

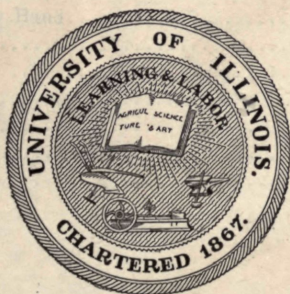
# UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS DIRECTORY

LISTING THE 35,000 PERSONS WHO HAVE EVER BEEN  
CONNECTED WITH THE URBANA-CHAMPAIGN  
DEPARTMENTS INCLUDING OFFICERS OF  
INSTRUCTION AND ADMINISTRATION  
AND 1397 DECEASED

EDITED BY  
VERGIL V. PHELPS, D.B., PH.D.

1916

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS



1916

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS  
URBANA - CHAMPAIGN



Edmund J. Jones



# UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS DIRECTORY

LISTING THE 3500 PERSONS WHO HAVE EVER BEEN  
CONNECTED WITH THE URBANA CAMPUS  
DEPARTMENTS INCLUDING OFFICES OF  
INSTRUCTION AND ADMINISTRATION  
AND NOW DECEASED

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS



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FOREWORD  
BY  
EDMUND JANES JAMES

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To the Students, Past and Present,  
of the University of Illinois—

GREETINGS:

You are a great army, more than thirty thousand strong, scattered over the whole surface of the earth, in every country and under every clime. The role is contained in the pages of this book. It is a long and honorable one and you may well be proud that your name is in the list.

No one could have anticipated in 1868 that such an institution as this has become would be the result of less than fifty years' growth. Not even Doctor Gregory, the first president, that man of wondrous vision and power, who saw by faith the ultimate outcome, would have dared to expect such an achievement so soon.

The grain of mustard seed planted by the Bone Yard stream in 1867 has indeed become a great tree. When the ground first parted and the bud of promise appeared on that famous eleventh of March, 1868, when the University was opened, two professors and a head farmer, and two non-resident lecturers made up the faculty, and fifty-seven pupils the student body. The former has grown to over 600, (in the present year,—1916,) the latter to 6,500.

It is truly the Lord's doing and marvelous in our eyes.

It is also plain that we have only just begun our real growth as a world university, and the next fifty years will see as remarkable changes as have the last fifty.

If we can only grow in truth and grace at the same rate as in numbers and resources!

Everyone who has been privileged to contribute to its growth, either as student, member of the faculty, trustee, member of the legislature, governor of the state, or tax-payer and benefactor, may well be proud of the opportunity to be a part of such an institution.

We shall be able to wax great and strong just in proportion as through our alumni and faculties we can extend and deepen our service to our day and generation.

You can each of you help us who are in immediate charge of the University to measure up to our responsibilities, not only by performing your own services ever more fully to your fellowmen directly about you, but also by helping the University itself do its great work in a more nearly perfect way:—

1. By keeping the University and its work on your mind and in your heart, informing yourself as to what it is doing and then thinking



ords of the University, supplemented by whatever information might be available.

Many mistakes are inexcusable and ridiculous, such as that which appeared in the record of a distinguished professor and dean of a neighboring institution: "Nothing is known of his career subsequent to graduation from college or his present whereabouts," although he occupied at the time of the publication of the Directory an office next to that of the editor of the Directory.

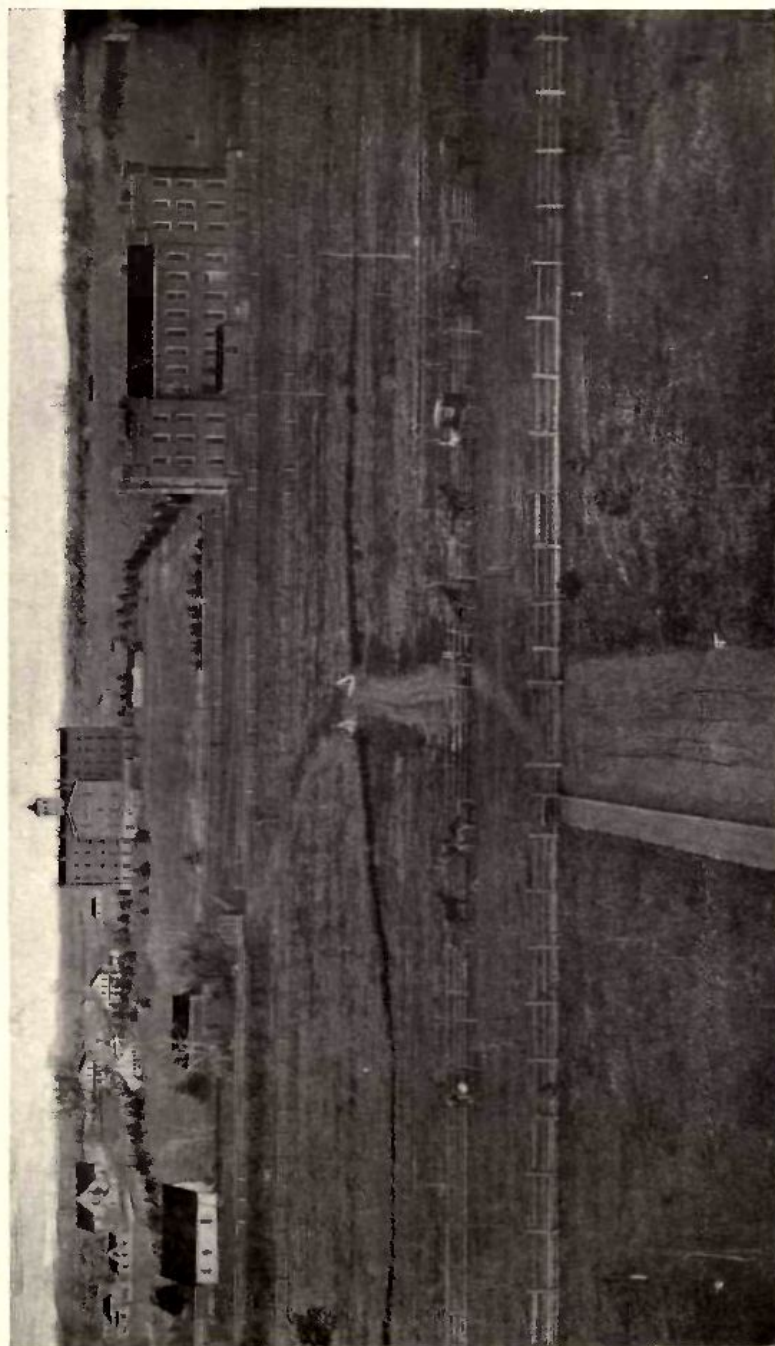
It has been impossible in many instances to decipher the chirography or to identify and classify occupations clearly. Some persons still alive we, or a local postmaster, have relegated to their final reward, and some long dead we have compelled to prolong their mundane existence. We have preferred, however, to record as lost all persons about whom we have not secured positive information, even when a postmaster has stamped "Deceased" on the returned letters.

Regarding these blunders we can only cry "Peccavi, peccavi," reiterate that we have done the best we could, and beg the pardon of all persons misrecorded. Any special merit of the book is due to the interest and constant encouragement of President James, to the co-operation of many Illini who have desired to perpetuate accurate facts about the University and to the alertness of the young women who have assisted in the preparation of the book.

Time and tide will test our work. In the meantime we earnestly request that every person who detects a blunder will kindly forward the fact to the President's Office, where the information will be recorded in our permanent card file. In this way only can we hope to eliminate the errors from subsequent editions.

The Directory contains the names of the thirty-five thousand persons who have been connected with the Champaign-Urbana departments. Such officers of administration are included as are listed in the Annual Registers. The Colleges of Medicine and Dentistry and the School of Pharmacy in Chicago, with a former student body of about ten thousand, have been omitted but will appear in a proposed Directory for the Chicago departments.

The information about each person includes his full name as recorded at registration; years of attendance at the University; degrees received; institutions attended; occupation and present address. A residence address or a permanent address at which the person can always be reached is recorded in parentheses following the business or present address. The principal positions held by faculty members have been specified. There is a cross file of married names and of men's names that have been altered since leaving the University although the registration name also has always been given.



CAMPUS 1871-2





## HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

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The germ from which the University of Illinois has developed may be found in the clause of the famous ordinance of 1787, "Religion, morality and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

This provision, a half century before the appearance of our public school system and seventy-five years before the Land Grant Act of 1862 providing for state universities was merely the ideal from which ideas might continually arise until suddenly a complete state educational system emerged in our national life. It was well into the fifties before public schools began to spread in Illinois and even in the eighties high schools were regarded as questionable necessities. President James relates that when he was principal of the high school at Evanston, Illinois in 1878 that the question was presented annually to the voters of this period, not whether the principal or superintendent of schools should leave, but whether the people of a given locality desired to continue their high school.

However higher education was provided for as early as 1804, when Congress made three districts in Indiana Territory and directed the Secretary of the Treasury to locate one township of land in each district for the use of a seminary of learning. At this time Illinois belonged to Indiana Territory. Later, in 1818, when Illinois became a state, a second township was given for the endowment of a seminary, and also one-sixth of 3% of the net proceeds of government lands sold after January 1, 1819.<sup>1</sup> This latter donation to the state was to be "exclusively bestowed upon a college or university."

The people of Illinois, however, made no attempt to establish an institution of learning with these funds as a foundation until 1833. In that year a bill was introduced to incorporate an institution to be called "Illinois University." The bill met with strong opposition, as Springfield was named for the location. Through jealousy, Vandalia stirred up the opposition of other neighboring cities. Friends of the infant colleges of McKendree, Shurtleff, and Illinois looked with alarm upon the establishment of such a state-endowed university; and, in addition, the men in control of state affairs, in order to avoid taxation, had already used all moneys received for the college fund and from the sale of the seminary lands for the current expenses of the government. And any proposition to cut off the use, in a similar way, of further receipts from the same source was decidedly unpopular. Furthermore, they would have had to resort to taxation in order to restore the trust funds already misappropriated. Fortunately perhaps for them, the bill met with defeat, and for several years after this the efforts made to establish a state institution of higher learning were wholly unorganized. The people took little interest in the matter and attempts were even

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<sup>1</sup>See Papers of the Amer. Hist. Soc. V. 1, No. 3, W. L. Pillsbury, p. 36; Ill. School Report, 1887-8, p. CXVII.



made from time to time to divide up the college and seminary funds among the colleges of the state.<sup>1</sup>

Again, in 1851, the senate passed "An Act to Establish a State University," but upon re-consideration the bill was laid upon the table. An examination of this bill shows that the proposed university was to be a board of men to distribute the income of the college and seminary funds to the several colleges of the state, upon conditions named, for the purpose of educating teachers for the common schools.

After this failure, however, a movement arose to establish an institution of a rather different character. The Buel Institute, an agricultural society of Putnam County, at its fair in September, determined to hold a farmers' convention at Granville in November "to take into consideration such measures as might be deemed expedient to further the interests of the agricultural community, and particularly to take steps toward the establishment of an agricultural university." Professor Jonathan Baldwin Turner of Jacksonville was invited to be present and address the convention. The attitude of the leaders of this convention toward higher education and what they sought to obtain through their proposed university may be shown by quoting the resolutions presented by a committee, of which Professor Turner was chairman.

"RESOLVED, That we greatly rejoice in the degree of perfection to which our various institutions for the education of our brethren engaged in professional, scientific, and literary pursuits, have already attained, and in the mental and moral elevation which those institutions have given them, and in their consequent preparation and capacity for the great duties in the spheres of life in which they are engaged; and that we will aid, in all ways consistent, for the still greater perfection of such institutions.

"RESOLVED, That, as the representatives of the industrial classes, including all cultivators of the soil, artisans, mechanics, and merchants, we desire the same privileges and advantages for ourselves, our fellows, and our posterity in each of the several callings, as our professional brethren enjoy in theirs; and we admit that it is our own fault that we do not also enjoy them.

"RESOLVED, That, in our opinion, the institutions originally and primarily designed to meet the wants of the professional classes, as such, cannot, in the nature of things, meet ours, no more than the institutions we desire to establish for ourselves could meet theirs. Therefore,

"RESOLVED, That we take immediate measures for the establishment of a university in the State of Illinois expressly to meet those felt wants of each and all the industrial classes of our State; that we recommend the foundation of High Schools, Lyceums, Institutes, etc., in each of our counties, on similar principles, so soon as they may find it practicable so to do.

"RESOLVED, That, in our opinion, such institutions can never impede, but must greatly promote, the best interests of all those existing institutions."

The prominence which this convention holds may be attributed largely to the bold and vigorous way in which Professor Turner discussed the questions, "What do the industrial classes want?" and "How can that want be supplied." His answer to the first question was, "They want, and they ought to have, the same facilities for understanding the true philosophy—the science and the art of their several pursuits, their life business—and of efficiently applying existing knowledge thereto and widening its domain, which the professional classes have long enjoyed in their pur-

<sup>1</sup>See Ill. School Rep., 1887-8, p. CXIX.



suits." Replying to the second question, his belief was that the want neither could, nor should, be supplied by existing institutions which were designed to educate the professional classes, and whose spirit was literary and intellectual as distinguished from the industrial and practical. He said the need was for a "university for the industrial classes in each of the states" and presented his "plan for the state university."

This plan was quite elaborate. It was insisted upon that such a university would, of right, receive the college or university fund which the state held from the general government, and it was doubtless intended to claim also the seminary fund, though this is not stated distinctly.

The address greatly aroused the convention, a report of which, including the address in full, was published and widely circulated. The Report of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture and the United States Patent office report of 1851 reproduced it; the New York Tribune and the New York Horticulturist noticed it with approval; the attention of the National Agricultural Association was called to it; the Philadelphia North American gave it editorial approval; etc., etc.<sup>1</sup> Acceding to the request of the convention, the Governor, in summoning an extra session of the legislature to meet June 7, 1852, laid before that body the subject of industrial education as presented at the Granville meeting.

At a second convention, held at Springfield, June 8, 1852, representatives and friends of some of the colleges attended and claimed that their institutions, rather than the proposed new university, legitimately should receive the college fund. They made a bid for the seminary fund, agreeing to establish teachers' departments if it were bestowed upon them. A discussion, sharp and angry, took place and the quarrel was transferred to the legislature. The convention presented its land grant memorial and enlarged the plan for a university by adding a normal school, to be co-ordinate with the industrial department,<sup>2</sup> in order to meet the demand that the seminary fund be used in training teachers for the common schools. The convention also urged in its memorial that a beginning be made at once to carry into effect either the original plan or some modification of it which the General Assembly might think preferable, "and if possible, on a sufficiently extensive scale honorably to justify a successful appeal to congress in conjunction with eminent citizens and statesmen in other states, who have expressed their readiness to co-operate with us for an appropriation of public lands in each state in the Union for the appropriate endowment of universities for the liberal education of the industrial classes in their several pursuits in each state in the Union."

In the legislature, the House referred the whole subject to its committee on education, and the college men won at first by securing from it a bill to divide both funds among the existing colleges. But the result was a drawn battle; for the bill was laid upon the table, and as if to be rid of a troublesome contest, both Houses joined in a resolution asking authority from Congress to add both the college and seminary funds to the common school fund, so that the income from them might be forever given to the support of the public schools.

A third convention was held in Chicago in November, 1852, at which the Industrial League of the State of Illinois, with Professor Turner for chief director, was organized,—the purpose being to promote the interests of the industrial classes. This

<sup>1</sup>Univ. Studies V. IV, No. 1, Nov., 1910, The Origin of the Land Grant Act of 1862 by Edmund J. James, p. 21.

<sup>2</sup>Ill School Rep., 1887-8, p. CXXI.



convention published an address to the people of the state, prepared a memorial to the Legislature, and arranged for petitions both to the legislature and to Congress.

At a fourth convention held in Springfield, January 4, 1853, again the request for an industrial university was set forth and the legislature was urged to memorialize Congress, asking for each state an appropriation of public lands, of a value not less than \$500,000 for the liberal endowment of an industrial university.

In 1854 Governor Matteson proposed the subject of industrial education to the legislature for consideration at its special session. In the following January, 1855, the Industrial League held a fifth convention in Springfield and a bill was introduced in the legislature for "An Act to Incorporate the Trustees of the Illinois University." The trustees were to locate the university and to receive from the state the college and seminary funds for its endowment, on condition that they raised a like amount from other sources. They were also to receive any grants which Congress might make for industrial education. The plan of the proposed institution was broad and liberal as it appears in the bill, which did not, however, obtain any definite action from either House.

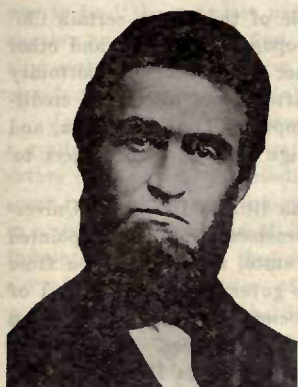
There was little apparent sympathy in Congress with this subject, which was arousing such widespread interest, perhaps due to the fact that in 1854 President Pierce had vetoed a bill proposing land grants to the states for establishing asylums for the indigent insane, and in this veto had used language which showed clearly that his action would be the same toward a bill providing land grants to the states for colleges of agriculture and science.

With the coming of a new president in 1857, friends of industrial education again bestirred themselves, and their measure was House Bill No. 2 introduced by Justin S. Morrill of Vermont, a man from one of the older states that had not thus far benefited by the land grant of the federal government. It met with strong opposition, and the bill was finally defeated at the hands of President Buchanan who interposed his veto, largely upon constitutional grounds,<sup>1</sup> and it was considered useless to seek for further action by Congress while Buchanan was president. The bill provided for a grant to the several states of 20,000 acres for each member of Congress from the state, according to the apportionment to be made after the census of 1860. The states were to establish within five years not less than one college, where the leading object should be to teach agriculture and the mechanic arts, without the exclusion of other scientific and classical studies.

Again early in December, 1861, Mr. Morrill renewed the agitation in favor of a national grant of land to each state in the Union for the promotion of education in agriculture and the mechanic arts, and secured the passage of the so-called Morrill bill by both houses. It was approved by President Lincoln July 2, 1862. The act was substantially the same as the previous bill. The chief differences were a grant of 30,000 acres of land for each member of Congress instead of 20,000; the exclusion of states in rebellion; and the requirements of acceptance by the states within two years instead of five, and that instruction be given in military science. The grant was to constitute a perpetual fund, the income of which was to be "inviolably appropriated" by the state "to the endowment, support, and maintenance of, at least, one college, where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the legislatures of the states may respectively prescribe in order to promote the liberal and

<sup>1</sup> Cong. Gl., 1st Session, 35th Cong. 1412.





JONATHAN B. TURNER

practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life.”

The results of this movement may reasonably be looked upon with satisfaction and pride, and great honor is surely due to Professor Turner. In a study by President James entitled “The Origin of the Land Grant Act of 1862” may be found conclusive evidence that to “Jonathan B. Turner, the Illinois professor and farmer, belongs the credit of having first formulated clearly the plan of a national grant of land to each state in the Union for the promotion of education in agriculture and mechanic arts, and of having inaugurated the agitation that made possible the passage of the so-called Morrill Act. To his memory should be raised a monument in each of the sixty-eight institutions which have grown out of his effort

or whose power and usefulness have been increased by these appropriations.”

It is well within the rules of propriety that Illinoisans congratulate themselves that the movement so full of good to the nation, to labor, and to youth everywhere, had its inception here in Illinois; that from Illinois came the demand upon the federal government; that to an Illinois senator is due the first movement in its favor in Congress; and that an Illinois president gave it life by affixing his signature.

On February 14, 1863, the legislature formally accepted the provisions made by Congress and in due time the land scrip for the 480,000 acres, to which Illinois was entitled, was sent to the governor.

But even after the passage of the bill there was much controversy over the funds thus made available for educational purposes. Some wished to divide the fund among several agricultural colleges; while others preferred one college and favored having it made a part of an already existing institution. Questions of this nature caused much bitter strife. Those who had struggled for the passage of this bill had sought to establish one institution and to make it unlike the existing colleges of the state, and entirely separate from them. Naturally, they deprecated any attempt to divide the fund or to use it in establishing departments in existing colleges. The views of this party were embodied in a bill, drafted by a committee of which Jonathan B. Turner was chairman, and substantially similar to the charter finally granted in 1867. Resolutions were adopted by the State Agricultural and the State Horticultural Societies insisting upon one institution, and opposing an effort to divide the fund, or to use it in establishing departments in existing colleges. They proposed that the location should be made, after the consideration of bids, at that place which seemed to offer the greatest facilities.

The General Assembly of 1867 passed a bill giving any county, city, township, or incorporated town, power to vote bonds and to make proposals for securing the location of the University. The people of Champaign were early alert to the idea of securing the institution and put forth every effort to obtain the prize. Nor were the opposing counties by any means idle. In their efforts to defeat this county, the latter sent out warnings and appeals through circulars and newspaper articles to the people of the state, in which ridicule and derision of the claims of Champaign County formed the burden. The seminary property, a large brick building which formed a part of the offer of Champaign County, received the label “The Champaign Ele-

\*Text in Laws of the U. S. and the State of Illinois Concerning the Univ. of Ill.



phant,"<sup>1</sup> and this epithet was well kept before the people of the state; certain Chicago papers lending ready and nimble hands in the propagation of this and other like derogatory attacks. Champaign County, on the other hand, lost no opportunity to gain influence and to make friends for its cause. After a not altogether creditable contest among the several competing counties—Champaign, Logan, McLean, and Morgan,—the legislature accepted the offer of Champaign County, and, subject to certain conditions, located the University at Urbana.

Governor Oglesby approved the act incorporating the Illinois Industrial University, February 28th, 1867. This act provided that five trustees were to be appointed from each of the three grand judicial districts of the state, and one trustee from each of the thirteen congressional districts, who with the governor, superintendent of public instruction, president of the State Agricultural Society, and the Regent, when elected, as *ex-officio* members, should constitute the Board of Trustees. In pursuance of the law, the Board met for the first time in the Representatives Hall in Springfield on March 12th, 1867. Governor Oglesby, the temporary president of the Board, prescribed the oath to each member, according to the constitution of 1848, then in force. This oath, among other things, solemnly pledged each man not to engage in dueling during his term of office, and declared that each had not been guilty of dueling since the adoption of that constitution.

Under the law, the first business to be transacted was the election of the Regent, or President, of the University. The Board chose Reverend John Milton Gregory, a man of broad and enlightened views, who at the time was President of Kalamazoo College, Michigan.

Therefore as the act provided that one-third should serve for a term of two years, one-third for a term of four years, and one-third for a term of six years,<sup>2</sup> the trustees drew for their terms of office. At the first meeting the Board also passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That sensible of our dependence on the Divine blessing in the great work in which we are engaged it should be a standing order of this Board to commence each day's proceedings by the Word of God and Prayer." The motion carried unanimously.<sup>3</sup>

The new Board of Trustees, including Regent Gregory, was largely chosen from the laity and clergy of the Baptist church, and for some time fear was entertained that the new university would become largely a denominational school.<sup>4</sup> However, the first fear was groundless, as the bias in the actions of the Board, which many looked for, did not appear, and in Dr. Gregory's long administration it would be difficult to point out anything in his action tending in that direction, and the second fear was refuted by the daily compulsory chapel service and Sunday afternoon Vesper services at which Dr. Gregory preached.

His acceptance of the position as Regent of the University did not occur until after he had made a trip to Chicago and Champaign. He said that in both these places only one opinion was expressed to him, and that was, that this new institution

<sup>1</sup>Jonathan Stoughton had promoted the erection of this building which was financed by the sale of adjoining lots. The building was to be used for a higher institution of learning. The Civil War interfered with the scheme but there is little doubt that if the building had not been already in existence that the Legislature would never have voted to locate the institution in Urbana-Champaign. Clark R. Griggs was largely instrumental in securing the University, since he travelled over the entire state before the legislature met and sacrificed the Speakership of the House for the chairmanship of the committee on the location of the University. He skillfully manoeuvred the vote for the rival communities first and then when all were voted down there was nothing left but to locate the institution in Urbana.

<sup>2</sup>Rep. of Univ. of Ill., 1868, pp. 16, 19.

<sup>3</sup>The popular accusations brought against the University in these early days were paradoxical charges that it was a Baptist Nursery, and a School for Infidelity.



was to be "the grandest university on the American continent." He accepted the election and became the first Regent, of what was then the Illinois Industrial University, serving as its executive head from April 1, 1867, a year before the institution was formally opened, until 1880.

John Milton Gregory was born at Sand Lake, New York, July 6, 1822. He was a graduate of Union College, and a pupil of Eliphalet Nott, one of the greatest educators of his day. He studied law from 1836 to 1848, and later, after some time spent in the study of theology, he entered the Baptist ministry. For a time he taught in a secondary school in Michigan, and in 1858 was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction of that state. He held this position until 1863, when he was elected to the presidency of Kalamazoo College. After serving this College four years, he entered upon the duties of Regent of the University.

Dr. Gregory was a man of high ideals and broad sympathies, with great vigor and considerable oratorical ability and his general plan of university organization has continued to the present day. His personal influence upon the student body was marked. His vision of what an institution such as a State University should be was far reaching.

During the year following his election to the regency, and previous to the opening of the University, not only were the plans for the institution pushed forward at the seat of the proposed university, but Dr. Gregory also travelled the state, seeking to interest young men everywhere in securing a higher education. Many of the addresses which he made were delivered from the rear end of a farmer's wagon at a county fair. To many young men who afterwards came to the University and who have since been of great value to their state, the appeal came from the lips of this college president on some such occasion.<sup>1</sup>

One of the first great tasks of Dr. Gregory was to prepare an outline of the general aims of the new university, and a course of study. This he did, as chairman of a committee appointed by the Board. The following departments and courses of study were suggested to be developed as soon as practicable.

- I. The Agricultural Department, embracing—
  1. The course in Agriculture proper
  2. The course in Horticulture and Landscape Gardening
- II. The Polytechnic Department, embracing—
  1. The course in Mechanical Science and Art
  2. The course in Civil Engineering
  3. The course in Mining and Metallurgy
  4. The course in Architecture and Fine Arts
- III. The Military Department, embracing—
  1. The course in Military Engineering
  2. The course in Tactics
- IV. The Department of Chemistry and Natural Science
- V. The Department of Trade and Commerce
- VI. The Department of General Science and Literature, embracing—
  1. The course in Mathematics
  2. The course in National History, Chemistry, etc.

<sup>1</sup>Alumni Quarterly, V. IV, Makers of the University, by Henry Mahan Beardsley, '79, p. 5.



3. The course in English Language and Literature
4. The course in Modern Language and Literature
5. The course in Ancient Language and Literature
6. The course in History and Social Science
7. The course in Philosophy, Intellectual and Moral<sup>1</sup>

The report of this course of study committee caused considerable excitement among the people. The idea of teaching "English Literature" and "Ancient and Modern Languages and Literatures," proved as the red flag to the infuriated bull of the story. The institution was denounced as no more than one of the "old colleges" and the question was derisively asked, "Why add, by a public grant of lands, to these old institutions, of which the people already have too many?" It is probably due to the warfare aroused by this course of study that only 57 were enrolled at the opening of the University on March 11, 1868, and of these, 45 were from Champaign County. Untrue and sensational tales were told and believed, greatly to the discredit of the new University. Many demanded that the classics should be excluded from the course of study; others that they should be tolerated, but not cherished. By some it was claimed that the students of belle-lettres would constitute an aristocratic class in that institution and that the students of agriculture and mechanic arts would be looked upon as inferiors. The dissatisfaction showed itself in newspaper articles and in public addresses. Dissensions took place in the Board of Trustees. Finally, in 1870, a convention of delegates from the several county agricultural societies met at Bloomington to consider the past, present, and future condition of the Illinois Industrial University. Dr. Gregory attended this convention and delivered an address. He explained at length the act creating the University and the course of study, answered some reasonable questions, and as a result very much improved the existing feeling. They appointed a committee to visit and investigate the institution and report thereon. This committee's report served greatly to strengthen the University.<sup>2</sup>

The subjects actually taught at the opening of the University were algebra, geometry, natural philosophy, history, rhetoric, and Latin, and the work was carried on in the brick building which was the donation of Champaign County. This building also served as a dormitory and came to be known as the Old Dormitory building.

Owing to the belief that it is the separation of the theoretical and practical which renders so much education mere "book learning," the Board of Trustees decided that a manual labor system should be thoroughly tried, and all students, not excused for physical disability, were required to labor from one to three hours a day. The students went out in squads, under their military officers, and under the general supervision of members of the faculty. The maximum compensation of such labor was eight cents an hour. Many students worked voluntarily over hours, and received for such over-work twelve and a half cents an hour. In a short time, however, labor was made wholly voluntary, except as it was a part of some course of study, as the shop practice in the course of mechanical science and art.

In matters of discipline Dr. Gregory believed in treating the students as men, and in appealing to their manhood for the maintenance of good order. His love of freedom showed itself in the establishment of the Student's Government system, first tried in 1870. By permission of the faculty, the general assembly of the students was organized, and a constitution adopting providing for the election of a president,

<sup>1</sup>Rep. of Univ. of Ill., 1868, p. 50.

<sup>2</sup>See p. 47, footnote for quotation.



vice-president, secretary, and marshal. There was also a senate of 21 members and a court, consisting of a chief justice and two associate judges. Under this constitution, the senate enacted laws, which became valid only when approved by the Regent of the University. All offenses against these laws were tried before the students' court, and punished by fines according to the claims of offence. Cases requiring the severer penalties of suspension or expulsion from the University were referred to the faculty, and students refusing to pay the fines imposed by the students' government were suspended from University privileges. For a time this system of government worked admirably, but later politics crept in and perverted justice, and the system was abandoned in 1883.

The faculty for the first term consisted of the Regent, two instructors, a head farmer, and two non-resident lecturers. A decided contrast in numbers with our faculty of today! The two towns likewise presented a very different appearance. Street pavements were laid some twenty years later than this; the buildings, for the most part, were of the cheaper grade of scantling frames; and the streets themselves were more often adorned by wood piles than by sidewalks. Stock of all kinds ran at large in both towns and in the country, so that all houses were securely fenced to keep out the predatory town cows and hogs.

