth, and that the first exertion of this body should be to extend their beneficence in establishing common schools, upon such principles as would afford to each child in our country, the opportunity of receiving such instruction as would qualify him or her for the common pursuits of life; and the committee sincerely regret the want of the necessary means to present to all the opportunity of obtaining such an education. They are therefore of opinion that it would be inexpedient to legislate on that subject, at this time.

Which report was read and ordered to lie on the table.

H-J-1830-173

1830
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EDUCATIONAL REPORTS

Bloomington, Nov. 25, 1830.

Sir--In compliance with an act, entitled "an act to establish a College in the State of Indiana, (approved January 24th, 1830)" the Treasurer of "Indiana College" would respectfully submit the following as a true account of the receipts and expenditures, being the whole amount received and paid out by him since the 28th day of November, 1829, up to the 27th of October, 1830:

Remaining in the treasury on the 28th day of November, 1829	\$ 66 64
Since which time there has been received of the students	<u>635 45</u>
When added makes	703 09
Paid to the members of the faculty	560 78
For repairs on the College building	3 62 1/2
Fire wood	21 37 1/2
Taking care of the College building, making fires, ringing bell, etc.	<u>25 00</u>
Making when added	610 78
Which being deducted from the receipts leaves	92 31
There has also been received of the Commission- er of the Seminary Township of land in Monroe county, of the proceeds of the sale of the reserved section south of "Indiana College," nine hundred dollars	
	900 00
Of which there has been paid to Mechanics of	

the new College building	558 89
For Globes, Diploma plates, etc.	<u>100 00</u>
	658 89
Leaving of said fund in the treasury	\$241 11

JAMES BORLAND, Treasurer.

To his excellency,

James B. Ray,

Gov. of the State of Indiana.

S-J-1830-58

1830
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EDUCATIONAL REPORT

Mr. Linton from the committee on Education, to whom was referred the petition of Barnabas Annable, and others, praying the establishment of a System for "Free and equal education," and suggesting the application of certain funds of the State to that object,

Reported, That they duly appreciate the enlightened, and philanthropic views of the petitioners, and fully accord in the sentiment, that, upon the intelligence and virtue of the people, hang all the hopes of the republic, and that as Legislators for the public welfare, the General Assembly of Indiana, is called upon at this and at all times, to put into motion every legitimate means for placing within the reach of its citizens, whether rich or poor, the power of educating their children. Neither the committee, however, nor the body of which they are members, can divert from their appropriate channels or objects, any of the funds of the State. The Legislature, can only so far control them, as to provide for their augmentation and application to the specific purposes of their creation.

The funds which are accumulating in the several counties, for the purpose of erecting county Seminaries, might be added to the proceeds of the 16th sections, but the aggregate would fall far short of a sufficient fund to meet the exigencies of a free school system. It is therefore conclusively the true interest of the several counties, to concentrate their limited means and their efforts for the

purpose of accomplishing the establishment of respectable seats of learning in each of them. A due regard to the subject of these funds for the past few years, would by this time, have ensured, to a majority of the counties, Seminaries from which much good might now be realizing, and impressions more favorable to the introduction of a system of free and equal education be made in the country.

Over the College lands we cannot now, and if we could, exercise such power as to make them subservient to the purpose of free schools, it would be of questionable expediency.--The ample funds of that institution scattered over the State, would avail nothing, even when aggregated with the Seminary funds, toward covering the calls of a general system of free school education, but let the college grow into notice under its present organization--let it rest upon its resources, and under the auspices of the General Assembly, and countenance of the people, the committee doubt not, that the petitioners will, ere long, felicitate themselves, and the State at large, that a fund for its institution was so early provided.

The subject of revising and compiling all the laws now in force, is before the Senate, and those touching school lands, school districts, and erection of new districts will undergo a general supervision. Various resolutions of the Senate are now before the committee, and in due time it will become their duty to respond to their several suggestions. In doing this a bill may be presented to the consideration of

the Senate, which will meet as far as practical be the views of the petitioners. Whether it might not be the interest of the country to have the proceeds of its school lands, and such sum in addition as the townships might raise, paid into the State Loan Office, and loaned by the State, under a guarantee to the townships of a fixed rate of interest upon the fund so constituted, and an equal sum from the State Treasury, so as to establish a school fund upon the plan successfully adopted in some of the States, is a question not suggested by the petition or before the committee, but of deep concern to the people.

The committee ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the petition.

S-J-1830-95-96

1830
95 266-67

EDUCATIONAL REPORTS

Mr. Linton from the committee on education,
made the following report:

MR. PRESIDENT,

The committee on education to whom was referred
the report of the President of the Board of Trustees of
Indiana College, have had the same under consideration and

Report, That the information embraced in the com-
munication alluded to, presents the College in a light
highly creditable to the Trustees and encouraging to the
friends of education. An increasing number of students
from other states as well as our own, argues favourably
to the qualifications and zeal of the Professors, while
at the same time it shows a rising confidence at home and
abroad in the institution, calculated under the same ef-
ficient system of Government to give it in due time a high
rank among the literary establishments of the day, and to
make it an object not less of interest than of pride to
the state.