Women were not at first admitted to the University. In 1869 the question of their admission was raised, and after a lengthy discussion, upon the motion of Mr. John S. Johnson,<sup>1</sup> it was settled in the affirmative in March, 1870. The story is told that a group of boys, much interested in the outcome of the discussion, listened to the deliberations of the trustees through a friendly stove-pipe hole, and when the vote was finally taken, and announced as favorable to the young women, an approving shout was heard from the gallant fellows above.<sup>2</sup> Girls ever since have been thus kindly received, and their presence has come to be viewed as a matter of course. In the first year, twenty-two were registered; while during the year 1915-16, their attendance has increased to 1,535, out of the total number of 6,298, or nearly one-fifth of the whole enrollment of the University of Illinois. Thus their early kindly reception seems to have been appreciated.

In spite of the prominence of agriculture in the state and the important part which the farmers took in the industrial movement, the agricultural department languished. The proportion of agricultural students during the first decade was insignificant.

Meanwhile the engineering courses developed rapidly. Stillman W. Robinson, elected to the professorship of Mechanical Engineering in 1869, may be regarded as the real founder of the College of Engineering. He appreciated the educational possibilities of shop work and made it a part of the engineering instruction. In January, 1870, a mechanical shop was fitted up with tools and machinery. Dr. Peabody, in speaking of it, says, "It is probable that tool or machine instruction was first given in America at the Worcester Free Institute, which was formally inaugurated in November, 1868, six months after the inauguration of this University. I have not been able to find that Professor Robinson's practice shop had any other predecessor in this country." In the summer of 1871 the mechanical building and drill hall (burned on June 9, 1909) were erected and equipped for students' shop work in both wood and iron, and for military drill.

<sup>1</sup> Rep. of Univ. of Ill., 1869, p. 62.

<sup>2</sup> Rep. of Univ. of Ill., 1870, p. 84.

<sup>3</sup> Facts for Freshmen Concerning the Univ. of Ill. by T. A. Clark, p. 7.



The legislature, in its session the same year, authorized the construction of the main University building, according to the plans and estimates, laid before it, at a cost of \$150,000. They appropriated \$75,000, and provided that the \$75,000 additional should be appropriated at the next meeting. Work on the building was commenced, but the legislature failed to make the expected additional appropriation. A broad, white streak on the west wall remains the indelible record of the time when the work could go no further. It was deemed advisable to provide temporarily for the continuance of the work by the sale of the Champaign County bonds. This was done, and the work was resumed. Every effort was made that this money should be repaid by the State, but such efforts were unavailing. The building was finished and dedicated December 10, 1873.<sup>1</sup>

The other of the larger buildings erected during this period was the Chemical Laboratory, which was authorized by the legislature of 1877 and dedicated at the commencement in 1878. Its cost, when fitted and furnished, was \$40,000. There were other smaller appropriations made during the period, which were used in the construction of a house and barn on the horticultural grounds, a gardener's house, a greenhouse, and a barn for the agricultural department.

A re-organization of the Board of Trustees occurred in 1873. The number of members was reduced from 31 to 11—the Governor and the President of the State Board of Agriculture, *ex officio*, and nine others, who were still appointed by the Governor.<sup>2</sup> Beginning at this time also, the President of the Board was chosen by the members from among their own number for a term of one year. At the meeting held July 10, 1873, Emory Cobb was elected the new president. He gave much time and attention to the affairs of the University for more than a quarter of a century.

At the end of the first five years the organization of the University consisted of four colleges—the College of Agriculture, of Engineering, of Natural Science, and of Literature and Science. These were sub-divided as follows:

The College of Agriculture embraced the Schools of Agriculture and Horticulture.

The College of Engineering included the four Schools of Mechanical, Civil, and Mining Engineering and Architecture.

The College of Natural Science included the School of Chemistry and the School of Natural History.

The College of Literature and Arts and Science embraced the School of Modern Language and Literature and the School of Ancient Language and Literature.

Besides these, there were the Schools of Commercial Science, the School of Military Science, and a School of Domestic Economy. The instruction in the last named school began with the college year 1872-'73. The full course in the beginning embraced general literary work while in the second and third years lectures on topics of domestic economy took the place of the mathematical studies. This was the first School of Domestic Economy of high grade, and with a complete course, organized in the United States, if not the first in the world.

Admission requirements at first were very low in all departments; but fewer than half the student of the earlier years were able to meet them, and members of the faculty found themselves overloaded with elementary work to the detriment of higher instruction. In accordance with Dr. Gregory's views, the entrance requirements were gradually advanced, and in 1875 a preparatory year was instituted which later developed into the Academy. Candidates in the preparatory classes had to be fifteen years of age and be able to pass satisfactory examinations in arithmetic, geography,

<sup>1</sup>Rep. of Univ. of Ill. 1888, Hist. Address by Selim H. Peabody, p. 207.

<sup>2</sup>Laws of the U. S. & State of Ill. Concerning the Univ. of Ill., p. 37.



English grammar, and United State history. Like other institutions of the Middle West, Illinois, after some experiments, adopted the "accredited school" system. The first school so accredited was the Princeton High School, and by 1880 the number had increased to twenty-two.<sup>1</sup>

In the early days of the institution, the elective system predominated. Although liberty had its risks, it was "not thought useful or right to attempt to urge every student, without regard to his capacity, tastes, or practical wants, to take some lengthened curriculum."<sup>2</sup> But gradually this system of complete freedom was modified, and students who desired to "graduate," were required to complete some one of the courses outlined in the catalog. The introduction of academic degrees at the commencement in 1878 strengthened this tendency. Distinct courses were then defined, to each of which a degree was given.

According to the original state law, the usual diplomas and degrees could not be given by the University. Certificates showing the studies pursued and the attainments in each were given instead. But this was a new dispensation which the great world was unwilling to accept. The graduates found their paper not current in the market. The name of the institution was persistently misinterpreted. The Regent had to be at all times prepared to show that he was not only a trustee of the people but also their servant. It is a matter of record that when the earlier professors went to the State Teachers' Association and sought admission to the college section, it was denied them because an institution that gave no degrees had no rightful claim to call itself a college.<sup>3</sup>

In 1877 the alumni petitioned the legislature to give the University authority to grant degrees. The authority was given, and a fee of \$5.00 required for each diploma.<sup>4</sup> Graduation with a certificate was still permitted to those who had obtained the requisite number of term credits, but not in subjects prescribed for any particular degree.

The social life during this period, was, in the main, simple and democratic. A number of student organizations were formed, many of which are still in existence. The earliest literary societies were the Adelpic and Philomathean organized in March, 1869. Two years later the women of the University organized the Alethenai. In the same year (1871) the University band furnished its first music for commencement. The first student publication appeared in November, 1871, and was known as *The Student* and published monthly. The paper two years later changed its name to *The Illini*. The Young Men's Christian Association and the Agricultural Society date back to the same year. In 1874, there was organized an association for the advancement of telegraph, known as the Illinois Industrial University Telegraphic Association. Instruments on the line numbered twenty-five, and the central offices were open for practice all hours of the day.

In the fall of 1868 Professor Samuel Walker Shattuck came to the University as Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Instructor in Military Tactics. Three years later, he became Professor of Mathematics and continued to serve the University in this department to Sept. 1, 1912. He also filled various other positions. He was Professor of Civil Engineering for the year 1869-70. He was Acting President for

<sup>1</sup>Rep. of the Univ. of Ill., 1880, p. 44.

<sup>2</sup>Fourth Annual Circular, pp. 25-7.

<sup>3</sup>Rep. of Univ. of Ill., 1888, Hist. Address by Selim H. Peabody, p. 207.

<sup>4</sup>Rep. of Univ. of Ill., 1878, p. 86.



six months in 1873, and served as the first Vice President from 1889 to 1894. He became the financial manager in 1873. A high sense of honor and true loyalty in service have been embodied in his career, and the University very appropriately showed its appreciation of him by conferring upon him in June, 1912, the highest honor it can bestow, the degree of LL. D.

No sketch of the University would be complete without the mention of Edward Snyder, who was appointed at the same November meeting in 1868 as Professor Shattuck. His primary interest was in modern languages, but the exigencies of the time compelled him to teach a great variety of subjects as remote as bookkeeping and military tactics. He was a most sympathetic adviser and friend of the students. He continually gave or lent them money; and in 1890, three years after his retirement from active service, he gave to the University \$12,000, to be loaned to need students. He died in 1903.

Professor Nathan Clifford Ricker began his work as Instructor in Architecture in the University in March, 1873. He has twice acted as Dean of the College of Engineering. Many of the University buildings have been constructed after plans drawn by him. Professor Ira Osborn Baker came to the University as Assistant in Civil Engineering and Physics in September 1874 after having graduated the spring before. Thus two of the present faculty have been connected with the institution approximately forty years.

The period of Dr. Gregory's administration is not marked as one of the great prosperity financially. The University was the owner of 480,000 acres of land serip. The Board of Trustees proposed at first to locate 50,000 acres of its land serip, and to sell the rest; but the pressure for funds was so great that it located but 25,000 acres, about 9,000 being in the state of Nebraska and 16,000 in the state of Minnesota. The large amount of land serip thrown upon the market by this and other land grant universities had greatly depreciated its value,<sup>1</sup> and the 455,000 acres sold brought but \$319,178.87, or seventy cents an acre.

As fast as the cash was received it was invested in such securities as law demanded, and the rate of interest then current in the state, eight to ten per cent, yielded from \$25,000 to \$30,000 per annum and was utilized for the payment of current expenses of instruction. The money panic of 1873 did not seriously affect the finances of the University until about 1877, when debtors began to refund their loans at lower rates of interest. In this way, the income of the University was largely diminished. During the year 1878 the expenditures were found to be \$3,500 in excess of the income. No surplus funds were on hand and there was no prospect of increasing the interest on the endowment fund. Something had to be done. So it seemed best to reduce somewhat the salaries of the teaching force. Dr. Gregory suggested that the reduction should begin with himself, not because his salary was the largest, but rather because he would prefer to see his own compensation reduced 20 or 25 per cent than the already too meager salaries of his associates lessened. The reduction of \$3,500 was made by taking small amounts from the various salaries and departments, and at the request of the Regent \$400 from his own salary. Places which became vacant were left so. Certain departments were cut off—those of mining commerce, and domestic economy. The fees of students were raised. Economy in its most rigid form was practiced everywhere.

<sup>1</sup> Ill. School Rep., 1887-8, p. CXLIII.



Meanwhile the internal condition of affairs became gloomy. The cordial agreement which had existed between the students and the Regent and faculty became strained, and finally open rebellion occurred.

Under these discouraging circumstances Dr. Gregory submitted his resignation at the June commencement 1880 and it was immediately accepted by the Board. He spent the remainder of his life in Washington, D. C. where he served on the commission of education, for a time and from 1895-7 was Acting President of Pennsylvania State College. He died in Washington October 19, 1898. On Sunday, the 23d of October of that year, a memorial convocation was held in the old University Chapel, and his body was laid to rest in ground just west of University Hall. In speaking of him, the alumni of the University, gathered in Chicago, expressed themselves as follows:

"Full of years and honor, like a shock of ripened corn in an abundant year, our beloved instructor and friend, Dr. John M. Gregory, the founder and first Regent (President) of our Alma Mater, has been gathered to his fathers."<sup>1</sup>

Dr. Gregory served the University for thirteen long and hard years, at a time when wisdom, foresight, promptness, enthusiasm, and courage—all the characteristics of a competent leader—were in most urgent demand, and in none of these respects was he found wanting.

Upon his resignation the Board appointed Dr. Selim Hobart Peabody, formerly Professor of Physics and Mechanical Engineering, Regent *pro tempore*. Dr. Peabody was born at Rockingham, Vermont, August 20, 1829. He spent one year in the Public Latin School of Boston, but owing to his father's death, circumstances compelled him to leave school and help earn a livelihood for himself and others. After working five years he entered the University of Vermont at the age of nineteen and graduated in 1852. The next two years were spent, first as principal of the high school at Burlington, Vt., and then as teacher in the Collegiate Institute at Fairfax, Vt. In 1854 he became Professor of Mathematics and Physics in the Polytechnic College of Philadelphia. Three years later he accepted the position of Chief Clerk in the United States land office at Eau Claire, Wisconsin. In 1859 he took charge of the city school at Fond du Lac, and in 1862 he became superintendent of schools at Racine, Wis. Three years later he became an instructor in the City high school. On March 11, 1868—Inauguration Day—he was offered the professorship of mechanical science and engineering in the Illinois Industrial University. This he declined, but in 1871 he went to the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst as Professor of Physics and Civil Engineering, where he remained three years, and then returned to his old position in Chicago. In 1877 he received the degree of doctor of philosophy from the University of Vermont. On the 10th of October, 1878, he accepted the appointment of Professor of Mechanical Engineering and Physics in Illinois Industrial University and served in this capacity until the close of March, 1880, when he resigned to accept the work of editor-in-chief of what later became the International Encyclopedia. On July 27th, of this year, he was reappointed to the same professorship and made Regent *pro tempore*, assuming the new duties on August 15th. The following March, 1881, he was elected Regent of the University and continued as such until he presented his resignation June 10, 1891.<sup>2</sup>

Almost all of his adult life, to the time of his election to the regency, had been spent in teaching and accompanying activities. It is said that at the time of his

<sup>1</sup>Alumni Quarterly, V. IV, Jan., 1910, p. 11.

<sup>2</sup>Alumni Quarterly, V. V, July, 1910, Makers of the Univ., by Thomas J. Burrill, p. 203ff.



appointment he could have taught successfully any subject offered in the curriculum of the institution.

Dr. Peabody encountered numerous annoyances and difficulties during his regime. In the beginning, many of the students assumed a questioning attitude toward him. The seniors were said to have held a meeting to determine whether they would return or not, but kindly consented to give the new man a trial.<sup>1</sup> The first serious hitch came from a clash between certain secret fraternities and the court of the organized students' government. As a result, the Regent recommended, and the trustees approved, a ruling that no student could enter the University until he had pledged himself not to join a fraternity, and that no student should be graduated until he certified that he had not belonged to any fraternity while in the University. The adoption of these rules disclosed the existence of four such organizations. Their members petitioned the faculty to repeal the rules, but the faculty only turned their petitions over to the Board, which recommended that their requests be refused. The rule was strenuous, and was not repealed until September 1891.<sup>2</sup> From the time of the passage of the rule, more or less antagonism existed, directed chiefly toward the Regent, whose duty it was to execute the mandate. Unfortunately for him, he was a man sufficiently sensitive to criticism to find it discomforting.

Another occurrence, trivial in itself, also inflicted no little injury. One of the cadet captains in the military organization failed to receive an examination grade sufficient to permit him to continue in his official position. His brother officers undertook to compel his re-instatement by entering upon what we would call a strike. Dissatisfied students were allowed to take their grievances to the Board of Trustees, and it in turn sat as a sort of high court, and in effect, put the faculty upon trial. In this case, a matter which should have been adjusted without great difficulty, became unnecessarily burdensome.

President Peabody systematized administrative affairs, instituted improved book-keeping and gathered up loose ends everywhere. He personally attended to numerous details. Dr. T. J. Burrill, in writing of his work, said that "throughout his administration he had no stenographer. The University did not own during his time a typewriting machine. The official correspondence was mainly conducted in his own handwriting. There was no registrar. At the beginning of each term he personally issued class permits and at the close recorded class grades. Aside from his headship in the department of Mechanical Engineering and Physics, he taught classes (during different terms) in Mechanics and Hydraulics and Mental Science, the latter subject being required of all seniors. It is little wonder that there was not much time for effective campaigning outside or for dreaming of future greatness."

But in spite of many obstacles, and in spite of the fact that these were days of small things educationally, progress was made during this administration. In 1879-80 there were 434 students (reduced in 1880-81 to 379), and 26 teachers of all grades, of whom 15 were of professional rank; in 1890-91, there were 519 students and 40 instructors, 24 of whom were of professional rank. Thus there was a gain in students of 19.6 per cent and in the corps of instruction of 53.9 per cent, and for those having professional rank, 60 per cent. For the first named year the total income from all sources was about \$60,650; for the last named, \$124,600, or 146 per cent gain. The total legislative appropriation for the session of 1879 was \$25,500; that for the session of 1891 was \$147,200. This latter figure included \$70,000 for

<sup>1</sup>Rep. of Univ. of Ill., 1888, Hist. Address by Pres. Peabody, p. 210.

<sup>2</sup>Rep. of Univ. of Ill., 1892, p. 151.



the Natural History Building, but excluding this, the gain was \$51,700, or 203 per cent.<sup>1</sup>

Before President Peabody's administration, all state appropriations had been clearly for specified purposes and exclusive salaries for instruction. At the legislative session of 1881, the trustees resolved to ask in addition to the usual sums, for an appropriation for the current expenses of instruction. The legislature granted the sum of \$11,400 to help cover the amount of the loss suffered by the University because of the reduction in the interest on its investments.<sup>2</sup> The next legislature was asked for \$14,000, for the same purpose, and the grant was made. During the biennial periods which followed, the sums of \$24,000, \$32,000,<sup>3</sup> and \$40,000 were allowed, respectively.

Appropriations for buildings were small, and were slow in coming. After much persuasion and political wire pulling on the part of the Regent and his local aids, \$10,000 was secured for a Drill Hall in 1889. This caused great rejoicing. During the year the students purchased and placed in the Drill Hall \$125 worth of gymnastic apparatus, the money being for the most part the proceeds of an athletic entertainment given the year before in Champaign. Those who at that time wished to practice in the gymnasium paid 50 cts. a term for a ticket, and with the money so secured, instructors were employed from among the students. At the next General Assembly, Regent Peabody, almost unaided by others connected with the University, succeeded in winning sufficiently the good will of the legislators to cause the passage of a bill carrying \$70,000 for a new Natural History building.

In 1887, a law was passed making membership in the Board of Trustees elective, at a general state election, and restoring the Superintendent of Public Instruction as an *ex officio* member, thus there are today three *ex officio* and nine elective members of the Board. The change in the manner of election helped materially to bring the institution before the people of the state. It also made it possible for women to serve on the Board. None became members, however, until November, 1904, when Mrs. Lucy L. Flower was elected. It is interesting to note that she received many times the number of votes that have been cast for any other woman as a candidate for office in this state.<sup>4</sup> While she was the first woman regularly elected a member of the Board, Mrs. Julia Holmes Smith really served a short time before her, having been appointed by the Governor to fill an unexpired term.

In 1884 the opportunity seemed favorable to begin the sale of the 9,000 acres of land located in Nebraska, and by judicious management the endowment fund was thus raised from about \$320,000 to upwards of \$450,000.<sup>5</sup> The sale of this land stretched out over a period of twenty-five years, the last being sold only in 1909. The sale of the land in Minnesota began at a somewhat later date, and all is now sold. The total endowment fund received by the University up to June 1, 1916, from the sale of its land scrip amounted to \$649,012. 91. The pressing need for funds and the dislike for paying taxes upon this land caused much of it to be sold at a very low price.

In 1887 the federal government again took up the work it had begun in 1862. By the passage of the Hatch Act, approved March 12, of that year, the national government appropriated \$15,000 per annum to each state for the purpose of estab-

<sup>1</sup> Alumni Quarterly, Vol. V, No. 3, July, 1910, Makers of the Univ., by T. J. Burrill, p. 211.

<sup>2</sup> Rep. of Univ. of Ill. 1882, p. 182.

<sup>3</sup> Rep. of Univ. of Ill., 1888, p. 211.

<sup>4</sup> Minutes of Education of Chicago, June 28, 1911.

<sup>5</sup> Rep. of Univ. of Ill., 1888, p. 211.



lishing and maintaining, in connection with the colleges founded upon congressional act of 1862, agricultural experiment station "to aid in acquiring and diffusing among the people of the United States useful and practical information to subjects connected with agriculture, and to promote scientific investigation and experiment respecting the principles and application of agricultural science." President Peabody took a prominent part in the discussion of the convention which led to the passage of this act. Under its provision, the Agricultural Experiment Station of Illinois was founded in 1888 and placed under the direction of the trustees of the university, and a part of the University farm, with buildings, was assigned for its use. State appropriations have been added to the federal grants to the Station, until its revenues have become the largest of those of similar institutions throughout the world.<sup>1</sup>

In 1890, by another measure known as the Morrill College Aid Act,<sup>2</sup> the Congress of the United States made further appropriations for the land grant colleges. Under this enactment each such college or university received the first year \$15,000, the second \$16,000, and thereafter \$1,000 a year additional to the amount of the preceding year, until the amount reached \$25,000, which sum was to be paid yearly. The use of this fund, although restricted, made possible indirectly a considerable development in the humanities as well as in the natural sciences.

As the institution developed, the name "Illinois Industrial University" was felt to be a serious handicap. It was never understood in the sense originally intended. The promoters had meant to establish an institution in which a liberal education should be offered, and one which should be particularly suited to those engaged in industrial pursuits, in distinction to the profession as they were then recognized. But the prevailing impression gained for the name was that manual labor was a prominent feature. The name came to be considered a serious obstacle to the institution, and a bill was introduced in the legislature of 1885 for its change. The application for a change of name met with bitter opposition, especially in the senate, many of the opponents contending that the change would be detrimental to the "industrial ideas of the early advocates. But on June 19 1885, Governor Oglesby approved the bill changing the name to "The University of Illinois."

In this same year the State Laboratory of Natural History was transferred to the University from Normal. This laboratory was created for the purpose of making a natural history survey of the state, publishing the results, and furnishing specimens to the public schools and to the state museums. These collections amounted to 75,000 specimens, in round numbers, besides 15,000 bottles, vials, and other packages, the contents of which were largely unclassified. The apparatus transferred with this material consisted chiefly of a very full outfit of collecting apparatus for both terrestrial and aquatic work and a considerable amount of microscopic materials and apparatus.

During the régime of Dr. Peabody, knowledge of the University was spread among the people of the state principally by means of addresses and exhibits. It has been estimated that during 1888 alone over 100 gatherings were attended by members of the faculty and more than 200 addresses were delivered. The most notable of the technical exhibitions were kept on display, as follows: six months at the State House in Springfield, sixteen months at the expositions at New Orleans; at the

<sup>1</sup>Univ. of Register, 1911-12, p. 449.

<sup>2</sup>Act approved Aug. 30, 1890, in Laws of U. S. & State of Ill., Concerning the Univ. of Ill



great educational displays at Madison, Wisconsin, and Chicago; and at the state fairs.<sup>1</sup>

Many things conspired to make Dr. Peabody's office a hard one to administer. Matters of discipline, disturbances in the cadet battalion and a radical change in the personnel of the Board were circumstances which so strengthened the opposition to the Regent as to defeat his re-election in 1891 for the next biennial period. In June he offered his resignation, which was at once accepted. That he succeeded as well as he did is evidence of great personal and professional power among men and of exalted devotion to the cause he espoused.

Upon his resignation the Board temporarily appointed a man who had made his life a part of the University and who through the varying fortunes of the institution had filled many important and critical gaps, Dr. Thomas Jonathan Burrill. He first came to the University as a special assistant to teach algebra, on the agreement that as soon as botany could be provided for, he should have charge of it. Three months after his first connection with the institution, T. J. Burrill became Assistant Professor of Natural History, which at that time included botany. He became full Professor of Botany and Horticulture in 1871. His professorship began at "sun up" and lasted indefinitely and included anything that needed doing. He taught most of the day, planted with his own hands or saw to the planting of most of the trees on the campus, wrote reports, lectured here and there, served on innumerable committees, collected specimens up and down the state, and was even charged at one time by the Board with the sale of a pair of mules, whose labors on the South Farm showed that they were not so able to stand the strenuous life as he was. After the founding of the Agricultural Experiment Station in 1888, Professor Burrill became its horticulturist.

In 1875 Dr. Burrill became the corresponding secretary of the Board of Trustees, a position he held for thirteen years. In 1878, he was appointed Dean of the College of Science, and for a brief time was Acting Regent. When the Regency changed in 1880, he filled the place temporarily. Four years later when the head of the University was absent for a brief time on University business he was made presiding officer. Upon the resignation of Dr. Peabody in 1891, Dr. Burrill began an indefinite interregnum. Almost his first undertaking was to organize the military department, which had caused a great deal of trouble in preceding years. He effected such an organization that it has never caused any trouble since.

Students were allowed greater freedom and responded with greater sanity of conduct. Everywhere a better spirit grew up. The old fixed courses of study were abolished and substantially our present system evolved. In September, 1891, the Board passed the following resolution with regard to fraternities:

"Resolved, That the pledge hitherto required for candidates for entry to the University in regard to college fraternities be omitted, and that the subject of these fraternities be referred to the committee on rules."

During Dr. Burrill's administration, the attendance rapidly increased. Student organizations were stimulated. We find the first University Glee Club organized in October, 1891. The first annual concert of the Illinois Military Band was given in February, 1892. Besides there were organized the Mandolin Club, Chemistry Club, Art Club, Students' Assembly for "Social and Intellectual Purposes," etc.

But perhaps the point of greatest triumph in his administration was the finances. The Board had been accustomed to ask support for the University in a most modest way, and the result was that it had been doled out to them in fifty-cent pieces. Dr. Burrill advocated asking for everything wanted, leaving the legislature to cut down

<sup>1</sup> Rep. of Univ. of Ill., 1888, p. 221.



the request if it saw fit. From the appeal to the legislature in 1893 came the appropriation for the engineering building, and greatly increased sums for other expenses. The total appropriation rose from \$147,000 to \$295,000.<sup>1</sup>

Several new courses of study had their origin in this period, such as the Graduate School, as well as the School of Philosophy and Pedagogy, included in the College of Literature and Arts; the department of Municipal and Sanitary Engineering and Architectural Engineering were likewise created. In January, 1893, the agricultural short course was offered. The office of Registrar was created August 16th of the same year, and the appointment of W. L. Pillsbury was made. In 1894 an appropriation of \$1,800 was made for a biological station at Havana and \$1,200 for a summer school at the University. The first summer session began the following June and continued four weeks; thirty-eight persons were enrolled, twenty-six of whom were teachers from over the state. Members of the regular faculty gave the instruction and the full resources of the University, laboratories, libraries, and apparatus made available for the work.

Although the preparatory class served as an important feeder for the University it was not the intention of the governing boards that this class should be largely increased. In March, 1894, however, the Board established a two years' course in the preparatory school. Preparatory classes had been taught almost from the beginning of the institution, but with the anticipation that the time would soon come when such instruction might be wholly left to the high schools. If it had seemed possible, the University authorities would gladly have abandoned the preparatory work, but if, as it appeared, it must be continued, better provision had to be made for it. Hence, a principal was appointed, teachers were employed, and a course of instruction mapped out.

While the faculty confined itself in the main to undergraduate instruction, the graduate department was slowly taking shape. The first fellowships were instituted in 1892, and in 1894 the faculty was authorized to define the requirements for doctors' degrees.

The University gradually extended its relations with the public school system of the state through its accredited schools, and also by the aid of the county superintendents who conducted examinations for scholarships, and by its course of University extension lectures. A great change came over the state in its attitude toward the University. Dr. Burrill's policy was one of open discussion, friendly co-operation with all educational and other interests of the state, and had much to do with allaying opposition on all sides.

Forty-four years is a long time to serve an institution, and when that service had been rendered with faithfulness, kindly benevolence, and utter unselfishness, the institution should certainly honor the man. Accordingly at the 41st commencement the University conferred upon Dr. Burrill the highest honor that it can give—the honorary degree of doctor of laws. Although Dr. Burrill retired from active duty Sept. 1, 1912, he retained his office in the Natural History Building to the time of his death, the institution having still the benefit of the counsel of this superior man whose visions were not even then, of the past University, but of the future.

Various causes delayed the action in electing a new Regent, but it was felt that the important thing was to find the right man, no matter how much time it might require. Finally after three years of inquiry and discussion, the Board tendered the appointment, April 13, 1894, to Andrew Sloan Draper of New York. The title of Regent as applied to the chief executive of a collegiate institution was found to be

<sup>1</sup> *Alumni Quarterly*, V. II, Oct., 1908, *Makers of the Univ.*, by C. M. Moss, p. 229.



confusing since the term was generally used for a member of the board of control—a trustee. The legislative enactment founding the University designated the executive by this name and it was so used from that time up to the appointment of Dr. Draper. With his appointment the Board of Trustees gave authority for the title “President” to be used instead of the title “Regent” as given in the University charter. The time fixed for the beginning of Dr. Draper’s services was August 1, 1894, and upon that date he assumed the duties of this office.

The third president of the University was of sturdy New England stock. He was born June 21, 1848, at Westford, New York. He was educated for the profession of law in the Albany Law School of Union College, graduating in 1871. For nearly a dozen years after his graduation in law, he practiced his profession. He was a member of the New York state legislature in 1881, a Judge of the United States Court of Alabama Claims from 1884 to 1886, and State Superintendent of Public Instruction from 1886 to 1892. He received the honorary degree of laws from Colgate in 1889, from Columbia in 1903 and from the University of Illinois in 1905.<sup>1</sup> For two years previous to his coming to the University he was superintendent of the public schools of Cleveland, Ohio.

President Draper did not aspire to the presidency of the University. He was sought out by the Board. He says, “I had serious misgivings about the advisability of accepting the post. I doubted my adaptability to it.” The fact that he was not a university man caused him to hesitate. While for a long time he had followed educational thought, he had not concerned himself much about college and university work. But his wide experience with men, in politics and educational work, and his ability as an organizer, aided greatly in his management of University affairs.

President Draper early sided with the many friends of the University who felt that, while the institution was organized primarily to educate people for industrial vocations, it was not doing its whole duty as long as its efforts were confined within these limits. Conferences were held with the trustees and faculties as to the best means of beginning departments of law, medicine, and teaching. The result of this activity was that during his administration the University organized and established a number of new schools and departments.