The committee regret that the heavy drafts of
this year upon the state treasury, arising in part from a
revision of our statute laws, renders the present session
of the General Assembly peculiarly inauspicious to appli-
cations for aid except to objects of the most pressing
state necessity, and that it is not within the power of

the legislature to contribute to the purchase of a philosophical apparatus for the use of the College under existing circumstances.

S-J-1830-266-267

EDUCATIONAL REPORTS

1830
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273-28

Mr. Linton from the committee on education made the following report:

MR. PRESIDENT:

The committee on Education, to whom was referred the petition of Amos Lock, and others, on the subject of "Indiana College," have had the same under consideration, and,

Report, (Mr. Whitcomb dissenting,) That they have given the subject that respectful attention which the number and character of the petitioners demand, and have recurred to the charter of the institution, with a view of ascertaining whether amendments might not be incorporated, calculated to meet their wishes, but after contemplating the relation which the college bears to the State, the guarded provisions of its present charter, its flourishing condition and high estimation in public opinion, the committee cannot suppress a feeling of anxiety that it should be permitted to move forward under its present organization until some more tangible difficulty arises than is submitted by the petitioners; that a board of trustees composed of different religious denominations, under whose immediate supervision, all the interests of the college, pass, should be allowed to choose professors in the various departments of science, with a single eye to their literary attainments, and without regard to religious opinions, the committee believe even the petitioners themselves,

upon more mature reflection will concede to be the most eligible organization attainable. To this board too, should be committed the discretion of adopting tuition fees to the exigencies of its pecuniary concerns. Who so competent to judge of expediency in these matters as those whose appropriate business and duty it is to inquire into, investigate and direct all its bearings?-- The General Assembly may prescribe certain out lines for its operation, but can never reach its details in minutia, and is therefore disqualified for an intelligent arrangement of terms of admission into the college. The General Assembly would involve themselves in a scene of continual legislation, wholly incompatible with the interests of the State, as well as of the college by taking charge of such details, and cannot in the opinion of the committee consent to entertain the subject.

The constitution of our State in the bill of rights, (3d article,) declares that no human authority can in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights, of conscience, and that no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious societies or modes of worship, and no religious test shall be required as a qualification to any office of trust or profit.--Now what do the petitioners require? It is that all future elections of professors, the trustees shall elect no two of the same subordinate religious sect or persuasions. How this could be effected without a violation of the Constitution under which we live,

the committee cannot conceive, it would virtually compel a selection of professors without regard to their qualifications in science, but on the principles of religious tests, and could not fail to bring into disrespect, an institution founded with a sole view to education apart from sectarianism.

In glancing at the charter of the college, the committee find the 10th section of that law conformable in every particular to the constitution, it provides "that no president, professor, or other officer of the college, shall, whilst acting in that capacity be a trustee, nor shall any president, professor, tutor, instructor, or other officer of the college ~~every~~ be required by the trustees to profess any particular religious opinions and no student shall be denied admission or refused any of the privileges, honors, or degrees of the college on account of the religious opinions he may entertain, nor shall any sectarian tenets or principles be taught, instructed, or inculcated at said college by any president, professor, tutor or instructor thereof."

The declaration in the constitution against religious tests, and the provisions of the charter of the college on the same subject conspire to meet in the only possible way, the objects of the petitioners, to institute an inquiry into the religious bias of professors, in the departments of science, would at once, violate both the constitution and the charter of the college, and cannot, in the opin-

ion of the committee, be indulged.--The college is emphatically a State institution, and in its organization, must conform to the general spirit of our laws, local predilections and prejudices must yield to the common interest of the State, and operate if at all, upon local objects, under private associations.

The college is yet in its infancy--too much legislative nursing may paralyze its energies, obstruct its vigorous growth, and prive its eventual destruction. Institutions of learning bottomed upon private benefactions, managed under regulations suggested by their changing circumstances, have as far as experience exhibits their results, triumphed over those directed by State agency, and are striking illustrations, of the ineligibility of frequent legislation, with a view of promoting their appropriate objects. Perhaps no State institution of its age, has flourished in a higher degree than the college of Indiana; to trammel it now, by unnecessary restrictions, would gradually impair public confidence, lower its estimation in other States, and finally reduce it to an object unworthy and unfit for the grand purpose originally contemplated.

The committee confidently believe that if the college shall be permitted by the Legislature, to rest upon its resources and operate under its present charter, the time is not distant when the petitioners, the Legislature and State, will have abundant cause of congratulation in the existence of a college in Indiana, inferior in moral influence to none

in the west.

The committee ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the petition.

Which was read, the committee discharged, and Ordered, To lie on the table.

S-J-1830-273-275