The first new school was that of Pharmacy. The Chicago College of Pharmacy made a proposition to turn over and donate its school and property to the University on the provision that it be maintained as a part of the University of Illinois. The Board accepted the proposition at its April meeting, 1896,<sup>2</sup> and on May 1, this College became the School of Pharmacy.

Negotiations looking toward the affiliation of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago with the University, which had been going on for several years, were concluded by the Board of Trustees March 9, 1897.<sup>3</sup>

On April 21, 1897, it became the School of Medicine of the University of Illinois. It had been one of the foremost of such schools of the Middle West. Its buildings were substantially constructed and its location directly opposite the Cook County Hospital, and in the very center of opportunities for medical research, gave the students unusual clinical privileges. The first year there were 409 registered at this medical college.

The organization of a School of Law was a matter which had long been in the minds of the authorities, and nearly two years previous to the opening of the School,

<sup>1</sup> Who’s Who in America, 1908-9, V. 5, p. 530.

<sup>2</sup> Rep. of Univ. of Ill., 1898, p. 238.

<sup>3</sup> Rep. of Univ. of Ill., 1898, p. 74.



the Board of Trustees had determined that the step should be taken. Pursuant to their action of Dec. 8, 1896,<sup>1</sup> the School of Law was organized and instruction began September 13, 1897. The formal opening was through a public meeting held in the chapel of the University, which was addressed by Justice Jacob W. Wilkin of the Supreme Court of the state. The faculty of the School of Law has been composed from the beginning of professors devoting their entire time to instruction, and of other professors who taught related subjects in the University, such as constitutional law, the history of jurisprudence, and non-resident lecturers. The course of study at first covered two years, but a very short time later it was re-arranged on the three-year basis. On February 9, 1900, the School of Law became the College of Law; and on the same date the School of Medicine became the College of Medicine.<sup>2</sup>

In 1897, the School of Library Economy which had been established in 1893 at the Armour Institute of Technology in Chicago was transferred to the University; the Director of that school was appointed librarian of the University Library; and the State Library School was opened. There were but two other such schools in the country and no other west of the Allegheny Mountains. Admission to the school was placed upon the same basis as admission to other departments of the University.

From time to time some slight provision had been made for musical instruction and in 1895 the work had been reorganized and enlarged. By vote of the trustees on June 9, 1897, the department became the School of Music with a separate faculty and organization.<sup>3</sup> Instruction was given in violin, piano, and voice, and a course was offered leading to the degree of bachelor of music.

The adequate supervision of social interests was felt to require distinct administrative attention, and at the March meeting, 1897, the Board of Trustees created a Dean of Women's department and appointed a Dean in the person of Dr. Violet D. Jayne of Minneapolis, Minnesota.<sup>4</sup> Events proved the selection to be a wise one. In 1901, a similar measure was adopted with reference to male students, by the appointment of Professor Thomas Arkle Clark, Dean of Undergraduates, who served in this capacity until 1909, when he became Dean of Men.

In 1899 some additional courses were offered in railway engineering. Two years before this the Big Four Railway Company had built a dynamometer car for the use of the University upon its system, and in 1900 the Illinois Central Railroad did the same thing, and decided improvements were made upon the first car offered.

In the summer of 1899 the University made an earnest effort to establish the summer session. Some such efforts had been made years before, but without much success. It secured the attendance of 148 students during a term of nine weeks. The work was satisfactorily initiated and the results were considered quite substantial. The work offered was largely of a character which would appeal to teachers in the high schools of the state, and persons of this class responded in considerable numbers. Students were allowed to do work which might count towards a University degree, and many availed themselves of the privilege.

The work of the State Entomologist's office had been done at the University of Illinois since January, 1885. By legislative enactment in 1899 it became permanently established at the University, the trustees of which are required by that act to provide for the Entomologist and his assistants such office and laboratory rooms as may be necessary to the performance of their duties.

On March 12, 1901,<sup>5</sup> a College of Dentistry was organized as a department in

<sup>1</sup> Rep. of Univ. Ill., 1898, p. 44.

<sup>2</sup> Rep. of Univ. of Ill., 1900, p. 254.

<sup>3</sup> Rep. of Univ. of Ill., 1898, pp. 124-5.

<sup>4</sup> Rep. of Univ. of Ill., 1898, p. 65.

<sup>5</sup> Rep. of Univ. of Ill., 1902, p. 54ff.



the College of Medicine. In the following fall the school opened with an enrollment of 134 students.

The General Assembly in 1900 made an appropriation for the establishment of courses of training for business, and, in accordance with that action, the trustees approved the organization of the Courses in Business Administration (frequently given elsewhere under the name of School of Commerce). The department opened in 1902 with two new professors, one called from Yale, and the other from Tome Institute.

One year later the special appropriation by Congress to the state made possible the founding of the Engineering Experiment Station. Within its scope were embraced several problems connected with architecture, and civil, electrical, mechanical, and sanitary engineering. The quarters were in the University buildings and shops.

President Draper managed in a large degree to put the University in a more favorable light before the people of the state, who in many cases had looked upon it with disfavor or with indifference. One of the menaces of the University's power to do good was the claim often made through the secular newspapers of the state that there was little religious spirit in the University. President Draper early began placing the facts before the people to show that this was untrue. Statistics from the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations refuted these charges; greater efforts were made by the several church denominations; and near the end of his administration the percentage of men and women who were parties to the great Student Volunteer Movement for Christian Missions was shown to be greater than in any other state institution.

President Draper overcame much of the opposition which had existed in a measure between the University and other colleges of the state by showing in addresses and papers that all of these colleges and the state's big school were needed to do the work which should be done.

The increase in attendance at the University during the decade from 1894 to 1904 was marvelous. The attendance at Urbana increased from 750 in 1893-4 to 3,100 in 1902-3, and during the latter year there were about 900 in the Chicago departments. The number of instructors increased proportionately. Especially striking was the growth of the College of Agriculture. In the early nineties the attendance of regularly matriculated students had almost reached the vanishing point, a result due partly to defective equipment and partly to the prevailing skepticism among the farmers themselves with regard to the possibilities of scientific instruction in agriculture. During this period new interest sprang up, the appropriations increased, and in 1903, for the first time, there came to the University a substantial number of agricultural students.

Not only were the appropriations increased for the College of Agriculture, but there was also a general increase throughout the University. For the biennium commencing July 1, 1895, the appropriation for the general current expense was \$180,000, and for the following two-year periods, respectively, \$220,000; \$270,000; \$350,000; and \$500,000; making a total in ten years of \$1,520,000.<sup>1</sup> In addition to these increased appropriations for current expenses, there were large appropriations for buildings.

The Library building, dedicated at commencement in 1897, was occupied in the September following. It was both designed and constructed by graduates of the University of Illinois. The interior decorations were made by Newton A. Wells, and it is said that they present the best example of a pure Byzantine style to be found

<sup>1</sup> Alumni Quarterly, V. IV, Apr., 1910, p. 99.



in the United States. The architects were Professors N. Clifford Ricker and James M. White. A new astronomical observatory was completed, equipped, and occupied. Under the dome a fine twelve-inch telescope was erected by the foremost telescope builders in the United States. Another important addition to the group of University buildings was the electrical engineering building located just north of Engineering Hall; and the Central Heating Plant located to the east of the Electrical building—both designed by professors in the department of Architecture. All the University buildings are heated by the Central Heating Plant. The pipes are carried in brick tunnels a third of a mile in length and large enough to enable a person walking erectly to pass through them.

At the close of the year 1900, the main group of agricultural buildings was completed on the South Campus, from an appropriation of \$150,000. This was the first time the state had expended any considerable amount of money to provide an agricultural plant.

Other buildings erected during President Draper's administration were a new wood shop on the site of the old one which had been burned, a President's house, a splendid gymnasium, an excellent building for applied mechanics, a testing laboratory, and University water station. South of the Science building a substantial and capacious chemical laboratory was constructed. The old chemical laboratory was remodeled and given over to the College of Law. The building of the College of Medicine in Chicago was largely reconstructed, and the West Division high school property was also acquired and put into excellent condition. In 1897 a new gymnasium was installed on the upper floor of the old mechanical building. It was not ideal in appearance, but was adequately equipped and well suited for practical use. It was provided with a very satisfactory equipment of lockers, and also with reasonable toilet and bathing accommodations. Illinois field was considerably enlarged and much improved in appearance. The unsightly board fence was removed and a handsome iron one put in its place. The running track was enlarged so as to be a full third of a mile in length.

The legislature of 1903 made provision for the establishment of the Woman's building, three agricultural buildings, a foundry, and a steam laboratory.

A new green house was constructed and occupied opposite the new electrical building, and added an attractive feature to the University grounds. In connection with the Electrical building and the Central Heating Plant there was installed and put into operation an electric lighting plant. It supplied are lights upon the campus and also incandescent lights in the buildings which are wired for the purpose.

Lightning struck the chemical building in August, 1896. The roof and practically the whole of the interior of the building were destroyed. Nothing remained but the four walls. Steps were at once taken to renew the roof and the interior was replaced in a very hasty, rough and unsubstantial manner because of lack of time and funds to do the work properly. A year later, in June, 1897, the Natural History building was struck by lightning. The results were not so serious as with the chemical laboratory, but fire followed and not only the roof but also the upper portions of the interior, and the building and its contents, were seriously injured by water. The damage to the latter building was repaired in time to prevent any interruption of University work.

On June 9, 1900, the oldest building on the campus, which accommodated the wood shops, testing laboratory, hydraulic laboratory, repair shops, and gymnasium was totally destroyed by fire. The building was an old one, yet substantial and exceedingly useful, and housed important interests.



Perhaps the event which caused the most concern on the part of the administration was the defalcation of the Treasurer in February, 1897. All the cash balances of the several funds were involved. All the appropriations had been collected from the State Treasurer to the end of the year, and there were no means which could be applied to salaries and other expenses. Fortunately the legislature was in session and official notice was brought to the attention of that body, which came to the relief of the University by assuming charge of the whole matter and restoring the funds completely.

President Draper showed the keenest personal interest in students and student activities. The united action of the students in all important measures to be advanced, the kindly and frank treatment of each other in their personal and class relations, and the hearty and loyal support of all University interests were immense factors in the control and enlargement of the institution. The adoption of orange and blue as the University colors by the general assembly of students within a month after the beginning of the administration was a step in this direction. Encouragement was given to athletics by the employment of coaches and instructors in the department, and were made more popular by the President's attendance upon the games. The grounds were beautified and made attractive by making open spaces for sward, the paving of walks and drives, and the planting of a colony of squirrels upon the campus.

While President Draper stood for what furnished students social and physical enjoyment, at the same time he was a rigid disciplinarian. The enforcement of authority has been made easier down to the present time because of President Draper's successful stand in administering justice after a certain class riot, which occasioned considerable difficulty.

Dr. Draper resigned in March, 1904, his resignation taking effect after two months' leave of absence, thus practically rounding out ten years of service. They were a splendid ten years for the University of Illinois. Things were favorable when he began. The excellent opportunity for the chief executive was turned to the best account. He quickly appreciated the situation and with abundant forcefulness and admirable generalship, carried the institution forward in its remarkable career. Having been elected to the newly created office of Commissioner of Education in the state of New York, he gave up his work in Illinois with abundantly demonstrated evidences of its success during the ten years of his presidency.

On November 5, 1904, Dr. Edmund James James, the fourth president of the University, assumed the duties of that office. His formal installation took place in October of the following year. On this occasion delegates were present from a large number of American and foreign universities, making the exercises of unusual interest. Perhaps one of the most striking features was a series of conferences on various questions of educational policy.

President James is the first native of Illinois to be elected to the presidency of its state university. Moreover, he has served the two other great universities of the state, having presided over Northwestern for a time and having been for six years a professor in the University of Chicago. He was born May 24, 1855, at Jacksonville, Ill., and is a descendant of a pioneer Methodist minister. He prepared for college in the Model Department of the Illinois State Normal School and in the fall following his graduation there, became a student at Northwestern University. After spending one year at this institution and one year at Harvard, he entered the University of Halle in 1875, where two years later, at the age of twenty-two, he received his doctor's degree. He first taught as principal of the high school at Evanston, going



from there to accept a similar position in the High School Department of the Illinois Normal University. In 1883 he became Professor of Public Administration in the University of Pennsylvania. While there he was for a time secretary of the graduate faculty and organized the instruction in this department. He was also Director of the Wharton School of Finance and Economy.

In 1896 he accepted a position as Professor of Public Administration and Director of the University Extension Division in the University of Chicago. Six years later he resigned this position to become President of Northwestern University, and in 1904 he again resigned his position in order to accept a similar one at the University of Illinois.

He received the honorary degree LL.D. from Cornell College (Iowa) in 1902, from Wesleyan, 1903, Queen's College, 1903, Harvard, 1909, and Michigan and Northwestern in 1914.

The progress of the University during the last few years has been rapid and uninterrupted. Opportunities for advanced work in nearly every department of the University have been materially increased. Perhaps the organization of the Graduate School as a separate administrative body was a step which aided most greatly along this line. The legislatures of 1907 and 1909 appropriated for the work of the school a sum of \$50,000 a year. This was a step unprecedented in the history of state universities and the act was warmly welcomed by educational authorities.

Hand in hand with graduate work goes the necessity for a strong library. While not yet all that can be desired, the University library has grown rapidly. The number of volumes in 1904 was 63,724, and the number of pamphlets, 14,512; while on May 1, 1916, the general University library contained 330,895 volumes, and 39,760 pamphlets, 3,853 pieces of sheet music, 1,829 maps, 20,000 catalogs and a file of photographs.

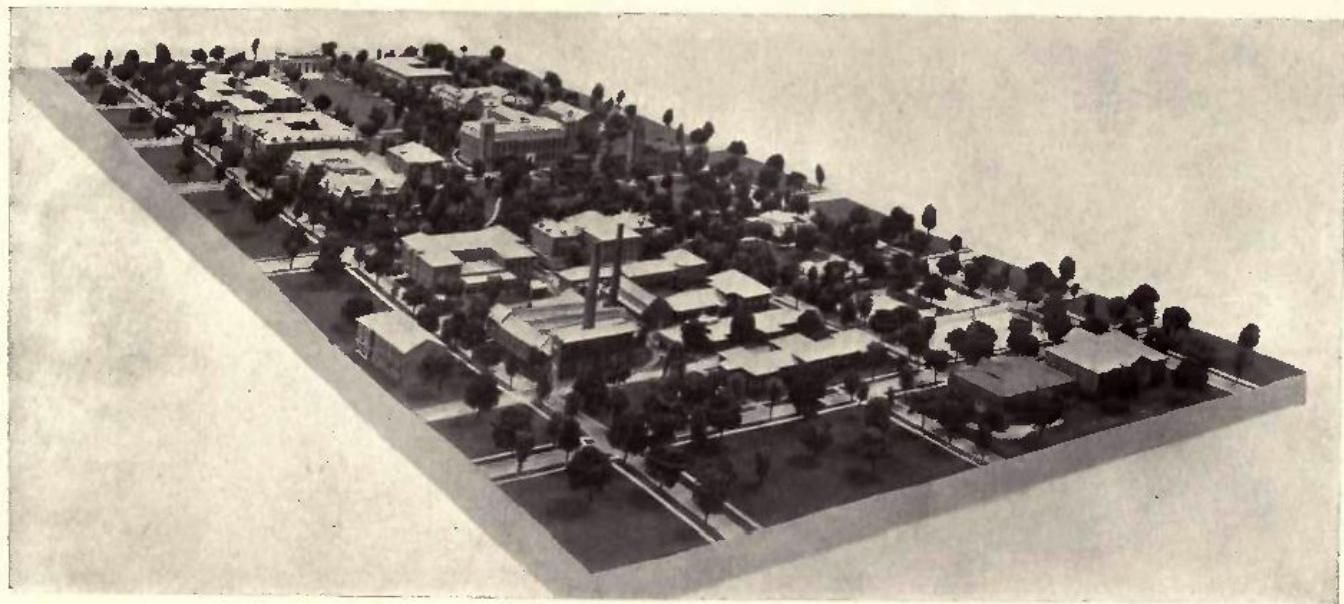
The courses in Business Administration were established in a modest way in 1900. Five years later an effort was made to put the work on a better basis, and the legislature gave the School an annual income of \$25,000. Since that time it has become one of the strongest in the country. The legislature recognized the importance to the state of this department in the substantial way of making an appropriation for a Commerce building, the corner-stone of which was laid Mar 21, 1912.

The department of Household Science assumed a notable position when in 1910, for the first time in any university, it offered a complete four-year course in household management, as distinguished from Household Science.

The College of Literature and Arts and the College of Science were consolidated July 1, 1913, thus eliminating unnecessary duplications and increasing exceedingly the efficiency of these departments. The new college is making a definite effort not only for the promotion of research, but also toward the uplifting of secondary education by giving to prospective teachers opportunities for higher work and better preparation.

During the year 1905, the Trustees created a School of Education. In some respects this was a grouping of the courses in the University which pertained most directly to the future work of the teacher. All instructors who offer courses primarily for prospective teachers are on the faculty of this school. In framing its organization, the presidents of the normal schools of the state were consulted, and their advice has proved most helpful on many important points.

The legislature in 1905 made the small appropriation of \$5,000 for the establishment of courses in ceramics, in response to a request from the various ceramic societies of the state, who asked that the University give thorough and reliable instruction in the geology of clay working materials, their origin, classification, phy-



PART OF MAIN CAMPUS TODAY





sical and chemical properties, and their behavior under such influences as are met with during the processes of manufacture. Courses in ceramics and ceramic engineering, supplemented by a course in cement making, were organized and have become regular four-year courses in the College of Science. It is a School which has proved itself of much benefit to the people of the state in a number of ways. It has found a method of making high grade brick and tile from material before regarded as worthless. It has shown, in the manufacture of enamel brick, that Illinois clays may be used more profitably than those of other states. It has compounded a white and cheaper grade of stoneware. It has given to the people formulæ for compounding crystalline and fritted glazes which heretofore had been kept secret.<sup>1</sup>

In the same year the State Geological Survey and the State Water Survey became scientific departments connected with the University. The legislature created the State Geological Survey as a bureau of the University, with the objects and duties usual to such surveys. The University has furnished suitable quarters for the offices of this survey, and it has found in the laboratories of the University a most valuable assistance in the prosecution of its work. The presence in the University of men of the scientific standing of those engaged in the Survey has been of very substantial, though indirect value to the scientific advance in these various subjects. The State Water Survey had for its purpose the study of the water supply of the state in all its aspects. Its work has been both in the field and in the laboratories.

The College of Agriculture and the Experiment Station have produced a profound influence upon the farming practice of the state in the last ten years.

The main contribution of the College of Engineering, in the same period, as distinguished from what it has done hitherto, probably lies in the stimulus given to industrial research through the Engineering Experiment Station. As the work and purposes of the Station have become better understood in the state, the officers in charge have been flooded with applications for help.

On January 30, 1906, the Board of Trustees created a department of Railway Engineering. One year later, supplementing that action, the School of Railway Engineering and Administration was established. This School offers courses in railway, civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering as well as in management.

A Mine Rescue Station was established at the University in 1909. It is in co-operation with the State Geological Survey and the College of Engineering of the University. Its purpose is to demonstrate to mine operators and others the value of oxygen helmets and resuscitation apparatus in connection with rescue work in mines, as an aid to fighting mine fires, and in the opening of mines which have been sealed on account of fires. The Station not only gives demonstration but also undertakes to train men in the use of such apparatus, the service being given gratuitously.

June 13, 1911, a bill was passed providing for a one mill tax on the assessed valuation of all the property of the state for the support of the University. On the present taxing basis, the law should yield about two and one-quarter million dollars a year. This sum is not automatically appropriated to University uses, although it can be used for no other purpose; however, only such a sum will be appropriated biennially from it as the General Assembly is convinced is needed by the institution for which it is collected. This means that the ambitious interests within the University will reach an agreement on the campus; the budget will be made here; and the united requests, within the sum available, can be presented as a unit to the legislative committee. The one mill tax puts the regular support of the University upon a safer foundation, and assures a regular income. No other event in the history of the institution is more important than the passage of this bill.



The Chicago departments of the University have undergone a considerable improvement and reorganization in the past few years. Because of failure to receive appropriations for the operation of its medical department, the University was compelled to close it June 30, 1912. The College of Physicians and Surgeons again opened a school on the same site. This caused such consternation among medical alumni and friends of medical education in Illinois that they proceeded to secure the capital stock of the College of Physicians and Surgeons and then presented it to the Trustees of the University. The College of Medicine was then re-opened March 6, 1913. A vigorous policy of expansion and development followed. The equipment has been perfected and brought down to date, and the entrance requirements have been raised to a par with those of the best medical schools of the United States. Since 1904 the College of Medicine has graduated 2,826 students and enrolled a total of 10,266. The dental department, which was closed at the same time as the medical department and for the same reasons, was re-opened October 1, 1913. The College of Dentistry has also undergone considerable development within the last few years, as well as the School of Pharmacy.

The College of Agriculture is now organized with the following departments: Agronomy, Animal Husbandry, Dairy Husbandry, Horticulture, Veterinary Science and Household Science. The following table gives the registration of students and the size of the faculty since 1890.

Year	Students Registered	Faculty	Year	Students Registered	Faculty
1890-91	7	3	1903-04	339	37
1891-92	6	3	1904-05	406	37
1892-93	13	3	1905-06	430	44
1893-94	5	3	1906-07	462	50
1894-95	9	3	1907-08	528	61
1895-96	14	3	1908-09	531	63
1896-97	17	6	1909-10	660	74
1897-98	19	8	1910-11	729	74
1898-99	25	9	1911-12	829	100
1899-00	90	16	1912-13	905	120
1900-01	159	17	1913-14	1,014	137
1901-02	232	23	1914-15	1,184	149
1902-03	284	27	1915-16	1,255	153

The military department of the University has developed in harmony with the spirit of the Lang Grant Act of 1862 until today the University has the largest student enrollment in military of any college in the United States and probably in the world. October 30, 1915, the Trustees authorized the creation of a battery of field artillery, which has already become well organized. All freshmen and sophomores are required to take the work. The Cadet Brigade consists of two regiments of infantry (24 companies), a foot battery of field artillery, signal corps, engineer company and hospital company (consisting of sophomores). There are 2,140 cadets including the band of 165 men and 114 commissioned officers. By virtue of his position the President of the University is the Colonel of the Cadet Brigade.

The Library School was transferred to the University of Illinois from Armour Institute, Chicago, in September, 1897, two years of college work being required for entrance; in 1903 this requirement was raised to three years, and in 1911, to four years of college work.

Two hundred and forty-five students have completed the two years of work and have received the degree of Bachelor of Library Science; two hundred and sixty-eight



others have completed the first year's work. About four hundred are now engaged in library work.

Although for many years the University of Illinois has offered advanced students facilities for study and research in various lines, graduate work was undertaken under the name of the Graduate School for the first time in 1892. In 1894 the administration of the school was vested in the Council of Administration, and the vice-president of the University became dean of the school. In 1906 the Graduate School was organized as a separate faculty, consisting of a dean and members of the University faculty assigned to this duty by the President. No means of support were provided, however, separate from those provided for undergraduate work. In the winter of 1906-07 the Forty-fifth General Assembly of the State passed an act appropriating \$50,000 per year for the support of a Graduate School of Fine Arts and Sciences in the State University. This is the first time in history when a state legislature has made a specified appropriation for such a purpose, and the act is noteworthy as committing a democratic government definitely to the promotion of advanced scholarship and research in lines which are not primarily practical. This appropriation has been continued by succeeding legislatures, and has enabled the University to carry on valuable investigations for the state and promote the world's knowledge thereby bettering the quality of instruction and establishing the reputation of the University in the world of scholarship.<sup>1</sup> One of the strongest evidences of educational progress of any university lies in the increased estimation in which she is held by her sister institutions throughout the country. Dean Kinley, in writing of this, said, "Our admission to the Association of American Universities and the consequent recognition of our graduate work by foreign universities, expressions of opinion in the newspapers and magazines and personally by distinguished educators, are all cumulative evidence that we have advanced to a higher educational plane in the opinion of those most able to judge.

At the present time the School of Pharmacy is the only department of the University which does not require full standard high school preparation for admission to the University. After September 1, 1916, by action of the Board of Trustees, the College of Pharmacy will require the usual fifteen high school units.<sup>2</sup>

With the increased appropriations and the increased attendance has also come a material strengthening of the teaching force. Salaries of men of professional rank

<sup>1</sup> Alumni Quarterly, Vol. III, No. 3, July, 1909, Progress of the Univ. in Five Years by David Kinley.

## <sup>2</sup> ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS, 1904-1916.

	Units Required for Admission.											
	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
Literature, Arts and Science...	13½	14	14	14	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Engineering...	13½	14	14	14	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Agriculture...	13½	14	14	14	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Music.....	13½	14	14	14	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Law.....	13½	14	14	14	15	15	15	*	*	*	*	*
Library.....	†13½	†14	†14	†14	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Medicine.....	13½	14	14	14	15	15	15	15	15	*	§	§
Dentistry.....	**1	**2	**4	**4	††	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Pharmacy—												
Ph.G.....	††	**2	**4	**4	**1	15	15	15	15	15	**2	**2
Ph.C.....					††	15	15	15	15	15	††	††

\* One year college.

† Ninety-eight hours college credits.

‡ Bachelor's degree.

§ Two year college.

\*\*Years of high school.

††Accredited high school.

‡‡ Grammar school.



have been increased fifty per cent,<sup>1</sup> and distinguished scholars have been brought to the University from all over the world. The standing today consequently of the faculty of the University of Illinois is indicated by the fact that in the 1903 edition of Who's Who in America there were 34 names of members of the faculty of the University of Illinois, while the edition of 1914-15 gives a list of 102, a gain of about two hundred per cent. Similarly in the 1906 edition of the American Men of Science there were 6 members of the faculty of the University of Illinois among the one thousand greatest scholars of the country, while in 1910 the number had increased to 17.

With the growth and variety of University interests, the problem of administration became more and more complicated. While in the early days matters of discipline were settled by the faculty, and if unsatisfactory, carried to the Board of Trustees, at the present time the Council of Administrations, which is made up of the President, Vice President, and the deans, has complete control of discipline. The General Faculty has given way to the University Senate consisting of the members of the Council and all full professors; although each college maintains its separate faculty, whose action in important matters requires the ratification of the Senate or the Council.

Naturally the increased attendance has meant increased activity in all kinds of student life. Fraternities and sororities have almost doubled in number. The installation of a chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Tau Beta Pi, and other honorary organizations is a tribute of the esteem which sister institutions in the country hold for Illinois. Interest has developed in debate and oratory and at the same time a record has been maintained in athletics of which Illinoisans may be proud. One of the most comprehensive organizations within the University perhaps is the Illinois Union. It came into existence at a mass meeting of the students on March 3, 1909. The Union is an organization of all Illinois men, whether graduate, undergraduate, or faculty, whose purpose is to develop good fellowship among the students and to promote Illinois spirit by all possible means. It is hoped that a club building may be erected at an early date and greater co-operation will be established among the alumni outgoing student.

<sup>1</sup>SALARIES OF FACULTY 1903-4 and 1913-14

Salary.	President, vice-president, deans, professors, associate professors, assistant professors.		Associates instructors, assistants, etc.	
	1903-4	1913-14	1903-	1913-14
Over \$6,000.....	1	2	.....	.....
\$6,000.....	.....	2	.....	.....
5,000.....	.....	19	.....	.....
4,500.....	.....	1	.....	.....
4,000.....	.....	10	.....	.....
3,500 to \$3,750.....	.....	31	.....	2
3,000 to 3,300.....	3	33	.....	.....
2,600 to 2,900.....	4	15	.....	.....
2,250 to 2,500.....	12	36	.....	5
2,000 to 2,200.....	26	25	.....	21
1,500 to 1,900.....	23	12	1	94
1,200 to 1,400.....	12	.....	9	79
1,000 to 1,100.....	*4	*7	27	55
Less than \$1,000.....	*107	*74	123	237
Total.....	191	267	.....	493

\* These gave instruction "on part time" in the colleges of Medicine and Dentistry and the School of Pharmacy.



One of the sources of strength to any institution is the good will and co-operation of its former students. The interest and pride of the alumni of the University of Illinois in its work seem steadily and plainly to increase. The Alumni Record made its first appearance in 1906 and contained an account of the life and work of each graduate of the institution up to that time, as well as similar accounts of the faculty and trustees. The 1913 publication was an attempt to continue the work, expanding and correcting the biographies, the University of Illinois Directory of 1916 is an attempt to locate all persons who have ever been connected with the Urbana-Champaign departments.

The University has grown from 3 teachers and 77 students in 1868 to 762 teachers, 55 administrative officers, a library staff of 48, and 6427 students in 1916. The most striking development has occurred within the last 20 years. More degrees were conferred annually by the Chicago departments, from the time of their addition to the University up to the year 1907, than by the Urbana departments. In 1903 there were 301 degrees conferred by the Chicago departments, but only 181 in 1904, because of the raising of the standards of the school, while the Urbana departments have increased from 183 in 1902 to 848 in 1914, in spite of the increase of entrance requirements. More degrees were conferred by the university in 1914 than were conferred in all the years from 1868 to 1895, twelve times as many as in 1902, and over twice as many as in 1908. Altogether since its foundation the University has conferred 7,998 degrees in the Urbana departments and in all its departments 12,477 degrees. On June 14, 1916, the University will confer over 1,100 additional degrees, (the figures as compiled June 6, 1916, were 935 for the Urbana departments and 180 for the Chicago departments, making a total of 1,117). The total number of degrees conferred by the University in 1914 represents a larger number than the total attendance at the University of Illinois in any single year prior to 1896, and the number of degrees conferred since 1908 exceeds the number of degrees conferred in the entire previous history of the University of Illinois.<sup>1</sup>

Today the University of Illinois has one of the largest undergraduate departments in America and also has one of the largest enrollments of men students. There are 4,662 undergraduates of whom 3,623 are men. The total attendance in all departments of the University is 4,763 men and 1,535 women. All of these except about 500 are nine month students and this fact should be emphasized in all comparative college statistics, where night and Saturday and three month students are included in the college enrollment.

The rapid growth of the University of Illinois especially during the past decade is seen especially in the size of its student body and faculty which have more than doubled, by its land holdings, value of buildings and size of the library which have nearly trebled. The following table will perhaps present a useful summary:

	Faculty	Attendance		Land	Buildings	Biennial	Library	Important
		Urbana	Chicago	Acres		Income	Volumes	Buildings
1903-4.....	351	2674	1042	641	\$1,127,500	\$1,814,863.78	67,040	12
1915-16.....	762 <sup>1</sup>	6298	549	2483	3,180,635	5,622,928.87	330,895	47
						<sup>1</sup> Estimated at 6,200,00.00 for 1915-17		

<sup>1</sup>With a total of 821 as at Feb. 23, 1916, omitting all duplicates and including the Chicago departments.

<sup>2</sup>769 acres were given by Capt. T. G. Smith on condition that the University would erect a building for the School of Music costing at least \$215,000. The figures cited do not include leased land.

#### IMPORTANT BUILDINGS ERECTED SINCE 1914

Addition to Chemical Laboratory (to May 1916).....	\$358,755.00
Stock Judging Pavilion (1914) .....	110,355.00



Administration Building (1915) .....	154,715.01
New Armory (1915) .....	229,119.17
Ceramics (1916) .....	120,880.50
Vivarium (1916) .....	55,204.93
Genetics (1916) .....	11,100.00

## FROM 1908-14

Auditorium .....	\$143,143.58	Physics .....	191,300.00
Commerce. ....	97,375.00	Horticultural Glass House ..	85,390.00
Lincoln Hall .....	224,875.00	Transportation .....	80,500.00
Natural History .....	184,200.00	Woman's .....	194,000.00

## CHIEF BUILDINGS BEFORE 1908

University Hall (1873)	Engineering (1894)
Law (1878)	Library (1897)
Agriculture (1900)	Gymnasium (1901)

## PROPOSED BUILDINGS

Woman's Residence Hall ...	\$110,000.00	Addition to Transportation .	30,000.00
School of Education .....	140,000.00	Agricultural Buildings .....	76,000.00
Smith Music Building .....	215,000.00		
Medicine and Pharmacy ....	100,000.00		\$746,000.00
Addition to Natural History	75,000.00		

The Smith Music Building is the gift of Capt. Thos. J. Smith in honor of his wife and will supply a great need. It is the first great private gift made to the University. Mr. Homer A. Stillwell (la 1878-80) has made an offer of \$25,000 towards the Gregory Memorial Art Building to be erected in honor of the first president, and it is hoped to make this an alumni gift to the University.

## SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES REORGANIZED 1906-16

Graduate School	Colleges of Literature and Arts and
College of Commerce	Sciences consolidated
College of Medicine and College of	
Dentistry	

## SCHOOLS AND DEPARTMENTS ADDED

Railway Engineering and Administration	Mining Engineering
Department of Ceramics	School of Education
State Geological Survey	Mine Rescue Station

At the time Ex-President Gregory came to the University of Illinois, he states in an address at the dedication of University Hall (Illini, March, 1874, page 68), that when he was considering accepting the presidency of the institution and was interviewing friends in Champaign and Chicago, the trustees residing in or near Champaign, expressed the generally prevalent faith in the institution, that it was to be "the grandest university on the American continent," and in his concluding remarks at this dedication (Illini, March, 1874, page 79), he says, "Some of those who are here today—the youngest of you, perhaps, that hear my words—shall come here on other anniversary occasions and attend dedications of yet other halls that a great and liberal State, mindful of its own civilization, its own grand central, commanding position—the key-stone of the continent—shall consecrate to this great work. Gray-haired and sage, you will recall the memories of this day—you will look

still in fancy on this meeting and think on the predictions this day made in your hearing."

With a state such as Illinois, rich in resources and central in location, realizing its opportunities in its state university, there is every reason to believe that the prediction of its founders will be realized at no distant time.

## WHERE TO LEARN ABOUT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

### I. Original Sources

- (1) "The Laws of the United States and State of Illinois Concerning the University of Illinois." (Collection of the acts of the acts of the Federal Congress and the State Legislature relating to the University.)
- (2) Various official publications:
  - a. Reports of the Board of Trustees
  - b. Historical addresses, especially by Regents Gregory and Peabody.
  - c. Illinois School Reports, published by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, giving biennial reports of presidents of the University. The 1912-14 Report, pages 163-400, is the most exhaustive one-volume account of the University at present available.
  - d. Annual catalog (circular or register, as it has been variously called.)
  - e. Champaign and Urbana newspapers.
  - f. Alumni Quarterly, especially articles on "Makers of the University", Gregory Reunion Addresses, etc.
- (3) Scientific Publications
  - a. Bulletins of the Engineering Experiment Station.
  - b. Bulletins of the Agricultural Experiment Station
  - c. University Studies.
- (4) Student Publications
  - a. Daily Illini (founded as monthly, The Student, 1871; became a newspaper, under name of Illini, 1899.)
  - b. Illio (founded 1894.)
  - c. Illinois Magazine (founded 1902.)
  - d. The Siren (founded 1911.)
  - e. Agriculturist (founded 1895.)
  - f. Technograph.

### II. Other Sources

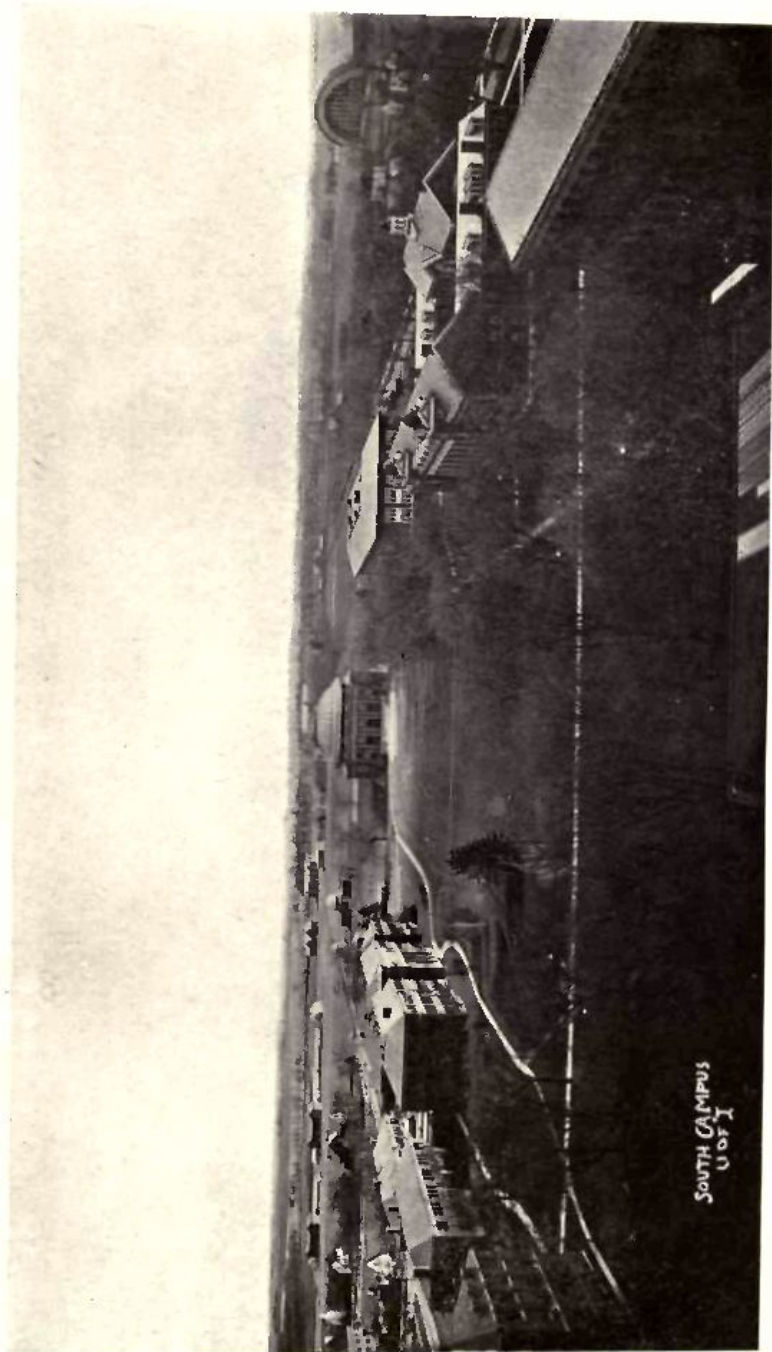
- (1) The University of Illinois by W. L. Pillsbury (in the 17th Biennial Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of Illinois.)
- (2) Jonathan Baldwin Turner by W. L. Pillsbury (in the Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society.)
- (3) The Origin of the Land Grant Act of 1862, monograph by Edmund J. James, 1910.
- (4) University of Illinois. Edwin E. Slosson in series of American Universities in the Independent, September 2, 1909.
- (5) Facts for Freshmen concerning the University of Illinois, Clark and War-nock (containing information especially for students coming to the University for the first time.)
- (6) University of Illinois, by Allan Nevens, in Oxford University series of University Histories (in preparation).



## GROWTH OF UNIVERSITY BY YEARS

Year	Faculty	Students		Degrees		Books	Bldgs.	Biennial Income
		Urbana	Total, Urbana and Chicago	Urbana	Total, Urbana and Chicago			
1867-68	4	77					1	\$ 72,753.85
1868-69	11	128				1,092	1	
1869-70	19	180				3,646	1	133,278.72
1870-71	19	278				4,538	1	
1871-72	24	381		20		7,307	1	193,102.47
1872-73	25	400		14		8,427	2	
1873-74	25	406		19		10,000	3	123,459.30
1874-75	30	373		37			3	
1875-76	27	386		28			3	183,870.11
1876-77	36	388		41			3	
1877-78	29	377		42			4	170,999.43
1878-79	33	416		23			4	
1879-80	30	434		25		12,550	3	133,088.89
1880-81	28	379		46			3	
1881-82	26	352		34		13,510	3	129,620.63
1882-83	24	382		36			3	
1883-84	25	330		42		14,000	3	141,032.79
1884-85	27	362		45			3	
1885-86	29	332		37		15,300	3	149,677.77
1886-87	29	343		30			3	
1887-88	29	377		34		17,288	3	180,959.97
1888-89	30	418		26			3	
1889-90	32	469		43		19,000	3	237,178.23
1890-91	39	519		49			3	
1891-92	43	583		42		21,216	4	359,144.14
1892-93	48	714		65			4	
1893-94	67	718		69			5	491,940.55
1894-95	80	810		74		27,750	6	
1895-96	84	855		82		28,200	9	594,938.40
1896-97	170	878	1,059	95	137	30,100	12	
1897-98	184	1,034	1,582	89	232	36,990	13	607,632.00
1898-99	194	1,152	1,824	110	265	41,678	12	
1899-1900	229	1,531	2,260	153	328	44,502	13	947,486.98
1900-01	242	1,709	2,564	174	388	47,074	15	
1901-02	279	2,020	3,016	183	484	52,717	18	1,363,716.08
1902-03	316	2,342	3,381	229	525	57,594	18	
1903-04	351	2,674	3,716	312	677	66,639	19	1,814,863.78
1904-05	350	2,779	3,736	295	616	74,326	27	
1905-06	408	3,225	4,107	313	618	83,136	27	2,166,372.29
1906-07	442	3,577	4,341	390	608	95,946	28	
1907-08	472	3,959	4,770	408	721	108,283	32	3,102,761.42
1908-09	497	4,141	4,996	568	799	127,106	33	
1909-10	538	4,323	5,131	584	766	157,836	35	3,199,832.34
1910-11	555	4,401	5,217	602	792	180,371	36	
1911-12	583	4,340	5,200	646	856	209,529	44	4,294,952.88
1912-13	587	4,369	5,096	682	745	233,586	46	
1913-14	704	4,766	5,560	851	1,032	262,926	47	5,622,928.87
1914-15	739	5,446	6,004	814	983	300,592	53	
1915-16	762	6,298	†6,427			330,895*	60‡	6,200,000.00
								6,200,000.00§

†February 23, 1916. \*In addition May 1, 1916, there were 39,760 pamphlets, 3,853 pieces of sheet music, 1,829 maps, 20,000 volumes in catalogues and the libraries of the College of Medicine and College of Pharmacy in Chicago contain 17,572 volumes and 3,600 pamphlets. ‡Four additional buildings in Chicago. 51 of these 64 buildings have a valuation in excess of \$5,000. Figures as at May 1, 1916. §Estimated.



SOUTH CAMPUS  
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SOUTH CAMPUS AND SOUTH FARM





# ANNALS OF THE UNIVERSITY

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1862

Act passed by Congress, and approved July 2, 1862, donating public lands, on the ratio of 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative, to the states and territories which would provide colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. The grant was to be accepted and applied to its uses before July, 1867, or it would revert to the government. Illinois entitled to 480,000 acres under Act. The University realizes annually from the Act five per cent on about \$610,000 and deferred payments on land contracts amounting to about \$35,000.

1863

The Legislature of Illinois accepted the grant Feb. 14, 1863, discussing the matter for some time without being able to come to any agreement on the details of the proposed college or on its location. Some wished to divide the money among the existing colleges, provided they should establish schools of this nature; others wanted to establish a school to teach Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts; and some would attach a new school to the Normal University.

1864

At the State Fair held in Decatur in 1864, committee was appointed by the State Agricultural Society to take up the matter and present some definite plan to the Legislature. Committee composed of Wm. H. Van Epps, Prof. J. B. Turner, A. B. McConnell, B. G. Roots, and John P. Reynolds. Jan. 8, 1865, they drew up a bill as an expression of the views of the farmers, and presented it to the Legislature in 1865, and again in 1867.

1865.

Dec. 14—State meeting of all those interested in the organization of the proposed Industrial University held at Bloomington. Meeting recommended that the state build only one university.

1866.

Sept. 21—Notice published of an informal election to be held in Champaign county on Oct. 10, by order of the board of Supervisors. The voters were to decide whether or not the county should appropriate \$100,000.00 worth of Champaign county bonds "to secure the location of the Illinois Industrial University in this county."

Oct. 5—Proposition of Champaign and Urbana was to purchase the building then standing,† called "The Urbana and Champaign Institute Building," popularly

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Jonathan C. Stoughton, J. E. Babcock and George Harvey had started the building in 1860 intending it for an institution of higher education for young men and women, figuring to make their profits from the sale of adjoining lots. Undoubtedly if this building had not been ready for occupancy, the Legislature would never have voted to locate the university at Urbana-Champaign.



dubbed "The White Elephant,") with the eight acres on which it stood, at a cost of \$30,000.00, use the other \$70,000.00 to buy more land and secure the location of the University over the other contestants—Bloomington and Jacksonville being the principal rivals. The Champaign papers said that they could give this building, 1,000 acres for a farm, 100 acres for a "garden-patch" and still have \$40,000.00 left.

The building was erected in 1861, supposedly at a cost of \$175,000.00, and was said to be "one of the largest and most substantial buildings in the State, second only to the Normal University." It stood at the north end of what is now Illinois Field, facing University Avenue. The Main part of the structure was one hundred twenty-five feet long, forty feet wide, and five stories high. From the center projected a wing forty-four by seventy feet, four stories high. The building contained ninety dormitories, each ten by fifteen, "suitable rooms for principals, professors, etc." and accommodations for 500 students.

Oct. 10—Returns of the election on the question of the bond issue: For, 1406; against, 894—majority for, 512.†

"Urbana and Champaign were unanimously in favor of the measure. A considerable opposition was manifested in some of the country towns, however." This opposition was due to the fact that the smaller towns regarded the whole thing as a scheme on the part of Urbana and Champaign to make the entire county pay for a school which would benefit these two communities only.

#### 1867

Jan. 10—Mr. Tincher (Senator from the Seventh District) introduced into the Senate a bill for "an act to provide for the organization, endowment, and maintenance of the Illinois Industrial University." This bill provided, among other things, that the Institution should be located at Champaign. At the same date Senator Fuller (Twenty-third district) introduced a bill similar to Mr. Tincher's except that it provided for the location of the University by a commission to be appointed by the Governor. These two bills were read twice and ordered printed. Jan. 11—Both bills in the House were introduced, the Champaign bill being offered by Mr. Clark R. Griggs from that district, who sacrificed the speakership of the House in order to be chairman of the committee on the location of the University. He had the bills from the rival communities first introduced and voted down, and then brought in the bill locating the University at Champaign. The Senate at this time voted that the entire grant should be applied to one institution. Jan. 25—The Governor approved a bill giving any county, city, township, or incorporated town authority to levy taxes or voluntary subscriptions for the purpose of securing the location of the University.

Feb. 1—Mr. Tincher moved to amend the Fuller Bill by striking out the section providing for a committee to locate the college. This amendment was carried by a vote of fifteen to nine. Feb. 22—House Bill amended by adding to the offer (the Institute property) as requirements for the location 810 acres of land, \$50,000.00 worth of freight (appropriated by the Illinois Central), \$100,000.00 in Champaign County Bonds, and \$2,000.00 in fruit, shade, and ornamental trees and shrubbery from Dunlap's nursery, making a total of \$450,000.00. This bill as amended passed the House on the same day. Its provisions were that the institution should be located temporarily in Urbana. The trustees were to be appointed by the Governor, with

† See County Superv. Rec. III., 512; South Homer voter 443 to 5 and East Bend 81-1 against proposition.



approval of the Senate, five from each grand judicial division, and one from each congressional district. They were to serve for six years, without salary, the first appointment to draw lots, one-third to serve two, one-third four, and one-third six years. The trustees were to elect a Regent to serve two years, a Treasurer, and a Recording Secretary, and were to provide buildings, teachers, etc. Students were to be at least fifteen years old. Each county was entitled to a scholarship for descendants of soldiers and seamen. No degrees were to be conferred on graduates. The Regent, with the Governor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the President of the State Agricultural Society were to be *ex officio* members of the Board. The instructors were "to teach in the most thorough manner such branches of learning as are related to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts and Military Tactics, without excluding other scientific and classical studies." The college year was to extend through six autumn and winter months so that the students could go home for the six spring and summer months or stay at the University and pursue optional studies "provided that no student shall at any time be allowed to remain in or about the University in idleness, or without full mental or industrial occupation." This Act passed the House by a vote of sixty-six to ten, the Senate by eighteen to seven, and was approved Feb. 28, 1867. The immediate result was a huge celebration in Champaign.

Mar. 8—Passage of Supplemental Bill, providing that on the failure of the county authorities to comply with the requirements of the Act by June 1, the trustees were to locate the University at some other town. Trustees were appointed by Governor Oglesby as follows:

- 1st Congressional District, David S. Hammond, Cook Co.
- 2nd Congressional District, Luther W. Lawrence, Boone Co.
- 3rd Congressional District, Horatio C. Burchard, Stephenson Co.
- 4th Congressional District, John S. Johnson, Hancock Co.
- 5th Congressional District, Samuel Edwards, Bureau Co.
- 6th Congressional District, O. B. Galusha, Grundy Co.
- 7th Congressional District, M. L. Dunlap, Champaign Co.
- 8th Congressional District, Samuel Allen, Tazewell Co.
- 9th Congressional District, Alexander Blackburn, McDonough Co.
- 10th Congressional District, M. C. Goltra, Morgan Co.
- 11th Congressional District, J. P. Hungate, Clay Co.
- 12th Congressional District, Willard C. Flagg, Madison Co.
- 13th Congressional District, A. M. Brown, Pulaski Co.

First Grand Judicial Division—L. R. McMurry, Effingham Co.; Charles Topping, Union Co.; Thos. Quick, Washington Co.; and Isaac S. Mahan, Marion Co. Second Grand Judicial Division—George Harding, Edgar Co.; Henry Pickerel, Macon Co.; Mason Brayman, Sangamon Co. Third Grand Judicial Division—John M. Van Osdel, Cook Co.; J. C. Burrough, Cook Co.; S. S. Hayt, Cook Co.; Emery Cobb, Kankakee Co.; and Robert Douglass, Lake Co. First meeting to be held in Springfield, Mar. 12, 1867.

Mar. 12—First meeting of the Board of Trustees held in Springfield. Nominations for the position of Regent being called for, the names of Hon. Daniel J. Pickney of Ogle County, Dr. N. N. Wood of Morgan County, Hon. J. L. Pickard of Cook County, and Dr. John Milton Gregory of Kalamazoo, Mich., were proposed. Dr. Gregory was elected and granted a salary of \$3,000.00 a year. A committee of five, with the Regent as chairman, was selected to prepare a course of study and to report to



the Board. John W. Bunn of Springfield was elected treasurer, and a finance committee was appointed to serve for one year. Willard C. Flagg of Madison County was elected corresponding secretary; O. B. Galusba of Grundy County, recording secretary. The Board passed a resolution favoring the establishment of a Mechanical Department to be located at Chicago. Mar. 29—An election was held in Urbana and Champaign to decide whether the two cities should appropriate \$45,000.00 for the University, Champaign to give \$25,000.00, Urbana, \$20,000.00. The vote was as follows: Champaign:—For, 676; against, 4. Urbana:—For, 406; against, 0. Mar. 29—Dr. Gregory visited Champaign and Urbana for the first time.

Apr. 1—Dr. Gregory entered upon his duties.

Apr. 10—Vote authorizing Supervisors to issue the bonds for \$100,000.00 resulted as follows: For, 2,731; against, 867.

May 7—The second meeting of the Board of Trustees was held in the chapel of the "Urbana and Champaign Institute," twenty-two of the thirty-two trustees being present. Opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Burroughs, one of trustees. Dr. Gregory accepted the appointment, his salary having been increased to \$4,000.00 a year. A committee on Buildings and Grounds was appointed, the land grants accepted, and the University permanently located at Urbana. Scrip was ordered sold. A seal was adopted. Evening session was opened with prayer by J. C. Stoughton. It was decided to open the institution on the first day of March, 1868. A resolution to admit both sexes was referred to the Executive Committee to be appointed by the Regent.

A committee on Courses of Instruction reported the following curriculum:

I Agricultural Department

- (1) Agriculture
- (2) Horticulture
- (3) Landscape Gardening

II Polytechnical Department

- (1) Mechanical Science and Art
- (2) Civil Engineering
- (3) Mining and Metallurgy
- (4) Architecture and Fine Arts

III Military Department

- (1) Engineering
- (2) Tactics

IV Chemistry and Natural Science

V Trade and Commerce

VI General Science and Literature

- (1) Mathematics
- (2) Natural History, Chemistry, etc.
- (3) English Language and Literature
- (4) Modern Languages and Literature
- (5) Ancient Languages and Literature
- (6) History and Social Science
- (7) Philosophy (Intellectual and Moral)

July 31—Dr. Gregory issued a circular, proposing that each County Agricultural society offer a prize of one hundred dollars to aid the best scholar from the public schools of the county who should attend the Industrial University.

Nov. 26—Board of Trustees purchased six and one-half city lots adjacent to the University for the price of \$1,850.00. The lots purchased lay along the west of what is now Illinois Field. The committee recommended the purchase of twenty-four others, between Romine and Mathews Avenues, east of Illinois Field, which could be secured for \$9,150.00. This recommendation was referred to the Finance Committee. The Board decided that all students should register in the Military Department. The school year was divided into three terms, running from September to June. Three men were elected to the faculty, William M. Baker of Springfield, Ill., Professor of English and Natural Philosophy, George W. Atherton of New York, Professor of History and Social Science, and Jonathan Periam, Head Farmer and Superintendent of Practical Agriculture. March 11 was decided upon as the date for the formal opening of the University.

1868-9

Mar. 2—University "opened for reception of students" with 57 students, 2 professors and the head farmer the first week. Only 3 students registered the first day altho they had been urged to present themselves for examination on the first day.† Total enrollment for first term, 77 students (all men), with 3 professors (Thomas J. Burrill being employed later during the term as instructor in botany‡). Of the 77 students, 45 came from Champaign county; the rest from 19 counties of the state. The larger number of the students were of preparatory rather than of university grade. The following departments were organized, classical as well as industrial subjects being offered: I. Science, Literature and Arts; II. Agriculture; III. Mechanical Science and Art; IV. Military Tactics and Engineering; V. Mining and Metallurgy; VI. Civil Engineering; VII. Analytical and Applied Chemistry; VIII. Natural History, Practical Geology, etc.; IX. Commercial Science and Art.\* The broad plan of organization of Regent Gregory has had a deep influence on the entire history of the University.

Mar. 10—Willard F. Bliss elected Professor of Agriculture and Instructor in French. Mar. 11, Wed.—Inaugural Ceremonies and Formal Opening of the University. Hon. S. W. Moulton presided at the exercises. The music was under the direction of Geo. F. Root of Chicago, who set to music the dedication hymn,\* written by Dr. Gregory. Letters from Governor Oglesby, Senator Yates, and General Logan were read. The principal address of two hours length was delivered by the Honorable Newton Bateman, State Superintendent of Public Instruction. General Hurlburt in-

† See Journal of Regent J. M. Gregory, Illinois Democrat, Jan. 11, 1868; Rep. of U. of Ill. 1867, p. 92-97, and also J. O. Cunningham, member of the first Board.

\* See Annual Register 1868.

‡ Apr. 20, 1868, being nominated by J. O. Cunningham.

\*We hail thee! Great Fountain of learning and light;  
There's life in thy radiance, there's hope in thy might  
We greet now thy dawning, but what singer's ryme,  
Shall follow thy course down the ages of time?

O'er homes of the millions, o'er rich fields of toil,  
Thy science shall shine as the sun shines on soil,  
And Learning and Labor—fit head for fit hand—  
Shall crown with twin glories our broad prairie land.

And as generations, in the grand march of time,  
Shall fill the long ages with numbers sublime,  
Thy portals shall throng with the lowly and great  
Thy Science-crowned children shall bless all the State.

Then hail thee! bless fountain of labor and light,  
Shine on in thy glory, rise ever in might;  
We greet now thy dawning; but ages to come  
Must tell of the grandeur, and shout Harvest Home.



roduced Dr. Gregory.<sup>†</sup> The exercises were followed by a banquet in the dining Hall of the University. Mar. 12—Lecture by Mr. J. W. Powell. Mar. 12-13—Lectures on Intemperance and Excursion to Rocky Mountains by J. C. Stoughton. Mar. 15—First Sunday "Chapel Lecture" by Dr. Gregory. Mar.—Philomathean and Adelpheic Literary societies were organized. Tuition at the University was placed at \$5.00 per term—\$15.00 per year.

June 5—Close of the University for the year. First Military Review. During the few days of closing exercises Professor J. A. Sewall of Normal, Professor-elect of Chemistry, delivered the first commencement address.

Aug. 5—The following appointments were announced: Prof. A. P. S. Stuart of Harvard, Professor of Chemistry, Captain S. W. Shattuck of Norwich University, Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Instructor in Military Tactics, and T. J. Burrill engaged by the Regent in April superintendent of the Urbana Graded Schools, Assistant Professor of Natural History. Aug. 12—The first catalogue of the University was issued announcing the second year of instruction would begin on the fourteenth of September. Annual expenses (room, tuition, fuel, light, washing and incidentals) \$160 to \$195, which amount many young men reduced to within \$100 and pay this by labor during the year. The University opened with a total enrollment of eighty students.

Nov. 18—The committee on Faculty of the Board of Trustees reported the employment of Professors Stuart, Shattuck and Burrill, and also of Captain Edward Snyder as Accountant and teacher of Bookkeeping and German. The Board took up for consideration a resolution of the City Council of Chicago, promising a donation of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the establishment in Chicago of a Polytechnical School. The members of the Board residing in the Third Grand Division and the First Congressional District were authorized to accept the offer on behalf of the Board. The following resolution was passed: "Resolved, That we recognize it as a duty of the Board of Trustees to make this University pre-eminently a practical school of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, not excluding other scientific and classical studies." A resolution calling for the admission of women to the University was referred to the next meeting for action.

Dec. 19—Announcement of the "First Annual Course of Agricultural Lectures and Discussions." The course was to start on the twelfth of January and to continue for eight days. Publication of the "Recommended Courses of Study," for the use of entering students.

Mar. 10, 1869—The annual report of the regent included a statement that 200-300 students would have been present at the opening of the University if they had not been diverted by the "mischievous assaults" circulated over the state and that

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<sup>†</sup>The following is quoted from his inaugural address of March 11, 1868: "We shall effect the more formal and more perfect union of labor and learning. These two will be married in indissoluble bonds at our altars. The skilled hand and the thinking brain will be found compatible members of the same body. Science, leaving its seat in the clouds and coming down to work with men in shop and field, will find not only a new stimulus for its studies, but better and clearer light for its investigations and surer tests for its truths. And labor, grown scientific, will mount to richer products as well as easier processes. Thus, these two, Thought and Work, which God designed to go together, will no longer remain asunder. . . . Labor itself will be elevated to honor. . . . Labor will be made more productive. . . . Our national power and perpetuity will be greatly promoted. . . . But there remains a grander and a broader triumph than all these. If we succeed, we shall demonstrate the practicability and point out the path of universal education. . . . Let us but demonstrate that the highest culture is compatible with the active pursuit of industry, and that the richest learning will pay in a corn field or a carpenter's shop, and we have made universal education not only a possible possession, but a fated necessity of the race. Prove that education in its highest form will 'pay,' and you have made for it the market of the world."



the students had worked on the farm two hours a day for five days a week in the Spring, and one hour a day during the Fall.† Military Drill an hour a day for three days a week was continued. Dr. Gregory was re-elected Regent, Bunn Treasurer, Flagg Corresponding Secretary, and Bliss Recording Secretary. The Board adopted a resolution directed to the Governor recommending that the number of members of the Board be cut down and that there should henceforth be one member from each Congressional district. It was resolved to admit women students "as soon as means are at our command to furnish proper buildings for the purpose."

July 7—Prof. Wm. M. Baker was elected as Regent *pro tem.* during the absence of the Regent in Europe. One thousand dollars was appropriated for a greenhouse. Professor S. W. Robinson was employed as Professor of Mechanical Engineering.

#### 1869-70

Feb., 1870—Department of Mechanical Engineering created.

Mar.—The Board continued to discuss the question of admission of women and voted to admit them "as soon as buildings are provided."

Aug. 25—It was finally decided, by a vote of five to four, to admit women to the University.

W. F. Bliss, Professor of Agriculture and Recording Secretary, resigned, and Professor Snyder was elected Recording Secretary.

Sept. 20, 1870—Visit of the committee appointed by the various agricultural societies of the state to investigate Illinois Industrial University at a time when the Legislature and the people of the state were rather extensively criticising the University for being a classical school. It found that the University was not a "purely classical school for the training of men for the learned professions."\*

#### 1870-1

Sept. 3, 1870—Adoption of Student Government. The legislative body consisted of a General Assembly elected by vote of the students. The judicial department was

\*It reported that:

"We found 196 male students in attendance; . . . 14 young ladies. . . . About 50 of the students present were in the agricultural and horticultural departments, 54 in mechanical and civil engineering, 65 in chemistry, 15 in comparative anatomy, 138 in mathematics, 23 in military tactics, 50 in the commercial department, 92 in English, 63 in German, 26 in French, and 20 in Latin; none in Greek. From this statement it appears that only one-tenth of the students are studying the classics at all; and inasmuch as each student pursues three studies, only one-thirtieth of the working force of the institution is expended upon the ancient languages, whereas in an ordinary college, from half to two-thirds of the working force would be so expended.

"We were further assured by the acting Regent that it is the full purpose of the faculty to fulfill all laws enacted for the government of the institution, and to meet the requirements of the industrial classes by making it, in the true sense of the word, an industrial school in contradistinction to the ordinary colleges and professional schools of the country."

†Article in *Prairie Farmer* Aug., 1868, says:

"The manual labor system worked beyond all hope. Each student if physically able, worked two hours a day for five days of each week, and many from choice, worked extra time. Several, who at the outset, determined to shirk this part of their duty, became convinced of its beneficial influences and were afterwards among the best workers. It sensibly promoted the health of the students, and several who boarded themselves, paid their way entirely by their labor. A very few were found who were constitutionally lazy and some were occasionally boyish; but in the main the work was done manfully and with great enthusiasm even. A large amount of valuable work was accomplished, and at a less expense than could have been done by ordinary laborers. Fences were erected around the college grounds and well painted. Plank sidewalks were laid. The ornamental walks and drives through the grounds were excavated and filled with brick-bats, etc. Grass verges or borders were laid; a line of forest trees were planted around the entire University square of about 15 acres; and about 500 evergreens, besides large numbers of flowering plants and shrubs, were planted in the grounds; besides all the work done on the garden and farm. The term has left monuments of achievements which will abide for centuries to come.



a Council of five, chosen from the General Assembly. And the Executive department consisted of a President and Vice President of the Government, an Adjutant for each building, and Hall Sergeants.

Feb. 24, 1871—First building appropriation for the University introduced into the Legislature. It provided for one hundred thousand dollars a year for two years for a main building and twelve thousand five hundred dollars a year for two years for a mechanical engineering building, besides twenty-five thousand a year for running expenses, apparatus, etc. This bill as passed by the Legislature, March 13, 1871, provided \$75,000 for a building to cost not more than \$150,000; \$75,000 more was to be appropriated at an adjourned session. This was not done and the building was completed at the expense of University funds.

Feb. 28.—Scientific Association organized.

Mar. 7—The Regent reported twenty-two women in attendance. Dr. Gregory was re-elected. A site for the new main hall was adopted. Van Osdel of Chicago was to be the architect. Library numbered 5,000 vols.

June 4-7—Closing exercises. Address by President Erastus O'Haven, D.D.

Aug. 30—The executive committee of the Board of Trustees voted to allow the Regent to use one recitation room for a preparatory department. Contracts for the two new buildings were let, and the site of the Mechanical Engineering Hall (old woodshop) was adopted. Don Carlos Taft was appointed Professor of Geology and Zoology. He had begun teaching in April. Aug. 24—A convention of "friends of Agriculture and Polytechnic Education," held in Chicago, appointed a committee of one from each state in which was located a college founded on the National Land Grant, to petition Congress to establish Agricultural Experiment Stations at these colleges. Dr. Gregory was President of the Convention and appointed Secretary Flagg as Committeeman from Illinois. A circular to Illinois Congressmen was accordingly issued in November.

#### 1871-2

Sept. 13, 1871—Drill Hall and Mechanical Shops opened. On the same day the cornerstone of University Hall was laid. Hon. Newton Bateman delivered the principal address.

October 4—Organization of the Alethenai Literary Society by women of the University.

Oct. 8—The Chicago fire occurred during this month. One hundred and fifty-seven students were sent from the Military to assist in keeping order in the city during and after the fire.

Nov.—*The Student*, the first publication by the students of the University appeared. Published monthly.

Mar. 1872—The Trustees requested the Legislature to appropriate money to finish University Hall. Boarding Hall for women established under the auspices of the University.

April 12—The Legislature adjourned without appropriating money to finish University Hall, so the Executive committee of the Board of Trustees voted to sell Campaign County Bonds, held by the Board, to secure the necessary funds.

June 6—First commencement graduates were: John J. Davis of Freeport, Willis A. Reiss of Belleville, Alonzo L. Whitecomb of Urbana, Stephen A. Reynolds of Belvidere, James N. Mathews of Mason, Charles W. Rolfe of Montgomery, Alfred M. Flagg of Rochelle.

Addresses were delivered by Dr. Mathews, and Dr. Edwards, President of Normal University. The University Band furnished music for the first time.



## 1872-3

Feb.—Organization of the Young Men's Christian Association at the University.  
 Feb. 25—Organization of the Agricultural Society.

Mar. 11—Dr. Gregory re-elected Regent, relieved from teaching, and given a leave of absence until fall to enable him to take a European trip. Professor Shattuck appointed Regent *pro tem*. N. C. Ricker granted a certificate and appointed Instructor in Architecture for 1873-4.

May 7—Adoption of a law providing that the Board of Trustees should henceforth consist of nine members appointed by the Governor, three from each grand judicial division of the State.

June 2-5—Commencement. Address delivered by Hon. Andrew D. White, President of Cornell University. June 4—Passage by the Legislature of an appropriation to finish University Hall. June 5—Alumni Association of the University organized.

July 10—Meeting of the newly organized Board. Passage by the Board of a Resolution declaring that Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts were the primary studies of the institution, all others being secondary.

## 1873-4

Sept.—Name of *The Student* changed to *The Illini*. Departments of the University now recognized were: (1) Agriculture; (2) Polytechnic; (3) Military; (4) Chemistry and Natural Science; (5) Trade and Commerce; (6) General Science and Literature.

Dec. 10—Dedication of University Hall. Dec. 19—Dedication of Adelphic Hall in University Hall. Address by Dr. Gregory.

Mar. 7, 1874—Dedication of Philomathean Hall. Address by Dr. Gregory. Mar. 11—Celebration of Anniversary day. Address by Professor T. J. Burrill. Failure of Legislature to pass any bill of appropriations for the University called for the discussion of methods of retrenchment by the Board.

June 9—N. C. Ricker appointed Assistant Professor of Architecture.

## 1874-5

Sept. 21—First issue of the *University Reporter*, a publication of four small pages. Its purpose was ostensibly to arouse interest in Student Government and to advocate the establishment of a university press. Its real object was to elect a certain ticket in the student campaign. There were three tickets in the field: "Reform," "Law and Order," and "Reporter." Probably largely as a result of the issue of three numbers of this paper almost every one of the thirty candidates on the "Reporter" ticket was elected.

Nov. 23—First annual banquet of the Telegraphic Association, composed of students bent upon mastering the new art of telegraphy.

Dec. 4—Union meeting of Philomathean, Adelphic, Scientific, and Alethenai Societies.

Mar. 4, 1875—Banquet of Senior Military Class. Professor Manley Miles of Michigan, elected Professor of Agriculture and Instructor in Agricultural Chemistry, at a salary of \$5,000.00 a year.

June 8—N. C. Ricker advanced to full professorship. First annual meeting of Alumni. I. O. Baker appointed instructor (had taught since Sept. 23, 1874).



## 1875-6

Oct. 28, 1875—Second annual Oratorical Contest between the colleges of Illinois held at Jacksonville. The contestants were representatives of Knox, Northwestern, Illinois Wesleyan, Chicago University, Shurtleff, Monmouth, Illinois College, and Illinois Industrial University. First Prize was won by J. C. Lewis of the Industrial University, second prize by J. Otis Humphrey of Shurtleff.

Mar. 15, 1876—Board of Trustees decided to establish a Preparatory department. March 11—Anniversary Day. Address by Dr. Gregory.

June 7—Dr. Gregory presented his resignation of the regency. June 6—Discovery that a chapter of a fraternity had secretly existed for some time in the University led to a recommendation by the Regent and the adoption by the Board of this resolution: "Resolved, That the Board condemns the formation and perpetuation of secret societies in the University as detrimental to the scheme of self-government attempted by the students; and that we trust a due regard to the best interests of the institution will induce our students to disband and discountenance such organizations." The Young Men's Christian Association was granted the use of a room in University Hall. All University instructors were given notice of a prospective cut of ten per cent. in salaries, caused by the Board's lack of funds.

## 1876-7

Sept. 12—Dr. Gregory decides to withdraw his resignation and remain.

Mar. 13, 1877—School of Art and Design established. Dr. Gregory re-elected Regent. Professor Ricker's plans for a Chemistry Building accepted. A reduction of ten per cent of all salaries decreed by the Board of Trustees.

## 1877-8

Sept. 11—Preparatory students required to drill. Chemical laboratory located. All bids for the building rejected. Major Dinwiddie, the first army Commandant, took charge of the military department.

Oct. 18—Inter-collegiate contest at Monmouth, won by Knox, Northwestern second, Illinois Industrial University third.

Feb. 13, 1878—Organization of "Temperance Union" by University students.

Mar. 12—Illini advocated inter-collegiate baseball contests. Seniors decide to leave clock for west tower of Main Hall as class memorial. Rules passed by the Board governing the granting of degrees. Voted to give diplomas to graduates, charging a fee of \$5 therefor. President Gregory appointed commissioner to Paris Exposition by the Governor and granted leave of absence to attend. Three hundred Springfield rifles received for cadets.

May 31—Entertainment by Musical Classes and Singers of the University. Petition to the Legislature signed by members of the classes of 1872-7, inclusive asking it to empower the Trustees of the University to grant degrees. Petition granted. Annual contest of Illinois Industrial University Association. Summer School of Mechanic Arts held in Chicago from June 24 to August 15.

## 1878-9

Sept.—Office of "commander of battalion" abolished and "military professor" given charge of "military classes and drill organizations."

Dec.—Illini advocated adoption of University colors.

Sept.—S. H. Peabody appointed Professor of Mechanical Engineering.



Jan. 16—Organization of the State Natural History Society at Normal. Professor T. J. Burrill, Vice President, Professor S. A. Forbes of Normal University, Secretary.

Mar. 11—Committee of Board of Trustees reported its approval of Woman's Hall, but no money with which to build it. Dr. Gregory re-elected Regent and directed by the Board of Trustees to submit the Constitution and By-Laws of the Student Organization for self-government to the Attorney General for an opinion as to whether they conflicted with State Laws.

May—University received gold medal for exhibit at Paris exposition.

June 5—I. O. Baker made Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering.

#### 1879-80

Oct. 2—Sixth Annual Contest of Illinois Inter-Collegiate Oratorical Association held in the University Chapel. First inter-collegiate Baseball game. Score, Illinois Industrial University 12, Illinois College 5.

Dec. 1—Professor Peabody resigned. Trustees decided to employ an Instructor in Free-Hand Drawing.

Jan. 27-30—Agricultural Institute held at the University.

Feb.—Natural History Society organized.

Mar. 9—Cadet uniforms changed from gray to blue; seniors and juniors released from drill. Military departments reorganized on account of student troubles during the past term. Decision to close Preparatory Department after June, 1881.

June 7—Closing Concert of Musical Department.

June 8—Dr. Gregory resigned; the resignation to take effect September first. Professor S. H. Peabody reappointed to the chair of Mechanical Engineering and appointed Regent *pro tempore*. Old Dormitory Building decreed unfit for occupancy.

#### 1880-1

Oct. 2—Baseball: Illinois Industrial University 14, Knox 8.

Dec. 14—U. S. Signal Station established.

Feb. 24—Publication of "The Vindicator," of four pages as a result of class troubles. It died after a second issue on the fifth of March.

Mar. 9—Action of previous year in regard to Preparatory Department rescinded. Acting Regent Peabody made Regent. Old Dormitory offered for sale. Legislature appropriated money to help out the endowment fund.

May 31—Kappa Kappa chapter of Sigma Chi organized. Competitive drill of battalion.

June—Regent reported to Board the formation of a new secret society and requested action. Board resolved that the Regent and faculty should take steps to secure the abandonment of the society. Petition to re-establish School of Domestic Science refused.

#### 1881-2

Dec. 13—Regent reported to the board that the faculty had passed rules providing that no student could enter the University until he had pledged himself not to join a fraternity; and that no student should graduate until he had certified that he had not belonged to any while in the University. The adoption of these rules had disclosed the existence of four societies, whose members petitioned the faculty to rescind these rules. The faculty turned the petitions over to the Board, which recommended



that the request be refused. All University dues remitted to "Charles Montezuma, an Indian of the Apache nation," during his course through the University.

Jan. 9—Banquet of Sigma Chi fraternity.

Mar.—First issue of *Sophograph*, college annual, published by the sophomores.

March 14—Petitions from students requesting the Board of Trustees to allow fraternities to enter the University refused.

June—Decided to build an Astronomical Observatory. Regent directed to take charge of the *Illini* property. Scientific Association disbanded. Professors Henry A. Weber and Melville A. Scovell discharged for having patented private rights on the results of their investigations and experiments in the manufacture of sugar and glucose, conducted under the patronage of the University and at the expense of the State. Professor Taft was given a year's leave of absence, and his chair declared vacant.

#### 1882-3

Sept.—Board voted to employ Instructor in Elocution. Wm. McMurtrie appeared as Professor of Chemistry. Observatory opened. Seniors adopted custom of wearing black silk hats and juniors white plug.

Oct.—Illinois joined "State Baseball Association." Illinois Inter-Collegiate Oratorical Contest at Chicago—I. I. U. third.

Jan. 8—Civil Engineering Club organized.

Mar.—Appropriation for a national flag for the battalion.

May 19—First Field Day at the University.

June—Board of Trustees voted to abolish student government.

#### 1883-4

Sept.—Students required to give pledges not to join fraternities. Lots between the old drill hall and Green Street purchased.

Oct.—Series of University discourses held in Chapel on Sundays from October to March. *Illini* placed under new management. Board of thirteen elected from students to supervise the publication.

Nov.—M. E. and E. E. Society organized.

Jan.—Formation of a committee by alumni to get the name of the institution changed from "Illinois Industrial University" to "University of Illinois."

Mar.—S. A. Forbes appointed Professor of Zoology.

Mar. 19—Young Women's Christian Association organized.

#### 1884-5

Dec.—Board of Trustees requested Legislature to change the name of the institution. Board resolved to provide apartments for the State Laboratory of Natural History.

Mar.—Prof. Peabody re-elected Regent. Petition of Foster North, who had been refused a diploma on account of non-attendance at chapel, received by Board of Trustees and referred to committee.

June—Legislature changed the name of the institution to "The University of Illinois."

July—Chair of Mining Engineering and position of Assistant Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory created.

## 1885-6

Sept.—Petition of Foster North referred to Attorney General.

Dec.—Attorney General reported in favor of faculty ruling. Petition refused. Mr. Fisher of Chicago appeared before the Board on behalf of "Secret College Societies," and requested the withdrawal of the prohibition of these societies at the University. Action deferred.

Mar.—Board refused to grant the request of Mr. Fisher.

April—Illinois Teachers' Association petitioned the Board to create a chair of Pedagogy. Regent Peabody handed his resignation to the Board, who decided to refuse it, and increased the Regent's salary.

## 1886-7

Sept.—Legislature passed a bill providing that Trustees of the University should henceforth be elected by popular vote.

Oct.—As a result of troubles in the chemistry department seven students were suspended.

Mar.—Regent Peabody re-elected. Plan of honorary scholarships for counties adopted. Regent's salary fixed at \$4,000.00. Committee appointed by the Board to carry out the objects of a bill for Experiment Stations passed by Congress.

## 1887-8

Dec. 14—Report of Board's Committee on Experiment Station plans accepted, and Dr. Peabody, and Professors Morrow, Burrill, and McMurtrie selected as directors.

April 23—Adoption of old college yell: Rah Hoo Rah, Zip Boom Ah, Hlp Zoo Ra Zoo, Jimmy blow your Bazoo, Ip-sid-di-i-ki, U. of I., Champaign. C. P. VanGundy, originator.

May 2—W. L. Pillsbury appointed Secretary of the Agricultural Experiment Station.

June 26—W. L. Pillsbury elected Secretary of the Board of Trustees, and Recording and Corresponding Secretary of the University of Illinois. Baseball: University of Illinois 13, Illinois College 12.

## 1888-9

Oct.—Baseball: University of Illinois 22, Illinois College 8.

Dec. 12—Committee of six appointed by the Board of Trustees to codify the laws relating to the University and to request the Legislature to pass them as codified.

Jan. 29—Organization of Inter-Society Oratorical Association by Adelphic, Althenai, and Philomathean Societies.

Mar. 12—Petition from women of the University to the Board asking for a gymnasium referred to a committee to decide whether it was advisable to allow women to take calisthenics. Regent recommended to the Board that the certificates of graduation be abandoned. Board later abolished the certificates. Dr. Peabody re-elected Regent.

June—Petition from women for calisthenics refused. Location of proposed Drill Hall decided upon.

## 1889-90

Sept. 11—Professor Ricker's plans for the new Drill Hall accepted by Board of Trustees.



Oct. 4—Inter-Collegiate Association held its first Athletic Meet at Galesburg. Won by University of Illinois.

Presentation by Captain Hazelton of Forest Glen of \$20 to the University for the purchase of the Hazelton Prize Medal.

Dec. 10—Executive Committee reports to the Board that it had granted the Regent a leave of absence on account of ill health, and had appointed Professor Burrill Acting Regent. Appointment continued by the Board. Resignation of Professor Comstock of Mining Engineering department. Mr. Foster North petitioned the Board of Trustees to be restored to his right of attendance at the University. Petition refused.

Mar. 10—Presentation to the University Athletic Association by Knox College Association of the cup won by Illinois at the Inter-Collegiate Meet of October previous.

April—Foster North files petition for mandamus in the Supreme Court to compel the Trustees to reinstate him at the University.

June 10—Committee of Board of Trustees recommended that the Preparatory Department "be dispensed with as soon as adequate provision for doing its work is made by some public or private institution located in the vicinity of the University." Professorships of Psychology, Greek, and French established. June 11—Dedication of Old Armory at Commencement.

#### 1890-1

Nov. 22—Football: Purdue 62, University of Illinois 0. G. Huff played on the Illinois team.

Dec. 9—Instructor in Gymnastics appointed. Dec. 3—Architects' Club organized. Command of a company of the battalion taken away from a senior (Miller) on account of poor scholarship. Officers except one resigned, but returned except two on Feb. 11, 1891. These two were suspended. Students held mass meeting and petitioned the Board of Trustees to reinstate them. The Board tried the case, and recommended that the students be reinstated at the end of the term, and that the rules governing students be so revised that the students can understand them.

March 10—Supreme Court decision in Foster North case decided in favor of Trustees. Committee of Board of Trustees reported in favor of granting Master's degrees to students who had received certificates before degrees were granted, as a recognition of success in their professions. Board adopted the report and decided to confer not more than ten such degrees each year. Board voted to give over to the Athletic Association for athletic purposes "the north half of the north campus." Class rush at freshman reception resulted in the suspension of eleven men who were reinstated a week later except one, he refusing to apologize or to "express regret." A number of students arrested and tried for voting at city elections. Found not guilty of illegal voting.

June 10—Regent Peabody's final resignation accepted by the Board to take effect September first.

Aug. 7—Professor Ricker's plans for Natural History Building accepted. Location determined. Professor Burrill appointed Acting Regent. Board passed the following: "Resolved, That the pledge heretofore required for candidates for entry to the University in regard to college fraternities be omitted, and that the subject of these fraternities be referred to the committee on rules." Resignation of Professor De Garmo.



## 1891-2

Sept. 8—Dr. Peabody received appointment as Chief of the Department of Liberal Arts of the World's Fair, and departed for Chicago. Electrical Engineering Department established. "Artificial Stone" walks ordered built over the campus. Military drill required only of freshmen and sophomores, and of them only two hours per week. First season of Philo-Adelphic Lecture Course.

Oct. 1-2-3—Inter-collegiate Contest at Monmouth. Illinois won the championship. The athletic contest ended in a dispute between the University of Illinois and Knox over protested men. Oct.—Organization of first University Glee Club.

Nov. 7—Football: University of Illinois 42, Eureka 0. Nov. 20, University of Illinois 12 Knox 0. University of Illinois Champions of Illinois.

Dec. 8—Board of Trustees adopted new code of rules for students. Affiliation of Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons proposed. Dec. 8—Raising of National Flag. Oration by Hon. H. S. Clark, Presentation by S. A. Bullard, President of Board of Trustees. Dec. 8—Organization of Alpha Gamma Chapter of Kappa Sigma. Dec. 22—Re-organization of Kappa Kappa Chapter of Sigma Chi.

Feb.—First Annual Concert by University of Illinois Military Band. Football: University of Illinois 24, Pastime A. C. (St. Louis) 10.

Mar. 8—Board of Trustees resolved to investigate the question of their power to establish a Law School. Decided that it could not affiliate the College of P. & S. Mar. 5—Formation of Epsilon Delta, a local fraternity. Mar. 9—Laying of Corner Stone of Natural History Hall. Address by T. C. Chamberlain, President of the University of Wisconsin. Stone laid by Hon. Henry Raab, Superintendent of Public Instruction. Discussion of candidates for the Regency by the Board. Names of Professor H. S. White of Cornell, Judge A. S. Draper of New York, and Professor George C. Parington of the University of Missouri suggested.

May 9—Mandolin Club organized. May 13—First Western Inter-Collegiate Meet held at Champaign; entries: C. B. College, Iowa, Rose Polytechnic, Illinois College, Washington Univ., Lake Forest, Purdue, Northwestern, and University of Illinois. Pennant won by University of Illinois. Permanent organization effected.

June 7—Board of Trustees voted that henceforth Professors and Assistant Professors should hold their positions during the pleasure of the Board. June 8—Baccalaureate address by Dr. J. M. Gregory. June 27—Committee of Board to secure a Regent authorized to offer the position to Dr. Gladden of Ohio, if it saw fit, at a salary not to exceed \$6,000.00. Professor Ricker presented plans for three proposed new buildings, Engineering Hall, Library, and Natural History Museum. Board voted to erect the first two "as soon as practicable."

## 1892-3

Oct. 26—Banquet given to team on its return from the Western trip on Halloween night.

Nov. 15—Board of Trustees voted appropriation for Woman's Gymnasium. Petition for Woman's Dormitory received by Board.

Nov. 5—Rho Chapter of Phi Kappa Sigma established. Dedication of Natural History Hall. Address by David S. Jordan, President of Leland Stanford, Jr. Nov. 22—Chemistry Club organized.

Dec. 13—Board refuses to grant petition asking for Woman's Dormitory.

Jan.—Agricultural Short Course created.

Mar.—Baseball coach employed.



May 12-13—Western Inter-Collegiate Conference held at Champaign; won by University of Illinois with 56 points, Northwestern second with 15. May 20—First Interscholastic won by Peoria High School.

June—Plans for Engineering Building chosen.

July—Chair of Romance Languages created.

#### 1893-4

Sept.—Creation of office of Registrar, and appointment thereto of W. L. Pillsbury reported to Board. Sept. 30—Football: University of Illinois 60, Wabash 6.

Oct. 27—Local fraternity of Beta Beta Beta organized. Oct. 28—Art Club organized.

Oct. 28—Art Club organized.

Nov. 11—Gifts of World's Fair Exhibits to University. University Athletic Association changed colors from black and yellow to crimson. Nov. 28—Colors changed to olive green.

Dec. 9—First meeting of University Assembly. Dec.—Board of Trustees passed resolutions censuring the action of certain students in "interrupting the class supper of the freshmen" held at Bloomington, Illinois. December 13—Corner-stone of Engineering Hall laid. Main address delivered by Dr. Robert H. Thurston of Cornell.

Feb. 5—First Junior Promenade. Feb. 9—Installation of Illinois Eta of Phi Delta Theta.

Mar. 2—Organization of Faculty Club. Resignation of Dean Morrow. Organization of Students Assembly for "social and intellectual" purposes. Acting Regent reported to Board of Trustees that Faculty had decided to discontinue formal chapel at the end of the year. Board established a two years' course in the Preparatory School and a requirement of a minimum of sixteen for entrance to the University. One thousand and eight hundred dollars appropriated for a biological station to be located at Havana, and \$1,200.00 for a summer school at the University. Board voted to establish courses leading to degrees of Ph. D. and Sc. D.

April—A. S. Draper elected Regent. Dramatic Club organized. April 6—Local Delta Delta Delta becomes Beta Upsilon chapter of Delta Tau Delta. April 21—Minstrel Show by students. April 24—Military concert given by Band. April 25—First volume of *Illio* issued, published by juniors as an annual.

May 19—Third Annual Field Day of Western Colleges at St. Louis won by Illinois with 71 points out of a total of 135.

June 2—Western Inter-Collegiate at Chicago; entries: Wisconsin, Iowa, Chicago, Iowa College, Michigan, Northwestern, et al. Won by Illinois with 37 points. Address delivered by President Angell of University of Michigan. Adoption of West Point style of uniform for cadets.

Aug.—Professors N. C. Ricker, S. A. Forbes, and David Kinley made Deans of the Colleges of Engineering, Science, and Literature and Arts, respectively. Title of "Regent" changed to "President."

#### 1894-5

Sept.—*Illini* published weekly. Sept. 14—President Draper assumed charge. Director of Department of Music appointed.

Oct. 16—Vice President Stevenson visited the University. Oct. 19—Faculty and students in convocation adopted orange and navy blue as University colors. New rules adopted for *Illini* management, putting control in hands of students.



Nov. 2—Faculty of the College of Literature and Arts decide to drop the degree of B.L. Nov. 14—Performance of "A Box of Monkeys" by Dramatic Club. Nov. 15—Inauguration of President Draper and dedication of Engineering Hall. Addresses by President Draper, President Adams of Wisconsin, Governor Altgeld, and Hon. G. C. Neeley of Chicago.

Dec.—Board of Trustees resolved to enter into negotiations for affiliating the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Committee on Buildings and Grounds reported that in the opinion of the Attorney General the Trustees did not have power to lease University ground for the building of houses for professors.

Feb. 5—Medical Club organized. Feb. 12—Women's Glee Club organized. Nine sophomores suspended for kidnapping freshmen before the freshman social. Board of Trustees decided to introduce into the Legislature a bill providing for the purchasing of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

March 1—Play given by members of Alethenai. March 12—A. S. Draper re-elected president. Physical Training Department organized to include men and women. President directed to report to the board on the advisability of establishing School of Music. Board approved the action of the Council of Administration in suspending the students for kidnapping freshmen. March 15—Illinois Gamma Zeta of Alpha Tau Omega installed.

May 3—First Sophomore Catillion. May 16—First Session of State High School Conference.

June 1—Inter-Collegiate Meet won by California, Illinois fourth. Department of Political Science and School of Music established. Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds appointed. Committee appointed to establish a vaccine farm. Board voted to locate Library Building opposite Daniel Street. Voted to sell land and with proceeds to build a house for the President.

### 1895-6

Sept. 17—Visit of Governor Altgeld to the University. Sept. 18—English Club organized. College of Agriculture reorganized. Voted to pave Green St. through campus.

Oct.—Illinois Delta of Kappa Alpha Theta established. Illinois Zeta of Pi Beta Phi established.

Dec.—Banquet by Faculty to Football Team. Plans for Library Building rejected. Mr. Burnham of Chicago employed to draw plans. Chicago College of Pharmacy proposed affiliation with University. Burrill Avenue named. School of Music announced first series of concerts. Dec. 13—French play produced by Alethenai. Dec. 27—Mr. Burnham resigned as Architect for Library Building. Board decided to have Department of Architect draw plans if possible.

Jan. 14—Council of Administration adopted rule that all gatherings in University buildings should close by 11:30 p. m. Jan. 15—First of a series of lectures by Lorado Taft.

Feb.—Advisory Board of Athletic Managers appointed by President. Feb. 8—First Athletic Conference held at Chicago; Wisconsin, Northwestern, Chicago, Michigan, Purdue, and Illinois represented. Feb. 12—Lincoln Day addresses by President Draper and Prof Greene. University Biological Station established on the Illinois River. Woman's League organized.

March 7—Adoption of "I" as athletic emblem. March 10—Board of Trustees adopted plans of Professors Ricker and White for library. Tennis courts constructed on campus. Business system of University organized. Opening of President's House.



March 13—First French play by Le Cercle Francais. First Chicago-Illinois debate, won by Illinois.

April—Observatory located. Site for Library changed. Board of Trustees passed resolutions condemning the practice of local committee's sending carriages to the University for student voters. The proposals of the Chicago College of Pharmacy for affiliation adopted. April 21—Concert by Theodore Thomas Orchestra. April 26—Baseball: Illinois 16, Northwestern 2.

May 1—Baseball: Chicago 10, Illinois 4. May 3—Illinois 11, Purdue 3. College of Pharmacy affiliated. May 8—Baseball: Illinois 8, Beloit 7. May 9—Competitive Shoot: University of California 380, Illinois 374. Baseball: May 10—Illinois 20, Northwestern 9. May 13—Baseball: Illinois 19, Indiana 3. May 16—Illinois 18, Grinnell 3. May 25—Michigan 20, Illinois 3. May 27—Illinois 22, Notre Dame 7. May 28—Illinois 12, Wabash 4. May 30—Illinois 10, Wisconsin 4. Resignation of Professor Edward Snyder.

June 9—High School Visitor employed. June 10—Location of Library finally fixed. Commencement, address by Chancellor Winfield S. Chaplin of St. Louis University. June 19—Arrest of Trustees for violating flag law held unconstitutional.

August 15—Chemical Laboratory partially destroyed by fire caused by lightning; loss \$40,000.00.

## 1896-7

Sept. 4—Corner-stone of Library Building laid. Sept. 26—First Tennis tournament at University. Board of Trustees appointed Advisory Board to School of Pharmacy.

Oct. 3—Football: Illinois 38, Lake Forest 0. Oct. 6—School of Pharmacy opened as a department of the University of Illinois. Oct. 10—Football: Illinois 70, Knox 4. Oct. 17—Illinois 10, Missouri 0. Oct. 21—Illinois 22, Oberlin 6. Oct. 31—Chicago 12, Illinois 0. Oct. 23—Establishment of Oratorical prize in College of Literature and Arts.

Nov. 7—Football: Northwestern 10, Illinois 4. Nov. 26—Illinois 4, Purdue 4. Nov. 28—First Saturday afternoon cadet hop.

Dec. 4—First Junior Prom. in Military Hall. Dec. 20—Basket ball (Girls); Illinois 28, Wesleyan 12. Trustees decide to establish a Law School. Dec. 21—Freshman social broken up by sophomores, largely by the use of chemicals. Dec. 22—President calls convocation, and notifies students that the freshman social affair is to be investigated.

Jan. 7—Football conference of College Presidents at Madison; all Western state universities represented. Jan. 11—University regiment attended installation of Governor at Springfield.

Feb. 1—Nine students expelled by the Council. One student found guilty of disorderly conduct in an Urbana court and fined. Medical Club reorganized. Feb. 19—Joint Philo-Alethenal play given in University Chapel.

March—College of Physicians and Surgeons joined the University. March 9—President Draper re-elected. Office of Dean of Women created. Action of Council in regard to expulsion of students approved. Trouble with Beloit College over ball game. Caspar Whitney, arbitrator, found in favor of Illinois. Board of Trustees requested Board of Beloit to require Athletic Association to pay over the money in accordance with the decree of the arbitrator.

April—Charles W. Spalding, Treasurer, embezzled University funds. E. G. Keith elected Treasurer. April 17—Baseball: Illinois 9, Chicago 5. April 22—Michigan 7,



Illinois 3. April 28—Chicago 9, Illinois 5. First instructors in Law School appointed. Money received from Beloit.

May 5—Baseball: Illinois 13, Purdue 2. May 10—Inter-Collegiate Rifle Contest; seven entries: California first, 400; Virginia second, 386; Illinois third, 375. May 11—Dual Meet, Chicago 77, Illinois 43. May 14—Baseball: Illinois 3, Wisconsin 5. May 19—Illinois 16, Nebraska 9. May 21—Illinois 4, Wisconsin 6. May 22—Track, Illinois 84, Purdue 36. May 25—Baseball: Illinois 9, Notre Dame 8. May 26—Illinois 3, Michigan 0. May 29—Oberlin 7, Illinois 7. May 26—Library School of Armour Institute transferred to the University as State Library School. Board of Trustees decided to erect independent heating and lighting plant for the University.

June 2—Illinois Alpha of Tau Beta Pi organized. June 8—Library Building dedicated. Address delivered by Melvil Dewey, Director of New York State Library. June 9—Commencement. Address by President Canfield of Ohio State University. Legislature appropriates money to cover deficit caused by Spalding's embezzlement. New bridge to be erected on Burrill Avenue. June 17—Natural History Building partially destroyed by fire caused by lightning; loss \$75,000.00. June 29—Board voted to admit women to the School of Medicine.

#### 1897-8

Sept. 13—College of Law opened. Sept. 21—Board of Trustees decides to use old Military Hall as a gymnasium. Oct. 2—Football: Illinois 26, Eureka 0. Oct. 9—Illinois 6, P. & S. 0. Oct. 16—Illinois 6, Lake Forest 0. Oct. 15—Chapter of Phi Gamma Delta established. Oct. 23—Football: Illinois 32, Purdue 4. Oct. 30—Chicago 18, Illinois 12. First student recital in Music School.

Nov. 11—Homerie tableaux given by Faculty, under supervision of N. A. Wells. Nov. 12—Football: Illinois 64, Knox 0. Nov. 15—Library Club organized. Nov. 20—Football: Illinois 6, Carlisle Indians 6. Nov. 25—Illinois 6, Eureka 0.

Dec. 1—Former Treasurer Spalding sent to penitentiary. Board of Trustees resolved that "free scholarships do not include instruction in the departments of Law, Pharmacy, Music, and Medicine, unless otherwise ordered by this Board."

Feb. 11—Lincoln Day address by I. N. Phillips. Feb. 16—President Draper declines position of Superintendent of Public Schools of New York City. Feb. 17—Announcement that course of study had been organized in School of Music leading to degree of Bachelor of Music. Feb. 15—Production of "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" by Le Cercle Francals.

March 5—First concert by Ladies' Glee Club. March 11—First woman's edition of *Illini*. March 17—Gymnasium moved from Military Hall to top floor of Wood Shops.

April 8—First concert of Oratorical Society. April 9—Baseball: Illinois 30, Northwestern 7. April 12—Students burnt Spain in effigy. April 16—Baseball: Michigan 4, Illinois 3.

May 4—Baseball: Illinois 19, DePauw 0. May 7—Dual Meet Illinois 81, Purdue 47. Baseball: Illinois 3, Michigan 0. May 9—Illinois 8, Northwestern 4. May 12—Rifle Contest, California 416, Illinois 400. May 14—Baseball: Chicago 12, Illinois 9. Meet: Chicago 74, Illinois 54. May 20—Captain Brush released from his duties as commandant to join his regiment at the front. May 20—Wisconsin-Illinois debate won by Wisconsin. May 21—Baseball: Illinois 3, Michigan 0. May 24—Illinois 5, Chicago 6; Illinois 4, Chicago 13. May 26—Woman's Department organized. May 30—Baseball: Illinois 3, Northwestern 5.



June 1—Western Inter-Collegiate splits up. Chicago, Illinois, and Michigan hold triangular meet. June 2—Baseball: Chicago 2, Illinois 1. June 6—Receipt by University of dynamometer car from Big Four Railroad. June 8—Commencement address delivered by William H. Maxwell. Jonathan B. Turner present at commencement, at the age of ninety-three years. Board of Trustees appropriated money for improvement of Illinois Field. Board voted to confer honorary degrees henceforth "but only upon rare occasions for exceptionally high merit in literary, scientific, and other educational work, and upon a three-fourths vote of both the Faculty and Board of Trustees."

## 1898-9

Sept.—Application of Illinois School of Dentistry for Affiliation with University. Military Department vacant on account of Spanish War.

Oct. 10—Watcheka League organized. Oct. 19—Death of Dr. John M. Gregory, first regent of the University Engineering Laboratory opened.

Dec. 7—Department of Oratory added, and consolidated with Department of Rhetoric. Board of Trustees decided to elect Deans annually.

Jan.—College year divided into two semesters instead of three terms as formerly. Jan. 11—Death of Professor Jonathan B. Turner. Jan. 27—Athletic Association Benefit cleared \$1,000.00 debt of Association. Jan. 28—Installation of Illinois Beta of Sigma Alpha Epsilon.

March—Professor Snyder gave \$12,000 to establish a fund for needy students. Departments of Household Economics and Railroad Engineering established.

April 21—Illinois-Wisconsin debate won by Wisconsin. Illinois-Indiana debate won by Illinois. Apr. 24—Supposed burning in effigy of Governor Tanner for vetoing appropriation bill of University disavowed by students. Apr. 28—Beta Lambda of Kappa Kappa Gamma established.

May 1—Comic opera "Patience" given by Opera Club. May 4-5—First May Festival by old Oratorical Society, now named Choral Society. Board of Trustees decided to erect Agricultural Building. *Illini* to be published henceforth as newspaper. University Bulletins also to be published. May 6—"Le Médecin Malgre Lui" produced by Le Cercle Francais. May 20—Preliminary organization at University of State Historical Society. May 28—Local Sorority of Gamma Sigma organized.

June—Prof. Tompkins resigned to become President of Normal University. Board of Trustees decided not to establish College of Teachers. Plan of Agricultural Scholarships adopted.

## 1899-1900

Sept.—Opening of Christian Association House. Case system adopted in Law School. Sept 20—First issue of *Illini* as newspaper, published tri-weekly.

Oct. 7—Visit to the University of Don Ignacio Marical, Vice President of Mexico, and party. Oct. 14—Sunday School for teachers organized.

Dec.—Organization of Oratorical Association. Tablet to the memory of Professor Turner to be placed in Agricultural Building. Dec. 8—Installation of Iota chapter of Alpha Chi Omega.

Jan.—Adoption by the University of limited reformed spelling in its publications. Jan. 19—Formation of Western Inter-Collegiate Baseball League.

Feb. 9—Affiliation of College of Physicians and Surgeons completed. Illinois-Indiana debate won by Illinois. Feb. 12—Lincoln Day; Address by Hon. Paul Selby. Feb. 28—German Club organized.



March 13—Unveiling of Library mural paintings. Department of Domestic Science established. March 26—Death of Former Dean George Espy Morrow, of the College of Agriculture.

April 3—Morrow Memorial Meeting. Apr. 4—Presentation of "The Mikado" by the Men's and Women's Glee Clubs. Apr. 8—Inter-Fraternity Baseball League organized. Apr. 20—University Minstrel Show Benefit for Athletic Association. April 27—Grant Day Convocation. Apr. 29—Bolter Collection of Insects donated to University.

May 2—"La Poudre aux Yeux" given by Le Cercle Francais. May 4—First Open-Air Concert by University Band on President's Porch. May 8-9-10—May Festival. May 16—Inter-Fraternity Baseball Series won by Phi Gamma Delta. May 22—Maypole Dance by Women's Physical Training classes. May 23—"Einer Muss Heiraten" presented by Der Deutsche Verein. May 25—Inter-Collegiate Oratorical League Contest (Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Cornell, and Ohio Wesleyan) won by Ohio Wesleyan, Illinois second.

May 30—Illinois wins Western Championship.

June 1—Celebration of victory on return of team, by faculty, students, citizens, band, battery, and battalion. Dinner given to team by President Draper. June 9—Wood Shops totally destroyed by fire; loss \$60,000.00. June 13—Commencement Address by Hon. Bird S. Coler. Honorary degree of Doctor of Architecture conferred on Dean N. C. Ricker. Board of Trustees granted Dean Kinley one year's leave of absence. Prof. T. A. Clark appointed Acting Dean of the College of Literature and Arts during Kinley's absence. Installation of Omicron Chapter by Chi Omega. Installation of Morrow Chapter of Alpha Zeta.

#### 1900-1

Sept.—Phi Delta Theta, Sigma Chi, Kappa Sigma, Phi Gamma Delta, Delta Tau Delta, Alpha Tau Omega, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Pi Beta Phi, Kappa Alpha Theta, and Kappa Kappa Gamma installed in chapter houses. Gymnasium moved back into Military Hall on account of loss of Wood Shops. Sept. 10—Opening of University Dining Hall. Organization of Department of Pedagogy and of School of Household Science. Opening of Agricultural Building. Sept. 29—Phi Delta Theta chapter compelled to abandon chapter house on account of epidemic of typhoid fever.

Oct. 16—Mathematical Club was organized. Oct. 22—Reading of James Whitcomb Riley, assisted by students. Oct. 23—Authentication of Lincoln Ox Yoke. Oct. 26—First issue of *Student's Democrat* to run through the campaign. Organization of Orange and Blue Club.

Nov. 9—Purchase of West Division High School building for the College of Medicine. Board of Trustees voted to place a memorial tablet for Professor Morrow in Agricultural Building. Nov. 21—Major Fechet gave a lecture on his Sitting Bull campaign. Nov. 26—First meeting of *Illinois Fortnightly* Club. Nov. 27—First meeting of Illinois Electrical Association at the University. Organization of Big Nine College Conference. Organization by Pedagogical Library and Museum.

Dec. 10—Inter-Collegiate Student Stock Judging contest held in Chicago; eight colleges represented; won by Illinois. Political Science Club organized. Dec. 20—Dramatic Club organized.

Jan. 14—Regiment attends inauguration of Governor Yates. Jan. 17—"Hiawatha's Wedding Feast" given by the Choral Society. Jan. 23—Board of Trustees decided to establish School of Dentistry. Jan. 25—Illinois-Indiana Debate won by Indiana.



Feb. 4—John Marshall Convocation. Address by President Draper.

March 5—Glee Club makes trip to Florida. March 12—School of Music reorganized. Committee of Board of Trustees reported in favor of buying Illinois School of Dentistry. March 13—Der Deutsche Verein presents "Gunstige Vorzeichen." Seniors decide to wear caps and gowns at commencement exercises. March 27—Presentation of "The Rivals" by Dramatic Club. Adoption of rules enforcing scholarship standing of athletics. Faculty adopted caps and gowns for commencement exercises.

April 1—Chicago National Baseball Team established training quarters at University. April 8—"Pirates of Penzance" presented by Glee Club. April 23—University Song Book published.

May 1—Conference of State University Presidents at Illinois. May 6—Affiliation of Chicago School of Dentistry with the University of Illinois. May 10-11—May Festival with Boston Festival Orchestra; Presentation of "Samson and Delilah." May 15—Student riot at Pan-American circus; several injured. May 21—Dedication of Agricultural Building.

June 1—Adoption of Inter-Sorority Rushing Compact. June 11—Office of Dean of Undergraduates created and Professor T. A. Clark appointed to the position. June 12—Commencement address by Luther Laflin Mills.

July—Board of Trustees voted to oppose the granting of any parole or pardon to Charles W Spaulding.

#### 1901-2

Sept. 14—University Senate created. Sept. 19—Memorial Exercises for President McKinley; address by President Draper.

Oct. 3—School of Dentistry opened as department of University. Oct. 12—Beginning of work on new Chemistry Building. Oct. 16—Squirrels imported for campus. Oct. 21—Monster celebration of victory over Chicago.

Nov. 4—Death of Major Dinwiddie, first University Commandant. Nov. 18—Illinois Live Stock Breeders met at University.

Dec. 9—Illinois Horticultural Society met at University. Dec. 19—Sigma Chi and Sigma Delta houses partly burned. Dec. 26-27-28—Modern Language Association meeting at University.

Jan. 10—Illinois Club composed of chapters of Alpha Tau Omega, Sigma Chi, Phi Gamma Delta, and Sigma Delta (afterwards Beta Theta Pi) organized. Art Gallery in Library Building opened. Jan. 25—First Concert of University Orchestra.

Feb. 1—Indiana-Illinois Debate won by Indiana. Gymnasium Team organized. Feb. 12—Lincoln Day address by Honorable Clark Carr. Feb. 16—First University Vesper Service. Feb. 27—Organization of John Marshall Debating Club by Law students. Feb. 28—Installation of Sigma Rho Chapter of Beta Theta Pi.

March—School of Commerce organized. Old Chemistry Building turned over to Law School. Board decided that A. B. degree be given for usual course in College of Science. University water works plant completed. Board decided to establish a University postoffice. Council of Administration refused petition of freshmen asking to be allowed to hold a social.

April 6—President Draper injured in accident while driving. Apr. 8—Presentation of "Iolanthe" by Opera Club. Apr. 9—Dr. Senn amputated President Draper's leg. April 23—Class of 1902 decided to leave memorial fountain. April 25-26—Province Convention of Sigma Alpha Epsilon at University of Illinois. April 25—Illinois-Missouri debate won by Missouri.



May 9—"Minna von Barnhelm" given by Der Deutsche Verein. May 21—Baseball Team leaves for the North and East. May 22—"School for Scandal" given by Dramatic Club.

## 1902-3

Sept.—*Illini* published five days a week. New Chemistry building opened. College of Law in old Chemistry building. Sept. 19—Installation of Gamma Nu chapter of Sigma Nu. Sept. 20—Woman's Gymnasium moved to Testing Laboratory.

Oct. 1—Return of President Draper to University. Oct. 15—Federation of Women's Clubs met at University.

Nov. 3—First issue of *Illinois Magazine*. Domestic Science Club organized. Nov. 10—Organization of local sorority Alpha Delta Gamma. Nov. 27—Organization of Theta Kappa Nu.

Dec.—Board of Trustees decided to give degrees A. B. and B. L. S. in Library School. Dec. 6—Installation of Rho Chapter of Phi Kappa Sigma. Dec. 8—*Illinois Grange* met at University. Council of Administration refused to allow freshman social. Dec. 13—Reorganization of Political Science Club on honorary basis.

Jan. 16—*Illinois-Iowa* debate won by *Illinois*.

March 6—*Indiana-Illinois* debate won by *Indiana*. March 13—President Draper re-elected. Board of Trustees voted to abolish University Dining Hall. Board decided not to abolish fees.

April 8—"Pinafore" presented by Opera Club. April 21—First Out Door "Sing." April 24—*Illinois-Missouri* Debate won by *Missouri*.

May 6-7-8—May Festival. Presentation of "Elijah." May 20—Central Oratorical League won by *Indiana*; *Illinois* Second. May 26—Death of former Regent Peabody.

June 1—"Honors" consisting of letters "IA" granted to women for gymnasium work. June 8—Resignation of Dean Scott of College of Law. Commencement address by President Charles Thwing of Western Reserve University. LL. D. degree conferred on Hon. Joseph G. Cannon. June 11—Columbia University conferred degree of LL. D. on President Draper.

## 1903-4

Sept. 13—Death of Professor Edward Snyder. Sept. 19—Agreement to affiliate Chicago College of Dental Surgery adopted by the Board of Trustees.

Oct. 9—Organization of Harvard Club. Oct. 20—Six students suspended for hazing. Oct. 22—Organization of Kansas City Alumni Association.

Nov. 4—Memorial Mass Meeting for Purdue Wreck.

Dec. 8—Organization of Engineering Experiment Station. Name of preparatory department changed to "The Academy of the University of *Illinois*." Dec. 17—Christmas Concert by Choral Society.

Jan. 8—*Wisconsin* threatened to sever athletic relations on account of trouble over the proceeds of the forfeited baseball game. Organization of *Illiola* Literary Society. Dec. 15—*Illinois-Iowa* Debate won by *Illinois*. Jan. 16—*Illinois-Wisconsin* trouble settled by agreement of *Illinois* to pay disputed fund over to Purdue Memorial Fund. Jan. 18—*Illinois* Domestic Science Association met at University. Jan. 20—*Illinois* Society of Engineers met at University. Jan. 26—President Draper allowed by Board of Trustees to resign in order to accept the position of Commissioner of Education of the State of New York. Board adopted plans of McKim, Mead, and White for the Woman's Building.



Feb. 3—Athletic Board of Control adopted graduate system of coaching. Death of Prof. A. W. Palmer. Feb. 4—Reorganization of Dramatic Club. Feb. 7—Chicago College of Dental Surgery withdrew from University. Feb. 16—Inter-fraternity tournament organized. Feb. 22—Organization of chapter of Sigma Xi.

March 4—Indiana-Illinois Debate won by Illinois. March 11—Organization of Macgruder chapter of Phi Alpha Delta. March 15—Beta Theta Pi house quarantined on account of scarlet fever. March 25—Electrical Engineering Society organized.

April 1—Work begun on Woman's Building. April 5—"Miss Hobbs" presented by Dramatic Club. April 12—"Erminie" presented by Opera Club. April 13—Tennis Club organized. April 28—Trustees voted to establish professorship of Political Science. April 29—Missouri-Illinois Debate won by Missouri.

May 4—"Twelfth Night" presented by English Club. May 26—University Regiment went into camp at the World's Fair in St. Louis.

June 3—Hahnemann Medical College applied for affiliation. June 5—Baccalaureate. President Draper's farewell. June 7—Commencement address by Charles W. Fairbanks. Trustees decided not to affiliate Hahnemann Medical College.

Aug. 19—Resignation of Miss Jayne, Dean of Women. Aug. 23—Election of Edmund James James of Northwestern University to Presidency.

#### 1904-5

Sept.—Music School moved down to rooms in basement of University Hall. Sept. 24—Chemistry Department reorganized. Sept. 26—Six men suspended for hazing. Department of Forestry and Landscape Gardening established.

Oct. 7—Organization of Mechanical Engineering Society. Oct. 8—University of Illinois Day at World's Fair. Oct. 25—Commercial Club organized.

Nov. 5—President James assumed charge. Nov. 18—Installation of Illinois Delta of Phi Kappa Psi. Nov. 19—Visit of Chicago Press Club to University. Agricultural School won Grand Prize for Live Stock exhibit at World's Fair. Suspension of publication of *Illinois Magazine*. Nov. 24—Adoption of Conference rule barring freshmen from athletic teams.

Dec. 3—Organization of Illinois Alumni Association in New York City. Dec. 8—Slight fire in Agricultural Building. Dec. 14—Organization of Students' Co-operative Association.

Jan. 9—Regiment attended inauguration of Governor Deneen. Jan. 10—Ralph O. Roberts, captain of baseball team, killed in wreck on Big Four; several other students returning from holidays injured. Jan. 11—*Illinois Magazine* resumed publication.

March 28—"Gloriana" presented by Dramatic Club. April 7—First annual Law School dance.

April 28—Illinois-Missouri debate won by Illinois.

May 8—Presentation of "Frier Bacon and Frier Bungay" by English Club. May 25—Watcheka League dissolved and new Woman's League formed.

June 7—Commencement address by Hon. George B. Cortelyou, Postmaster General. June 8—Resignation of Deans Forbes, Ricker, and Burrill. Professor Townsend appointed Acting Dean College of Science; Professor White, Acting Dean College of Engineering. Miss Kyle appointed Assistant Dean of Undergraduates.

#### 1905-6

Sept.—Adoption of Daily Absence rule under which no absences are excused. Opening of Insectory, six days a week. Sept. 29—Organization of School of Edu-



education. Sept. 30—Two students suspended for hazing. Oct. 4—Organization of triangular debating league by Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. Oct. 16-19—Installation of President James. National Conference of College and University Trustees; Conference on Religious Education in State Universities; Conference on Commercial Education. Oct. 16—Dedication of Woman's Building. Four students suspended for hazing. Oct. 17—Presentation of "Frier Bacon and Frier Bungay," by English Club. Parade of Illinois Students. Oct. 20—Location of Auditorium by Board of Trustees.

Dec.—Appointment of student advisers from Faculty. Dec. 1—Organization of Western Inter-collegiate Basket Ball League. Dec. 8—Organization of Hawkeye Club by Iowa students. Dec. 10—Department of Ceramics established. Dec. 16—Student Carnival for benefit of Athletic Association. Dec. 20—Christmas Concert by Choral Society. Carnival Committee reported Association debt as paid. Dec. 21—Installation of chapter of Delta Upsilon.

Jan. 11—Hamilton Club Contest at Chicago: Wisconsin first, Jacob Cantlin, Illinois, second. Jan. 14—Memorial Exercises for President Harper of University of Chicago.

Feb. 3—Prof. E. B. Greene made Acting Dean of the College of Literature and Arts. Plans of C. H. Blackall of Boston, for new Auditorium accepted by Trustees. Feb. 12—Lincoln Day address by Hon. J. S. Stevens of Peoria. Feb. 20—President James called meeting of fraternities to discuss advisability of holding conference of college fraternities. Feb. 22—Installation of chapter of Sigma Kappa. "One Night Only" given by Players' Club.

March 3—Chapter of Delta Rho Sigma organized in College of Agriculture. March 9—Ohio-Illinois debate won by Illinois. Indiana-Illinois debate won by Indiana. March 14—Anniversary of founding of University celebrated; address by Vice-President Burrill.

April 2—First game of baseball training season with Chicago National League. Work begun on Auditorium. Apr. 7—Dean of Undergraduates ordered second *Illio* election on account of charges of illegal voting. Apr. 14—Ionian Literary Society organized. Apr. 20—Faculty of Literature and Arts presented to David Kinley, retiring Dean, a gold watch. Water Polo: Illinois 2, Chicago 1; which gave Illinois the Western Intercollegiate Water Polo championship. Apr. 22—First Junior smoker. Apr. 24—Athenian Literary Society organized. Apr. 24—Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the United States Treasury, spoke on the "Evolution of Self-Government."

May 9—Company K won the company competitive Drill; Jose G. San Victores won the Hazelton Prize medal. May 12-13—May Festival. May 26—Women's number of the *Illinois Magazine*. May 18—Annual Maypole dance on Illinois field. Dean Clark wrote a letter to the freshmen on hazing. May 20—Inter-scholastic Athletic contest: Wendell Phillips and West Aurora tied for first place. First interscholastic circus in gymnasium. Baseball: Illinois 8, Chicago 7. Phenix, new senior society, established. May 22—1907 *Illio* issued. Tennis: Illinois 4, Iowa State 2. May 23—Water Polo team gave exhibition for University gymnasium girls. May 24—Tennis: Illinois 3, Chicago 3. May 29—University Memorial Day; E. Benjamin Andrews, Chancellor of the University of Nebraska, delivered address on General Grant. Reception to General Nelson A. Miles. May 30—General Nelson A. Miles reviewed University regiment and spoke on "The Military Training of the



Citizen Soldier." Corner-stone of new Auditorium laid. General Miles gave Decoration Day address.

June 1—Philomathean and Alethenai societies gave Shirley's "The Opportunity" on the south campus. June 10—President James delivered Baccalaureate sermon. June 12—Class of 1901 formed first permanent class organization among the Alumni. June 13—Commencement address by Baron Herman von Speck-Sternburg, Ambassador from Germany to the United States.

# 1906-7

Sept. 19—Large room in Burnham Hospital set aside as a Student Ward. Sept. 26—First Convocation of the year held in the Armory at 4:00 p. m. Principal speakers, President James, Mr. Samuel A. Bullard, and Mrs. Carrie T. Alexander.

Oct. 2—Freshman class organized. Oct. 28—Cosmopolitan Club organized.

Nov. 3—Fall Handicap won by Freshmen. Senior Class election. Nov. 5—Inter-Society Declamation Contest under auspices of Oratorical Association. J. C. Herbstman won first place. Nov. 21—Annual color rush won by the freshmen. Nov. 26—Gustav E. Karsten, newly elected head of Department of Modern Languages, gave his inaugural address, Aims and Scope of German Philosophy.

Dec. 1—Athletic Conference of the Big Nine, held in the Auditorium Hotel in Chicago, made a number of rules governing athletics, football, etc. Dec. 3—Convocation held in the Armory to celebrate the 88th anniversary of Illinois as a state; address by Hon. Lawrence Y. Sherman, Lieutenant Governor of Illinois, on The Importance of State Sovereignty to the Commonwealth. Senate took action materially affecting the policy and work of the various colleges, changing entrance requirements, graduation requirements, etc. Dec. 10—Dr. Guy Stanton Ford, newly elected Professor of Modern European History, gave his inaugural address on Rise of Prussia to her Present Greatness. Dec. 11—Dr. W. A. Noyes of the U. S. Bureau of Standards, made head of Department of Chemistry and Director of the Chemical Laboratory, to begin September 1, 1907. Board of Trustees decided that the University Library should be open every Sunday afternoon from 2:00 to 6:00 o'clock. Dec. 11—Council of Administration consented to the organization of the Scribblers' Club. Dec. 18—Annual concert by the Choral Society and Orchestra in the Armory, closing with the "Hallelujah Chorus" from the "Messiah."

Jan.—The Students' Cooperative Association was dissolved. Jan. 9—Governor Deneen, in his message to the legislature, took occasion to call attention to the graduate work of the University, mentioning especially the Graduate School, the Engineering Experiment Station, the State Water Survey, and the Departments of Ceramics and Applied Chemistry, and strongly approved the requests of the University. Jan. 12—Conference of representatives of the Big Nine Colleges held in Chicago. Jan. 23—Urbana Commercial Club gave banquet to President James and the members of the Board of Trustees. Jan. 28—Feb. 1—Five lectures on the general subject of Loyalty as a General Principle, by Prof. Josiah Royce of Harvard University.

Feb. 4—Senate voted that after Sept., 1908, requirements for entrance to the University should be raised from 14 to 15 units. Feb. 5—Ladies Glee Club gave concert in chapel. Feb. 8—Legislative party of 125 members visited University. Convocation at 10:30 a. m. President James presented some of the needs of the institution. A number of legislators made speeches.

March 1-2—Electrical Engineering Show. March 4-9—Five lectures under the auspices of the School of Education by Dr. E. A. Winship of Boston, editor of the Journal of Education. March 4—Contest to select a representative in the State



Equal Suffrage Oratorical contest. J. H. Zearing won. March 11—Convocation held in Armory at 4:00 p. m. in honor of the founding of the University. Mr. Henry M. Beardsley, '79, of Kansas City, gave the address on The Viewpoint of the Graduate. March 12—Albert V. Bleining appointed Assistant Professor of ceramics, to begin work September 1, 1907. Board of Trustees established a laboratory of Physiological Chemistry in the Dept. of Animal Husbandry. Samuel A. Bullard, '78, retired from the Board of Trustees. L. H. Kerrick elected President of Board. Trustees gave permission to build a baseball grandstand on Illinois Field. March 14—Senator LaFollette gave the concluding number of the Star Lecture Course. March 15-16—Players Club presented Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer" at Morrow Hall. March 20—W. L. Abbott elected President of the Board of Trustees. March 26-28—Series of lectures by Prof. Edward Channing of Harvard University, in commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of the colony of Jamestown. March 30—Ben Tomlison appointed Rhodes Scholar from Illinois.

April 1—Katherine L. Sharp resigned her position as Head Librarian and Director of the Library School. April 24—Class of 1882 celebrated silver anniversary of their graduation. Twelve members present. April 30-May 2—Dr. Julius Goebel of Harvard lectured before the students of the University of Illinois on *Deutsche Volkslieder*, Faust, and Longfellow.

Director of the Library School. Baseball: April 17—Illinois 13, Wabash 0; April 20—Chicago 0, Illinois 10; April 24—Illinois 4, Notre Dame 6; April 27—Chicago 5, Illinois 6. April 24—Class of 1882 celebrated silver anniversary of their graduation. Twelve members present. April 30-May 1-2—Dr. Julius Goebel of Harvard lectured before the students of the University of Illinois on *Deutsche Volkslieder*, Faust, and Longfellow.

May—Campus Sings. May 2—A cash gift of \$175 a year for five years to the Oratorical Association by Congressman W. B. McKinley, to be offered in prizes to intercollegiate debaters and orators. May 4—J. H. Zearing, representing the University of Illinois, won the hundred-dollar prize in the State Equal Suffrage Contest in Chicago. May 6-11—Series of six lectures on the general subject of nutrition, by Prof. Russell H. Chittenden of Yales. May 8—Varsity "I's" voted members of the Polo Team. May 10-11—Second meeting of the National Commission for the Investigation of Nutrition Problems, held at the University. May 14—Dramatic Club "Mask and Bauble" presented Carton's "Liberty Hall," at the Walker Opera House. May 15—Competitive Military Drill by the University regiment. May 16—Maypole Dance on Illinois Field. May 18—Last saloon in the Twin Cities closed. John Farson of Oak Park gave a reception to Illinois alumni in Chicago. May 20-21—Annual May festival by the Choral Society. May 27—General Assembly approved the bill appropriating to the University for the next biennium the sum of \$710,845 per annum for general expenses, \$51,100 for additions to the plant; \$250,000 for the erection of a Physics Laboratory, and \$150,000 for an addition to Natural History building. May 30—Memorial Day Convocation and Regimental Parade. Gen. William C. Carter delivered an address on Our Military Obligations.

June 4—Board of Trustees created the position of Supervising Architect and appointed Professor J. M. White to the position. Chester N. Greenough of Harvard University was elected Professor of English. June 9—Baccalaureate sermon by Bishop Samuel Fallows. June 10—Class day address by W. P. Trent on Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. Class of 1907 presented to the University a marble bust of Henry W. Longfellow. June 11—Alumni Day, address



by Lorado Taft on Old Time Ideas. June 12—Commencement address by Hon. James Bryce on History and Good Citizenship. Honorary degree of Doctor of Laws conferred on Mr. Bryce. June 17—Summer Session opened. June 28—Dr. Ernest R. Dewsnap of the University of Chicago appointed Professor of Railway Administration. Professor W. F. M. Goss appointed Dean of the College of Engineering. June 3—Professor Edwin G. Dexter resigned as Professor of Education and Director of School of Education, to become Commissioner of Education in Porto Rico. Board of Trustees voted to give him leave of absence from the University to accept this position.

July 20—Dr. Edward C. Hayes of Miami University, appointed Professor of Sociology.

## 1907-8

Sept.—Name of the *Illini* changed to *The Daily Illini*, and the size of the paper changed from a four-page, five-column paper to an eight-page, four-column. Sept. 10—The Board of Trustees made an appropriation for the purchase of the Dittenberger Library. Professor Floyd R. Watson appointed Assistant to the Dean of the College of Engineering. Sept. 25—First University Convocation in the new Auditorium. Newly elected members of the faculty, Ernest R. Dewsnap, Barric Gilbert, Chester N. Greenough, Edward C. Hayes, and William A. Noyes, introduced.

Oct. 1—Ground was broken for the erection of the building for the University Club. Oct. 11—Death of Trustee Alexander McLean. Oct. 15—Inaugural exercises in honor of Professor William A. Noyes, recently chosen head of the Department of Chemistry. Oct. 16—Lecture before the members of the Library School by Dr. Arthur Bostwick. Oct. 19—Board of Trustees voted an appropriation for the purchase of band instruments. Board of Trustees adopted certain rules regulating the attendance upon University classes by persons not regularly registered as students. Oct. 20—First Assembly of the Graduate School. Oct. 24-26—Prof. William Bateson of Cambridge, England, gave course of three lectures on Heredity. Oct. 30—Engineering College gave a reception to Dean W. F. M. Goss on his arrival at the University.

Nov. 4-5—New Auditorium dedicated with a series of concerts and other exercises in honor of Edward McDowell. Addresses by the Architect of the building, Clarence H. Blackall, and Professor Newton A. Wells, the designer of the memorial tablet, and by President Edmund J. James. The chief address of the occasion was delivered by Hamlin Garland, who was an intimate friend of McDowell. Nov. 11—Illinois Gamma chapter of Phi Beta Kappa installed by Professor E. A. Grosvenor of Amherst. No. 20—Students of Phillips Exeter and Phillips Andover Academies organized a Phillips Club. Nov. 21-23—High School Conference. Nov. 22—Concert of the Illinois Glee and Mandolin Club in Springfield. Nov. 27—Lecture on Alternating Current Railway Motors by Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz of Union College.

Dec. 3—Annual exercises in commemoration of the admission of Illinois into the Union. Speaker, President Harry Pratt Judson of Chicago University. Dec. 6—President and Mrs. James gave a reception in the parlors of the Woman's Building, in honor of Hon. and Mrs. Samuel A. Bullard, and the members of the faculty. Dec. 7—State Academy of Sciences organized at Decatur, Illinois. Forty-four of the eighty people present were from the University of Illinois. Dec. 9-13—Series of lectures on the general subject of The Relation of Types of Philosophy to Types of Educational Theory by Professor John Dewey of Columbia University. Dec. 10—The Board of Trustees decided that the Senate Room in the Library should house the Dittenberger Library; that the offices of the President, the Registrar, the Comptroller,



the Purchasing Agent, and the Dean of Undergraduates, should be provided for in one of the new buildings to be erected, and that the Library School should be provided for in the rooms thus vacated. Dec. 10—The Board of Trustees accepted a gas engine presented to the College of Engineering by Charles E. Sargent. Dec. 14—The Woman's League held a bazar in the parlors of the Woman's Building for the benefit of the loan fund for needy girls. Dec. 16—Annual Choral Society concert. Dec. 16-18—Series of three lectures before the School of Education on The Relation Between Teaching Methods and Subject Matter, by Dr. M. F. Libbey, Professor of Philosophy and Education at the University of Colorado. Dec. 17—George Enos Gardner, first professor of law in the University of Illinois, died at his home in Worcester, New York. Dec. 18—President James was the guest of the University of Illinois Club at Kansas City, Missouri. Celebration of the Scandinavian Jule-fest. Dec. 19—Mr. Allan H. McGlaughlin, for eleven years janitor at the Men's Gymnasium, died suddenly of paralysis. At a public meeting in the Auditorium, the Athletic Association presented Varsity "I's." German Club Weihnachtsfest; members of the Club presented "Einer Muss Heiraten." Dec. 21—Chapter house of Delta Tau Delta Fraternity badly damaged by fire. Holiday recess begins. Dec. 27-28—Third meeting of the National Commission for the Investigation of Nutrition Problems held at the University of Illinois.

Jan. 4—Big Nine Conference. Michigan withdrew from the Conference. Short course in agriculture—552 men and 53 women registered. Jan. 7—The English Club, under whose auspices the *Illinois Magazine* had been published for the last six years, formally suspended its publication. The University of Illinois was elected to membership in the Association of American Universities. Jan. 17—Mabel Gridley, representing the Illioli Literary Society, won the second annual declamation contest of the literary societies. Jan. 20—President James called a student mass meeting for the purpose of giving the students a chance to present their views on the question of whether there should be five or seven Conference football games. Jan. 25—The Board of Trustees decided to send Professor Herbert W. Mumford to the Argentine Republic to investigate present conditions and future prospects of the beef interests there. Jan. 29—Dr. Gustav E. Karsten, Head of the Department of Modern Languages, died of pneumonia.

Feb. 1—Annual banquet of the University Club of the East, held at the rooms of the Aldine Association, New York City. The name of the club was changed to The University of Illinois Club of New York. Feb. 2—Second semester opened.

Feb. 3-7—Series of five lectures on Five Centuries of Western Paganism by Professor Clifford H. Moore of Harvard University. Feb. 4-5—Formal opening of the reorganized Graduate School, and installation of Dr. W. F. M. Goss as Dean of the College of Engineering. Feb. 10-15—Six lectures under the auspices of the College of Science on The Successive Geologic Condition of North America by Professor Bailey Willis of the United States Geological Survey. Feb. 12—Lincoln Day Convocation in the Auditorium. Norman Hapgood, editor of *Collier's Weekly*, delivered the address of the day. Twenty-two former students of the University of Illinois held a meeting and banquet at the Adams Hotel in Denver, Colorado, and perfected the University of Illinois Club. Sixth annual dinner of the University Club of St. Louis held at Leppe's Hotel, St. Louis. Feb. 17-19—Professor Frederick E. Bolton, Director of Education at the University of Iowa, gave a series of lectures before the School of Education. Feb. 20—State Board of Health ordered general vaccination of all University students, because of the prevalence of smallpox in Urbana and Champaign. Professor Keyser of Columbia University spoke on The Meaning and Scope of



Mathematics before the College of Science. Feb. 21—Mr. Hamilton Holt, managing editor of *The Independent*, spoke to the newspaper classes on Making a Magazine. Feb. 24—First election of undergraduates to the local chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. Feb. 24-29—Seed and Soil Special, in charge of Agricultural College Professors, was run over the C. & E. I. from Bismarck to Joppa.

March 10—Student convocation held in the Auditorium. President James gave a twenty-minute talk on Ideals and Successes. Dr. William C. Bagley appointed Professor of Education. W. L. Abbott was re-elected president of the Board of Trustees. March 16-21—Prof. Hans Gadow, an English scientist, lectured at the University on the general subject of "The Coloration of Animals." March 18—Special Convocation held in the auditorium in honor of Ex-President Andrew S. Draper. Alexander Dana Noyes of the New York *Evening Post* lectured to the business and newspaper students on How News is Gathered in Wall Street. March 23—Mr. Rudolph Leopoldt of Hartford, Connecticut, lectured before the Library School. March 24—Prof. R. Leonard of the University of Breslau lectured before the students of the College of Law on German Ideals of Private Law. March 25-27—Electrical Engineering show. March 27—Esperanto Club organized. March 30—Prof. Elmer T. Merrill of Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, spoke to the students of history and classics on The Roman Prince as Magistrate. March 31—Prof. Albert F. Kuersteiner of Indiana University spoke to students of Modern Languages on Balzac.

April 1—Ex-Governor Hoard of Wisconsin addressed the students of the College of Agriculture on The Development of the Dairy Industry in Wisconsin. April 3—Amherst Dramatic Club presented "The Taming of the Shrew" in the Auditorium, under the auspices of the Star Lecture Course. The Trustees voted that the *Journal of English and Germanic Philology*, which had been conducted by the late Professor Gustav E. Karsten, should be taken over by the University. April 5-6—President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University, accompanied by Mrs. Eliot, were the guests of President and Mrs. James and the University of Illinois. On April 5, Vesper Services were held in the Auditorium at which President Eliot Spoke. Monday noon, April 6, President and Mrs. James gave a luncheon at the President's House to the Deans and their wives, in honor of President and Mrs. Eliot. At 3:30 President Eliot reviewed the University Regiment, and at 4:00 o'clock spoke before a General University Convocation. At 6:30 p. m. the Harvard Club entertained President and Mrs. Eliot at a luncheon in the Household Science wing of the Woman's Building. At 8:00 p. m. President and Mrs. James gave a reception for President and Mrs. Eliot in the Woman's Building. April 6-11—Mr. Hammond Lamont, editor of *The Nation*, New York, lectured daily to the classes in newspaper writing. On April 11 he gave a general lecture on The Daily in a Democracy. April 13—James Park Slade, Trustee of the University from 1869-73, died at his home in East St. Louis. April 16—Easter recess begins. April 21—Instruction begins after Easter recess. April 23—Forty-seventh commencement of the School of Pharmacy. April 30—Fortieth anniversary of the opening of the University celebrated by a Convocation in the Auditorium. Professor Charles M. Moss delivered the address, which took the form of a eulogy of Dr. Thomas Jonathan Burrill.

May 2—Resignation of Dr. George T. Kemp accepted. Dr. Raymond Weeks of the University of Missouri, appointed Professor and Head of the Department of Romance Languages. Dr. Julius Goebel appointed Professor of German and Head of the Department of Germanics. Charles H. Mills appointed Director of the School of Music. The appointment of an Assistant Dean of Undergraduates authorized. Board of Trustees voted to furnish water, heat, and electricity for the new Young Men's



Christian Association Building, at the cost of this service to the University. May 4—The Senate voted to discontinue the teacher's certificate of qualification to teach. May 7—Formal opening of the University Club House. May 11—Madam Schumann-Heink gave a concert in the Auditorium. May 12-13—Choral Society concerts. May 14—Maypole dance. Death of Horatio C. Burchard, a member of the first Board of Trustees. May 18—A mock national Republican convention was held in the Auditorium. May 19-22—Miss Helen Scott Hay, head of the Illinois Training School for Nurses, lectured before the Household Science department on Home Care for the Sick. May 26—Annual Military Drill. May 27—The *Illio* made its appearance. Beta chapter of Alpha Chi Sigma, the national chemical fraternity, was established at Illinois. F. P. Downing of the University of Wisconsin, and W. B. Jadden of Indiana University conducted the installation exercises. An exhibit of paintings by George R. Barse, Jr., in the University Auditorium. The McKinley prize of \$175 a year for five years was distributed in the form of watch fobs for the members of Delta Sigma Rho.

June—Y. M. C. A. Building completed and ready for use by Commencement time. June 6—Military Band Promenade Concert in the Armory. June 7—Baccalaureate address in the Auditorium at 10:00 a. m. by President Edmund J. James. The keynote of the address was "Courage and Fortitude in the Struggle of Life." June 8—Class day exercises: Auditorium, 9:30 a. m. Military Band Concert on the lawn at 1:30 p. m. In Morrow Hall at 4:00 p. m. Professor Frederick J. Turner of the University of Wisconsin delivered a lecture before the first joint meeting of Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi on The Development of American Society. Initiation of newly elected alumni and graduating members in the Phi Beta Kappa society, held in Morrow Hall at 5:00 p. m. Senior Ball in the armory at 8:00 p. m. June 10—Thirty-seventh annual commencement address by Hon. Wu Ting Fang, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from China on Why China and America Should Be Friends. Honorary degree of Doctor of Laws conferred upon Hon. Wu Ting Fang. Second annual senior breakfast served on the lawn before the Woman's Building at 8:00 a. m. June 20—Professor James H. Pettit granted leave of absence for the year 1908-9. Professor George H. Meyer appointed Assistant Dean of the College of Literature and Arts. Board of Trustees granted permission to the Dairy Department to take up an investigation of tuberculosis among dairy animals, and the effect of its presence upon human beings. June 24—President Edmund J. James sailed for Europe on a tour of investigation of the veterinary schools of Europe.

July—Paving of John and Daniel streets under way. July 3—Board of Trustees appropriated \$200 to be divided into twelve prizes (together with \$100 contributed by the Oratorical Association) for the men chosen to represent the University in the four intercollegiate debates for the coming year. They also voted that a \$75 prize, a \$50 prize, and a \$25 prize should be awarded to the contestants for the Northern Oratorical League, to take the place of the same sum heretofore provided for the Hamilton contest, which had been discontinued. July 3—The Board of Trustees awarded contracts on the new Physics Building and the addition to the Natural History Building to Jobst & Son of Peoria. July 9-12—State Convention of the Christian Endeavor Society held at the University. Main meetings in the Auditorium, general headquarters at the Y. M. C. A. Building.

Summer 1908—Gov. Charles S. Deneen appointed Mr. Arthur Meeker of Chicago and Mr. A. P. Grout of Winchester, Illinois, to fill the vacancies on the board of Trustees caused by the deaths of L. H. Kerriek and Alexander McLean.



1908-9

Sept.—The Council of Administration published a request that all student gatherings should close not later than twelve o'clock. The Athletic Association announced that Illinois Field would be lighted in the evening by electricity. The Christian Association House, formerly occupied by the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, was given over to the exclusive use of the women. *The Daily Illini* was expanded to eight pages of five columns each. Sept. 19—President James arrived in New York from his tour of investigation of the veterinary schools of Europe. Sept. 20-21—The American Mathematical Society held its meeting at the University. Sept. 29—The Board of Trustees approved President James' appointment of Dr. Thomas J. Burrill, Dr. Ward J. MacNeal, and Mr. Cassius C. Hayden as delegates to the International Tuberculosis Congress in Washington, D. C. Fred D. Crawshaw was appointed Assistant to the Dean of the College of Engineering. Sept. 30—The University of Illinois Republican Club received a visit from Congressman J. S. Sherman, candidate for Vice-President, and Congressman Nicholas Longworth.

Oct.—The Agricultural Experiment Stations of Illinois and Wisconsin decided to co-operate in a series of investigations on tuberculous cows. The senior class established a precedent by awarding sweaters to the girls who earn places on the basket ball team. Push ball contest took the place of the old-time color rush between sophomores and freshmen. Oct. 4—Dedication of the new Y. M. C. A. Building. Oct. 8—The Law Students presented to the University a portrait of Dean Oliver A. Harker. Oct. 9—Dr. Geo. T. Kemp, formerly of the University of Illinois, made an attack in *Science* on the administration of the University of Illinois. At 10:30 p. m. fire broke out in the top floor of University Hall. No serious damage was done. Oct. 11—The first Convocation of the year was held in the Auditorium. President James presided. Short talks were given by Vice-President Burrill, Deans Kinley, Harker, Greene, Goss, Townsend, and Davenport. Four new members of the Faculty were introduced: Professors Julius Goebel, William C. Bagley, Charles H. Mills, and Raymond Weeks. Oct. 12-16—Prof. J. A. Loos, Director of the State School of Political and Social Science and Commerce at the University of Iowa, delivered a series of lectures on social problems. Oct. 13—The University held a convention for the discussion of animal tuberculosis. The convention appointed a permanent commission to study the condition of herds in the state, and to recommend legislation. Oct. 15—The Senate passed resolutions declaring its confidence in the University administration, and denying that academic freedom is suppressed. Oct. 16-17—The Eastern Illinois Teachers' Association held its meeting at the University of Illinois. Oct. 29—President James spoke before the Chicago Association of Commerce at the Great Northern Hotel on The Function of the University for Increasing Domestic and Foreign Commerce.

Nov. 7—Noisy celebration of the football victory over Iowa. Nov. 11-13—Three lectures before the School of Education by Prof. Ernest H. Lindley of the department of Philosophy of Indiana University, on Psychology. Nov. 19-21—Annual High School Conference.

Dec.—The Illinois Traction System laid the third track on the University grounds, connecting the new Oregon street line with the John and Wright street lines. Dec. 3—University of Illinois Club of New York gave a dinner in honor of Dean F. M. Goss and Professor Lester P. Breckenridge. University of Illinois Club of Chicago entertained coaches Arthur R. Hall and Justa M. Lindgren at the Boston



Oyster House. Illinois Day, address by Professor James W. Garner. Dec. 8—The Board of Trustees adopted a revision of their by-laws. The Board of Trustees adopted the following regulations in regard to rebate of students' fees: If a student withdraws from a course or college within ten days from the beginning of a semester, all his fees for the work dropped shall be refunded; after ten days, and before the middle of the semester, a rebate of one-half of the fees shall be made; after the middle of the semester, no rebate shall be allowed. Dec. 9—L. & A. Assembly commemorating the birth of John Milton. Dec. 11—Illinois defeated Minnesota in a debate, and lost to Nebraska. Dec. 12—Junior promenade in the Armory. Dec. 14—The Commission on Country Life held a session at the University of Illinois. Dec. 18—The second annual presentation of football "I's" in the Auditorium. The Illinois State Horticultural Society held its 53d annual convention at the University of Illinois. Dec. 28—The Board of Trustees adopted a revision of the University Statutes. Dec. 29-30—The American Society of Agricultural Engineers held its second annual meeting at the University.

Jan.—Seven hundred and fifty-five students registered in the short course in agriculture. Jan. 4—Second Annual Banquet of the University of Illinois Club of Pittsburg was held at the Rittenhouse Hotel in Pittsburg. Jan. 7-8—Dean David Kinley represented the University of Illinois at the meeting of the Association of American Universities held at Cornell University. Jan. 11-15—Professor Graham Taylor delivered a series of lectures on the general subject of Civic Renaissance. Jan. 15—Professor Stephen A. Forbes resigned his position as Professor of Zoology and Head of the Department of Zoology, on account of the increasing press of work in connection with the offices of State Entomologist and Director of the State Laboratory of Natural History. Jan. 18-19—Exhibit of the researches in progress in the chemical laboratory. Jan. 19—Exercises in commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Edgar Allen Poe. Professor Chester N. Greenough presided. Addresses by Professor Raymond Weeks, Professor Julius Goebel, and Assistant Professor Harry G. Paul. Jan. 19-22—The Twenty-first annual meeting of the Illinois Clay Workers' Association and the Illinois Clay Workers' Institute. Jan. 22—A Conference of the Presidents of the Colleges of Illinois with the President of the University and the Dean of the Graduate School. Jan. 23—Norman Hackett, the actor, gave a lecture before the students of the University of Illinois, on "Dramatic Activities in American Universities." Jan. 25-27—Professor Jagadis Chunder Bose of the Presidency College, Calcutta, gave a series of three lectures of special value to students of physics and physiology.

Feb. 1—Mr. Ralph C. Wilson of the Bankers' National Bank of Chicago gave a series of three lectures before the business students of the University. Feb. 6—Sophomore Cotillion in the Armory. Feb. 7—Third Annual Post-Exam. Jubilee in the Auditorium. Feb. 8—The regulation of the Council of Administration, prohibiting students who are on probation from serving on the staff of any student publication during the period of probation, went into effect. The hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln was observed by exercises occupying one or two hours a day for four days. These exercises included a general University Convocation, an exhibit of books, pictures, and other Lincolniana, and addresses on several aspects of Lincoln's service to the country. Feb. 10—The Fifty-sixth General Assembly passed a joint resolution endorsing the request of the University to be put on the list of institutions to the members of whose faculties retiring allowances will be granted by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. Feb. 15—



Prof. Geo. E. Woodberry, formerly of Columbia University, gave a series of lectures on literary subjects. Feb. 19—The annual Military Ball. Feb. 20—The Illinois State Academy of Science met in Springfield. A large delegation attended from the University of Illinois. Twenty-five members of the Alumni Association of Colorado, with their wives and friends, held a banquet at the Hotel Boulderado at Boulder, Colorado. Feb. 23—The Illini Club was organized in Chicago with 290 members. Feb. 25-26—The biennial visit of the legislative committee to the University. The party consisted of one hundred men and twenty-five women. Regimental Review at 10:30 a. m. General University Convocation.

March—The Council of Administration, appointed two committees on discipline, one for men, of which the Dean of Men is *ex officio* chairman, and one for women, of which the Dean of Women is *ex officio* chairman. March 1—The Phi Beta Kappa Society held its mid-year meeting for the election of members. March 3—Scabbard and Blade, a military social fraternity, was organized. A meeting was held to organize the Students' Union. About five hundred men joined at this time. March 7—The nine Chinese students in the University of Illinois gave an entertainment in Morrow Hall. March 9—The Board of Trustees appointed Mr. Phineas L. Windsor, Librarian at the University of Texas, to be Librarian and Director of the Library School. Prof. L. P. Breckenridge, presented his resignation as Professor of Mechanical Engineering and Director of the Engineering Experiment Station, to accept a professorship at Sheffield Scientific Institute. The Board of Trustees elected officers. William L. Abbott was again chosen President of the Board. March 11—A mine explosion and rescue station was established at the College of Engineering by the United States Geological Survey. March 12—The University of Illinois Association of Southern California held its annual banquet at the Nadroj Cafe in Los Angeles. March 20—Glee and Mandolin Club gave a concert and minstrel show in the Illinois Theater. March 22-27—Prof. E. Bradford Titchener of the Cornell University gave a series of lectures on psychological subjects. The Southwestern Alumni Association of the University of Illinois held its annual banquet in Kansas City at the Ormond. Dean William F. M. Goss was a guest of the Association. March 26—The fifth annual dance of the College of Law in the Armory. March 29-April 3—Dr. George Howard Parker, Professor of Zoology at Harvard University, gave a series of lectures on zoological subjects.

April—The Department of Household Science conducted a series of experiments in its experimental house at the corner of Wright and Daniel streets. April 3—The Filipino students at the University gave an entertainment at Morrow Hall. President James was a guest of honor at the sixth annual banquet of the Illinois University alumni of New York at the Hotel Manhattan. The name of the organization was changed to the University of Illinois Alumni Association of New York. April 7—The Forty-sixth General Assembly of Illinois adopted a resolution approving a policy of paying the salaries necessary in order "to attract to and retain in the service of the University and the State the best available ability of this and other countries." April 19-24—A conference on public health was held at the University under the auspices of the University and the State Board of Health. April 24—Three thousand students under the direction of the Illinois Union gave a "Spring Celebration." April 29—Forty-ninth annual commencement of the School of Pharmacy.

May—The members of the newspaper classes conducted the *Daily Illini* during the first week in May. May 6—First election of officers of the Illinois Union. May 7—National Convention of the Delta Sigma Rho, oratorical fraternity. May 10—The corner-stone of Osborne Hall was laid by Bishop Edward W. Osborne. Annual



May Festival. Monday evening the Choral and Orchestral Societies of the University gave Gounod's "Mors et Vita." On Tuesday afternoon the New York Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Mr. Walter Damrosch gave a Tchaikowski and Wagner program. On Wednesday evening the University Chorus, the New York Symphony Orchestra, and soloists gave a program celebrating the Mendelssohn centenary. May 17—Mr. Helge A. Hangan, treasurer of the University of Illinois, died at his home in Chicago. The University of Illinois Association was organized in Portland, Oregon. May 19—Company C of the second battalion won the University Competitive Drill. The New University Medal for individual work was given to G. K. Tracy, a sophomore in agriculture. The Hazelton prize was awarded to F. D. Dunn, a freshman in engineering. May 21—Mask and Bauble presented in the Auditorium, "Two Strikes," written by Thacher H. Guild. May 29—Annual "Peanut Banquet" at the College of Agriculture.

June—The University purchased the entire library of 5,200 volumes of the late Professor Moritz Heyne, of the University of Göttingen, on German literature and philology. June 4—The Trustees adopted a minute expressing appreciation of the services of Professor Lester Paige Breckenridge. June 5—Illinois won the Conference Athletic Meet at Marshall Field. Twenty-seventh annual commencement of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the College of Medicine of the University of Illinois. June 8—The legislature passed an act authorizing and directing the establishment of a department of mining engineering at the University of Illinois, for which it made an appropriation of \$7,500 per annum. June 9-14—The General Assembly voted to the University a total of \$2,288,500 for the biennium, including building appropriation, agricultural appropriation, mining engineering bill, and general appropriation bill, \$250,000 of this amount being for a new University Hall. June 13—Baccalaureate address by President Edmund J. James, who spoke on Love of Our Fellowman as the greatest Force in Advancing Society to an Ideal State. June 14—Class day exercises, Senior Ball. June 15—Alumni Day. President's Reception in the Auditorium. Alumni Association adopted a resolution requesting the Board of Trustees in planning for the future of the University, to preserve old University Hall. June 16—Thirty-eighth annual commencement address by Baron Kogoro Takahira, His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Ambassador to the United States, on Influence of American Education in the Far East. June 21—Summer session began. Illinois members of the Western Society of Engineers gave a dinner at the City Club of Chicago in honor of Prof. Lester Paige Breckenridge. June 24—Dr. Henry B. Ward of the University of Nebraska was appointed Professor of Zoology at the University of Illinois. Mr. Henry Alexander Hangan, Vice President of the State Bank of Chicago, was elected Treasurer of the University of Illinois. The Trustees approved the granting of the degree of J. D. (Juris Doctor), Doctor of Law.

July 5-6—The Coburn Players presented Percy Mackaye's "Canterbury Pilgrims" and Shakespeare's "As You Like It" and "Twelfth Night," under the auspices of the Summer Session. July 5—Mrs. Carrie T. Alexander, member of the Board of Trustees, was married to Dr. William Bahrenburg of Belleville. July 14—Dean William F. M. Goss was appointed Director of the Engineering Experiment Station in place of Professor Lester P. Breckenridge, resigned. July 14—The Trustees approved the location of the New University Hall south of the Woman's Building. July 21—The Trustees decided to charge a fee of \$24 a year to students engaged in graduate study *in absentia*. Previously no fees were charged them. July 21—The Trustees authorized publication of the results of the investigations of the Nutrition Commission.



Aug.—The administration offices were removed from the Library building to the new addition in the Natural History Building. Aug. 20—Summer session closed.

## 1909-10

Sept.—The lectures in Personal Hygiene required of all men of the freshmen class, given this year by Dean Thomas A. Clark. Rule 41 for the Guidance of Undergraduates, that a student having grades below 75 in subjects aggregating twenty-five per cent of his entire work shall not be graduated, became operative. Dr. Raymond Weeks was called to Barnard College Columbia University. Sept 2—The article on the University of Illinois by Edwin E. Slosson appeared in the *Independent Magazine*. Sept. 20-21—Registration days. Sept. 21—The Trustees appointed Harry H. Stoek (editor of *Mines and Minerals*) professor of Mining Engineering in the University, in charge of the department. Sept. 30—First general convocation of the year held in the Auditorium. The speakers were President James, Professor Albert P. Carman of the Physics Department, and Dr. Henry B. Ward, new Professor of Zoology.

Oct.—*Illinois Magazine* again revived. Oct. 6—At the inauguration of Dr. Abbott Lawrence Lowell as President of Harvard University, the honorary degree of Doctor of Law was conferred upon President Edmund J. James. The *Boston Transcript*, in recording the event, spoke of President James as “the man under whose inspiring touch the University of Illinois has risen to the front rank among American Universities.” Oct. 19—The first meeting of the University of Illinois section of the American Chemical Society. Oct. 27—Second annual pushball contest between the sophomores and freshmen on Illinois. The sophomores won by a score of 15 to 0.

Nov. 13—President James issued a letter to the student body strongly condemning the actions of the student mob on Saturday night, November 6th. Nov. 13—Cherry (Ill.) mine explosion. Mr. R. Y. Williams, Director of the Mine Rescue Station at the University, did excellent work. He and Professor Harry H. Stoek, newly appointed head of the Department of Mining Engineering, were prominently mentioned in all press despatches. Nov. 18-20—Annual High School Conference. Nov. 26—Dr. Ernest Julius Berg appointed Professor of Electrical Engineering and Head of the Department. The Trustees voted to exempt from tuition in the Graduate School all members of the staffs of auxiliary bureaus and scientific stations connected with the University who might be enrolled as regular students in the Graduate School. The Trustees decided to locate the New University Hall south of the Woman's Building and west of Burrill avenue; also that the name “Abraham Lincoln Hall” should be given to the building. Nov. 26-27—Formal dedication of the new Physics Laboratory. Gov. Charles S. Deneen was present and presented the building to the University. President James delivered the charge to Professor A. P. Carman, Head of the Physics Department. President Henry S. Pritchett, of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching delivered the main address.

Dec. 3—Professor Arthur G. Webster of Clark University gave a series of lectures on scientific subjects. Professor Harry H. Stoek was appointed by Gov. Charles S. Deneen as a member of the Illinois State Mining Commission. The Commission is to formulate desirable legislation for the control of mining, and to recommend such legislation to the Governor of the state. Professor H. S. Grindley of Physical Chemistry in the Department of Animal Husbandry, and Dr. Ward J. MacNeal, bacteriologist in the laboratory, were appointed by Gov. Charles S. Deneen as members of the commission to investigate the cause and na-



ture of pellagra. Dec. 6-18—The College of Agriculture, at the National Corn Exhibition at Omaha, displayed an exhibit showing how to manage the soil to prevent agricultural bankruptcy. Dec. 10—Junior Promenade in the Armory. Dec. 11—The University Glee Club and Mandolin Club appeared in the Walker Opera House in their nineteenth annual home concert. Matinee and evening concerts were given. Dec. 13-18—Professor Joseph Bedier of the University of Paris, France, delivered a series of six lectures at the University under the auspices of the Romance Language Department, dealing with subjects from medieval and modern French literature. Dec. 14—Annual Christmas concert of the Choral and Orchestral societies. The Trustees authorized the President of the University to accept from the Commission of the Illinois Farmers' Hall of Fame, a picture of Cyrus Hall McCormick. The Trustees accepted a donation of \$100 from Dr. Otto L. Schmidt of Chicago, for the purchase of books for the University Library, which may be recommended by the Department of German. The Trustees voted that beginning with September 1, 1910, two units of German were to be required of students who desired to enter the course in Chemical Engineering. Dec. 15—The name of Cyrus Hall McCormick was enrolled in the Illinois Farmers' Hall of Fame. Exercises were held in the University Auditorium. Hon. Albert P. Grout, chairman of the Illinois Farmers' Hall of Fame and member of the University Board of Trustees, presided. Governor Charles S. Deneen spoke. President James spoke on behalf of the University. Miss Muriel McCormick, granddaughter of the inventor, unveiled the portrait which was hung under an American flag at the back of the stage. Later in the afternoon a reception was given to the out-of-town guests in the Woman's Building. Dec. 16—Eighteen players on the 1909 Varsity Eleven were awarded "I's" at a mass meeting held in the Auditorium. Dec. 17—President and Mrs. James held a reception in the Woman's Building in honor of Professor Joseph Bedier. Dec. 22—The new rule of the Council of Administration with regard to absence before and after vacations went into effect.

Jan.—Nine hundred and eight persons registered in the short course in agriculture. Jan. 4—The intermission period between class hours was changed from five to ten minutes. Jan. 11—L. & A. Assembly in memory of Carl Schurz. Jan. 15—Illinois Union banquet in the Armory. Jan. 18—The Illini Club of Chicago held its annual meeting in the University Club of that city.

Feb. 3—The Trustees voted to raise the standard of entrance to the Medical School. Feb. 4—Annual Sophomore Cotillion. Feb. 11—The third annual electrical engineering show. The annual meeting of the Illini Club of Colorado was held at the Auditorium Hotel in Denver. Feb. 17—Robert B. Fizzell, representing the Philomathean Literary Society, won the inter-literary society declamation contest. Feb. 18-19—Third annual convention of the Illinois State Academy of Science was held at the University. Feb. 18-25—An exhibition of paintings and etchings from the Albert Rouiller Studio of Chicago was held in the foyer of the Auditorium. Feb. 19—Track coach, Harry Gill, was presented with a watch at the annual in-door track meet with Chicago, funds for which were raised by popular subscription under the direction of Phenix, an honorary senior society. Feb. 22—University convocation held in the Auditorium. Professor C. M. Van Tyne, Head of the Department of History at Michigan, spoke on "Political Thinking of Washington's Time." Feb. 24-25—The Players Club presented "The Rivals" in Morrow Hall. Feb. 25—President James, as chairman of the legislative committee of the National Association of State Universities, presented to the Senate of the United States a petition signed by thirty-six presidents of independent agricultural and mechanical arts colleges,



and ninety-seven presidents of normal schools, protesting against the bill permitting George Washington University to receive \$45,000 a year from the government as an agricultural college, under the provision of the Morrill act of July 2, 1862. Feb. 25—Annual Military Ball.

March 8—William L. Abbott was re-elected President of the Board of Trustees for the ensuing year. March 8-9—Second annual meeting of the Illinois Water Supply Association was held at the University. March 9-15—Eduard Meyer, Professor of Ancient History of the University of Berlin, and 1909 Exchange Professor at Harvard University, gave a series of six lectures at the University of Illinois on Political Institutions and Ideals of Ancient Greece. March 11—The University of Illinois Alumni Association of Southern California held its annual banquet on the 11th floor of the Wright & Callender Building, Long Beach, California. March 12—Illinois won the debates with Ohio and Indiana Universities. March 15—The third floor of the Cosmopolitan Club House was badly damaged by fire. March 21-23—President Charles Blanchard of Wheaton College delivered three lectures before the School of Education. March 24-25—Deans of the colleges of liberal arts of a dozen middle western state universities held their second annual meeting at the University of Illinois.

April—A petition was presented to the Council of Administration by Shield and Trident and Phenix, honorary senior societies, asking that official recognition be given to the movement to establish an annual Illinois Home Coming. President James resigned as chairman of the Board of Trustees of the State Historical Library, to which position he had been appointed in 1897 by Governor Tanner, reappointed by Governor Richard Yates, and continued by Governor Charles S. Deneen. Governor Deneen appointed Dean Evarts B. Greene chairman of the Board in place of President James. April 2—The annual dinner and business meeting of the University of Illinois Club of Washington, D. C., was held at the Teacup Inn. April 3—Miss Irma Voigt was chosen to represent the University of Illinois at the annual Northern Oratorical contest to be held in Minneapolis in May. April 4—Meeting of the University Senate. April 8—Professor Edward Lee Thorndike of Columbia University delivered a series of five lectures under the joint auspices of the College of Literature and Arts and the School of Education on Individual Differences and Their Causes. April 12—The last of the year's series of Assemblies given by the College of Literature and Arts was held in the chapel. An address was given by Mr. George F. Schwartz of the Music School. The Trustees granted the request of Professor Nathan Clifford Ricker to be relieved of the administration duties connected with the headship of the Department of Architecture. Professor Chester N. Greenough, head of the Department of English, resigned to accept a call to Harvard University. April 14—Mr. Emory Cobb, for twenty years a member of the University Board of Trustees, died at his home in Kankakee. April 19—The students of the Classical Department presented Aristophanes' "Clouds" in the Auditorium. April 25—Edwin E. Slosson, literary editor of *The Independent*, began a series of lectures on journalism before the newspaper students. He also delivered a course of lectures before the School of Education on the Tendency and Needs of University Education. April 27—The Varsity Soccer team played its first game in competition with Christian Brothers College on Illinois Field. Illinois was defeated by a score of 9 to 2. April 29—George Mygatt Fisk, Professor of Commerce at the University of Illinois from 1902-8, met death by drowning at Madison, Wisconsin.

May—Professor James W. Garner was made editor of the new publication, the *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*. May 2-4—Annual May Festival. Madame



Rosa Olitzka of the Boston Concert Company gave a concert on the evening of the 2nd. The Chorus sang "King Olaf" and "Hiawatha" on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, accompanied by the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra with Emil Oberhoffer conducting. May 4—Bryant Bannister was elected President of the Illinois Students' Union. May 8-9—The Argos Club became Deuteron chapter of the Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity. May 10—Professor Thomas W. Hughes resigned as Professor of Law. May 19—Dr. Theobald Smith of the Harvard Medical School lectured at the University on The Relation of Bovine to Human Tuberculosis. Twelfth annual Maypole Pageant on Illinois Field. May 20—Richard Price Morgan, member of the University Board of Trustees from 1891-7, died at his home in Dwight, Illinois. Frederick O. Sylvester of St. Louis displayed over a hundred of his views of landscape in the foyer of the Auditorium. May 20-21—The National Nutrition Commission met in the University chemistry laboratories. May 28—The Aztec Club became the Omicron Chapter of the Psi Upsilon fraternity.

June—The Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Company presented to the University of Illinois a locomotive testing plant. The Illini played a total of fourteen intercollegiate games and won them all. The University Athletic Association presented each of the players a solid souvenir Illinois watch fob. June 1—Annual initiation of Sigma Xi. June 4—John Mills Pearson, a former Trustee, died. June 6—President James spoke at the annual banquet of the Alumni of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the gold room of the Auditorium Hotel in Chicago. June 12—Rev. W. S. Plumer Bryan gave the baccalaureate sermon on The Problems of Religion. June 13—Dedication of the memorial urn presented by the graduating class; class day exercises in the Auditorium at 9:30; military band concert on the lawn at 1:30 p. m.; Senior Ball in the Armory at 8:00 p. m. Trustees approved a recommendation that, beginning with September, 1911, a college degree should be required for admission to the Library School. The Trustees appointed Frederick M. Mann Professor of Architecture and Head of the Department. Colonel Edmund G. Fechet requested to be relieved from duty as Military Commandant and Professor of Military Science, as soon as his successor could be found. Major Benjamin C. Morse was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Colonel Fechet. Charles M. McConn was chosen to be Assistant Registrar of the University, and Registrar from October 1, 1910. June 14—Alumni Day: Reunions of the following classes were held: 1875, 1880, 1885, 1890, 1895, 1900, and 1905. President and Mrs. James gave their annual reception to the graduates and their parents and friends in the University Auditorium. June 15—The thirty-ninth annual commencement was held in the Auditorium. Address by President James on The Fellowship of College Men. The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred on Mrs. Ella Flagg Young. The honorary degree of Doctor of Engineer was conferred upon Professor Lester Paige Breckenridge, and Hon. Isham Randolph of Chicago. Dean David Kinley sailed for Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, to represent the United States at the Fourth Pan-American Congress. He was accompanied by Mr. Herman G. James, his private secretary. June 28—Mrs. Mary E. Fawcett was appointed Acting Dean of Women in the University of Illinois.

July 4—The Library School Alumni Association met at the Grand Hotel, Mackinac Island, in conjuncture with the annual conference of the American Library Association. July 25—Thirty-four alumni from New York and vicinity enjoyed a clambake at Coney Island. July 29—The Trustees accepted the gift of a collection of the various editions of Evans' Map of the American Colonies, dated 1755,



presented by Dr. Otto L. Schmidt of Chicago to the University Library. July 29—William Low Pillsbury, Registrar of the University of Illinois since 1893, and Secretary of the Board since July 1, 1888, resigned, to take effect October 1, 1910.

August 10—The corner-stone of Lincoln Hall was laid. President W. L. Abbott of the Board of Trustees presided; Dean E. J. Townsend spoke for President James, and Dr. Charles Davison, a Trustee, laid the cornerstone.

#### 1910-11

Sept. 17—President James was guest of honor at the annual banquet of the Illini Club of Peoria at the Creve Cœur Club. Sept. 19—Registration day. Sept. 20—C. M. McConn was elected Secretary of the Board of Trustees from October 1, 1910. The *Daily Illini* began its tenth year of publication. Sept. 21—A thousand freshmen attended the first convocation in the University Auditorium. President James welcomed them. Dean Thomas A. Clark and Mr. Ray Warnock, Assistant Dean, spoke briefly. Sept. 26—Military drill began under the new Commandant, Major Benjamin C. Morse. Sept. 29—President James gave the principal address at the installation of Dr. Frank McVey as President of the University of North Dakota.

Oct.—The 1909 Memorial Fountain, between the Men's Gymnasium and the Armory, completed. By special action of the Carnegie Foundation Board, Mr. William L. Pillsbury was given a retiring allowance. Oct. 3-15—Dr. Josef Redlich, Professor of Constitutional Law at the University of Vienna, gave a series of lectures. Oct. 14-15—The First Annual Homecoming at the University occurred. The weather was warm and fair; the Twin Cities were decorated with Illinois colors in honor of the occasion. The main features of the Homecoming were the Alumni-Varsity baseball game; the pushball contest; the mass meeting on the bleachers; class reunions; the football game with Chicago, won by Illinois by a score of 3 to 0. At the mass meeting President James announced that Francis J. Plym, class of 1897, had established a traveling fellowship in architecture of the annual value of one thousand dollars. Oct. 15—The first regular meeting of the University of Illinois Alumni in St. Paul and Minneapolis held in the Commercial Club rooms in the Radisson Hotel in Minneapolis.

Nov. 4—U. S. Congressman David J. Foster spoke at a University Convocation on the new peace movement. Nov. 10—The first annual dinner of the University of Illinois Club of Springfield was held at the Colonial Cafe in Springfield with Professor James M. White as guest of honor. Nov. 12-17—Dr. William Morris Davis, Professor of Geography at Harvard University, gave a course of six lectures on Geography as a Subject for University Study. Nov. 16—Colonial Edmond Gustave Fechet, for ten years Commandant of the University of Illinois Regiment, died at the Burnham hospital in Champaign. Nov. 17—The funeral of Colonel Fechet was held in the University Auditorium. Nov. 17-19—Annual High School Conference.

Dec.—Seventy-six members of the Illinois Faculty at Urbana were listed in the new American Men of Science. Seventeen of this number were included in the starred list of a thousand most eminent men of science in America. Dec. 9—Junior Promenade in the Armory. Dec. 10—The Annual concert of the Glee and Mandolin Club. Matinee and evening concerts were given in the Auditorium. Dec. 15—Professor Charles F. Moore of Purdue University lectured before the College of Engineering. His talk on Blasting Powder



was given as the first of a series in exchange between Purdue and Illinois. Dec. 28—The Illinois State Teachers' Association at its meeting in Chicago December 28th, passed a resolution favoring the appropriation of the money asked for by the University of Illinois for the erection of a building for the School of Education at the University of Illinois. Dec. 30—The Illini Club at Peoria held a meeting at the Creve Cœur Club. Fifty graduates and students of the University of Illinois held their annual reunion at Rockford, Illinois.

Jan. 4—Governor Charles S. Deneen, in his biennial message to the legislature, presented very fully the work and the needs of the University of Illinois and its allied bureaus. Jan. 6—Irma E. Voigt, representing the Illioli Literary Society, won the inter-literary society declamatory contest. Jan. 13-14—The Illinois Union presented a musical comedy, "The Maid of the Moon," written by George Morris, and his brother Paul Morris, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin. Jan. 16—For two weeks beginning January 16th, the School for Housekeepers was held in the Woman's Building. Jan. 16-28—Nearly a thousand students attended the Agricultural Short Course. Jan. 17—The Trustees granted permission to the Corps of Cadets to wear a dark flannel shirt in place of the cadet blouse, "at such exercises as may be prescribed by the Military Commandant." Jan. 25—The name of James Nicholas Brown was enrolled in the Illinois Farmers' Hall of Fame, being the second man to receive this honor. Jan. 30-Feb. 8—The Illinois Horticultural Institute was held at the University.

Feb.—The University of Illinois Alumni Association of India was organized with a membership of six. Feb. 3—Sophomore Cotillion in the Armory. Feb. 7—Post-Exam. Jubilee was held in the Auditorium under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. Feb. 7—The Council of Administration adopted a plan for the reorganization of *The Daily Illini*. The *Illini* hereafter to be controlled by a board of six trustees, three from the faculty and three from undergraduate students. The Fiftieth Annual Convention of the Illinois State Horticultural Society held Feb. 8-10. Feb. 11—President William Howard Taft visited the University for the purpose of reviewing the Cadet Regiment. He arrived over the Wabash Railroad at 8:50 a. m., and was met by a committee, and driven to Illinois; reviewed the Regiment; saw the University grounds; made a five minute address to citizens of the Twin Cities at the Illinois Central Station, and left for Springfield, all in less than an hour. Feb. 12-14—Dr. Charles M. Sheldon of Topeka, Kansas, was the guest of the University. He addressed the Assembly of the College of Literature and Arts and spoke to students of sociology and of journalism on The Ethics of Newspaper Making. Feb. 13—I. N. Read of Urbana presented the University with a cane made from an oak door post in Lincoln's home in Old Salem, Illinois. The cane was presented in the name of Mr. Read's daughter, Mrs. Nellie Ross, '01. The Military Band gave a concert at the State Armory in Springfield, under the auspices of the University of Illinois Club of Springfield. Feb. 15-16—Biennial visit of the General Assembly to the University. More than one hundred members were present, thirty of whom were accompanied by their wives. Feb. 24—Annual Military Ball in the Armory. Feb. 27—President James, for the University Senate, appointed a committee to consider the question of the present organization of the University from the standpoint of efficiency, and to summarize the results of their deliberations in the form of a constitution for the University, to be considered later by the Council and Senate and Trustees of the University. Feb. 28—A series of meetings was held in the interest of the Young Men's Christian Association. Dr. Clarence A. Barbour of New York, "Dad" Elliott, and other assisted. The annual dinner and business



meeting of the University of Illinois Club of Washington, D. C., was held at the Teacup Inn. Twenty-four were present. Dr. Raymond M. Alden of Leland Stanford University was elected Professor of English in the University of Illinois, to begin service September 1, 1911.

March 4—The second annual conference of the Presidents of the smaller colleges of Illinois was held at the University. The purpose of the meetings is to bring each of the colleges in the state into closer touch with the others, and to effect a closer relationship with the University. March 7—Dr. C. P. Steinmetz addressed the students of the College of Engineering on Electric Energy. March 9—C. H. Cartlidge, Bridge Engineer of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, gave an illustrated lecture on Reinforced Concrete Pile and Trestle Bridges. March 9-10—Col. William Nathan McChesney delivered two lectures before the College of Law on Uniform State Laws. March 11—Celebrating the anniversary of Founders' Day, the Puget Sound Association of the Alumni of the University of Illinois met for their annual reunion and banquet at the Tacoma Hotel. The University of Illinois Alumni Association of Southern California banqueted at the University Club of Los Angeles. The attendance was almost double that of any previous banquet of the Association. March 14—B. R. Rickards was appointed Professor of Municipal and Sanitary Dairying in the University of Illinois. March 14—Miss Lutie E. Stearns, Chief of the Traveling Department of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, began a series of three lectures before the Library School and staff. March 20-21—Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, Librarian of the St. Louis Library, lectured before the Library School. March 21—Mr. Herbert R. Cross, gave a series of lectures on art before the University, continuing through six weeks. March 23—President Frank L. McVey of the University of North Dakota gave an address on Sticking Points in Taxation. March 27-31—Mr. Paul E. Moore, Editor of the *Nation*, gave a series of five lectures on Types of Romanticism. March 28—Mr. Charles F. Scott, Chief Consulting Engineer of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, lectured on The Young Engineer and Modern Industrial Conditions. March 31—The eleventh annual dinner of the Southwestern Alumni Association was held at the Coates House, Kansas City, Mo. Dean Thomas A. Clark was present from the University.

April—Late in April the new *Illini* Board of Control announced the appointment of H. H. Herbert, Editor; C. M. Sullivan, Manager; and F. X. McGrath, Bookkeeper of the paper for 1911-12. April 7-8—The Players' Club presented "Our Boys" on Friday and Saturday evenings and Saturday afternoon, in Morrow Hall. April 8—The Seventh Annual Dinner of the New York Alumni Association was held at the Hotel Manhattan, one hundred and fifteen persons were present. Ex-President Andrew Sloan Draper and Dean Thomas Arkle Clark were guests of honor. April 18—Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, editorial writer on the New York Evening Post and President of the Evening Post Company, addressed an assembly of the College of Literature and Arts on The Problem of Independent Journalism. April 9—Orin R. Wakefield brought suit against the University to compel the granting of his diploma. His contention involved the rule which permits the University to withhold the granting of a degree when a student has twenty-five percent of his work below the grade of 75 percent. The case was decided in favor of the University.

May—The Lincoln League, a student organization organized, constitution adopted and temporary officers chosen. May 2—Baron d'Estournelles de Constant spoke at a University Convocation on International Peace. He also spoke on the peace movement at a dinner given in his honor in the evening. May 3—Students' Union election.



May 17—Maypole Dance on Illinois Field. May 18-20—The Nineteenth Illinois Inter-scholastic meet. May 20—Interscholastic circus on Illinois Field.

June—The graduating class presented to the University as a class memorial two trophy cases to be placed in the entrance of the Men's Gymnasium. June 10—The 47th General Assembly of Illinois appropriated to the University \$3,489,300 for operating expenses, buildings, etc., and also \$30,000 for the support of the School of Ceramics. The 47th General Assembly passed a bill providing for a mill tax for the support of the University beginning with the year 1912; also an act putting employees of the University of Illinois under civil service regulations. June 11—The Right Reverend Edward W. Osborne, Bishop of Springfield, delivered the baccalaureate address. His text was "They watched him." June 12—Class Day. Annual address before the Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi societies was delivered by John M. Coulter, Professor of Botany at the University of Chicago on Contributions of Germany to Education. Senior ball in the Armory. June 13—Alumni Day. A bronze memorial tablet to the late Professor Arthur W. Palmer was unveiled. The Trustees appointed Dr. Jean Beck of Vienna, Austria, Assistant Professor of Romance Languages. The Trustees authorized Dean Thomas A. Clark to publish "Facts for Freshmen," to be presented to each freshman upon his admission to the University. Mr. Donald Graham, 1907, who won in the competition for the Plym fellowship in architecture, was appointed to the fellowship for the year 1911-12. June 14—The Commencement address was given by President James. His address was an appeal to the graduates to make careers object lessons in the defense of academic education. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on William E. Curtis; the degree of Doctor of Engineering on Ralph Modjeski. June 27—The beginning of the six weeks' course given in the Summer Session in the Library School. Summer Session opened with an enrollment of nearly seven hundred. July 11—Miss Isabel Bevier delivered the president's address at the opening session of the American Home Economics Association, meeting with the National Education Association at San Francisco. Her topic was "The Home Economics Movement." June 14—The Trustees voted to close the California avenue and John street entrances to the campus; to close Burrill avenue south of the Auditorium, and to post notices barring automobiles and motoreycles, at the entrance of Burrill avenue on the south side of Green street.

August 27—Alfred Bayliss, from 1899 to 1907 *ex officio* a member of the Board of Trustees, died at his home at Woodbine, Ohio.

#### 1911-12

September—The roadway which formerly curved about the northeast corner of University Hall, changed during the summer to run directly east to the Law Building, and thence south. A broad cement walk built in front of University Hall, directly east to the Law Building. The opening of Lincoln Hall and the new Power Plant necessitated a readjustment of class rooms and offices in University Hall and in the Electrical Engineering Building. The department of Classics, and the graduate and upper class work in Modern Languages, English, and the Social Sciences, formerly located in University Hall, were removed to Lincoln Hall, as were also Seminar libraries and many books of value to these departments. September 29—Professor Eugene Meyer of Germany, head of the Reich-Anstalt, or Calibration Laboratory, and Professor of Engineering at Charlottenburg University, on a tour of investigation of foreign engineering institutions, made a visit to the University.

October 6—The Marquis of Queensberry, then on the sporting staff of the Chicago Tribune, visited the University for the Illinois-Millikin football game on



Oct. 7, and spoke at a mass meet in the Auditorium. October 14—At the first general convocation of the year, held in the Auditorium, President James spoke briefly upon the growth of the University, and introduced the three new members of the Senate, Professor Raymond M. Alden of the English department, Professor Charles R. Richards of the department of Mechanical Engineering, and Professor Chester G. Vernier of the Law School, each of whom made a short speech. Preliminary honors as granted in the various colleges were announced. October 21-24—The State Conference of Charities and Corrections met at the University. Professor E. C. Hayes elected President for the following year.

November 1—Registration in all departments of the University was 4,929, as compared with 4,659 on Nov. 1, 1910. November 7—The Choral Society presented a miscellaneous program in the Auditorium. November 11—President James sailed for Europe from New York on the Steamer "Abraham Lincoln," Hamburg-American Line. Napoleon B. Morrison, a former Trustee of the University, died at his home in Odin. November 14—Dr. J. M. McCormack, of the American Medical Association, lectured on health conditions, under the auspices of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society. Professor Thomas E. Oliver gave an illustrated lecture on Paris at the L. & L. Assembly. November 17—First annual Agricultural Dance held in the Armory. Vice President and Mrs. Burrill, in the absence of President and Mrs. James, gave a reception for the new members of the faculty in the Woman's Building. November 18—Thirty members of the Southern Illinois Editorial Association, who were guests of Congressman William B. McKinley of Champaign, visited the University. November 20—At 4:00 p. m., the first Assembly of the College of Science was held in the Natural History Lecture room. Vice President T. J. Burrill delivered a lecture on A Vacation in New Mexico. Professor Josiah Royce of Harvard University lectured at 11:00 a. m., on Some Psychological Problems Suggested by Pragmatism; at 7:30 p. m., on The Problem of Religious Instruction in Modern Academic Education. November 21—Thomas Liggett of the United States Sherardizing Company, delivered an illustrated lecture in the Chemistry lecture room on Sherardizing. November 23—The Art Department gave a tea in their rooms in University Hall. November 23-25—Annual High School Conference at the University. November 24-26—Second Annual Fall Homecoming was even a greater success than the first. November 24—The corner-stone of the George McKinley Memorial University Presbyterian Church was laid. The chief address was given by Rev. John Balcolm Shaw of Chicago. Hon. William B. McKinley, principal donor of the church, made the presentation address. Rev. Martin F. Anderson, student pastor of the church, laid the corner-stone. November 24-25—Mask & Bauble presented "The Lion Rampant" at the Illinois Theater. November 25—The annual dinner of the Harvard Club was given at the University Club. November 27—C. B. Hatch & J. M. Kaufman of Champaign, gave their seventh annual complimentary banquet to the football team. Sixteen men were awarded the official football "I."

December 3—An automatic freight and passenger elevator was installed in Lincoln Hall. December 4-9—Dr. E. G. Cooley of Chicago gave a series of five lectures before the School of Education, on Industrial and Vocational Education in Germany. December 9—The twenty-first annual Glee Club concert, matinee and evening, was given in the Auditorium. December 6—Illinois Day, which falls on Dec. 3, was celebrated by a general convocation held in the Auditorium. Hon. Clark E. Carr of Galesburg gave the address. His subject was Illinois. December 8—Illinois won the debates with Iowa and Wisconsin. Junior Promenade in the Armory. December 9—Fire damaged the Dental Building in Chicago to the amount of about two thousand dollars. Dr. Henry S. Curtis of Clark University lectured before the College of Literature and



Arts on The Playground as a Social Factor. December 11-16—The 56th annual convention of the Illinois State Horticultural Society was held at the University. December 12—The Choral Society sang "The Messiah" at its Christmas concert. December 14-17 John R. Mott conducted a series of evangelistic meetings at the University under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. A general University convocation was held in the Auditorium on Friday, Dec. 15, at 4:00 p. m., at which Mr. Mott spoke on Students in Russia. On Saturday afternoon Mr. Mott spoke to the women of the University and the community, on Religion as a Matter of the Will. A series of meetings was held during the same time under the auspices of the Young Women's Christian Association, conducted by Mrs. Harriet E. Monroe of Washington, D. C. December 19—The United Charities Association of Champaign and Urbana was organized.

January 6—Eva Mitchell, representing the Illiola Literary Society, won the inter-literary society declamatory contest. January 15—The Corn Growers' and Stockmen's Convention held their annual Farmers' Short Course at the College of Agriculture, continuing for two weeks. Professor Joseph Barrell of Yale University began a series of lectures on geological subjects. January 16—The Council of Administration granted permission to organize "The Fourth Estate," an honorary journalistic fraternity composed of men from the junior and senior classes. January 18—The College of Engineering held an Assembly in the Auditorium at 4:00 p. m. Addresses were given by H. M. Byllesby of Chicago, J. C. Gableman, President of Illinois Society of Engineers and Surveyors, and Dean William F. M. Goss. January 22—Professor J. McKean Cattell of Columbia University addressed the University Senate on Problems of University Administration. January 23—D. H. V. Hess of the Libbey Cut Glass Company of Toledo, Ohio, spoke before the Chemistry Club on the manufacture of glass.

February 2—Annual sophomore cotillion. February 6—Post-Exam. Jubilee. The contract for the Ceramics and Mining Engineering Laboratory was let to A. W. Stoolman, for \$22,019.12, not including the chimney. February 7—Dr. Guenther Jacoby of Germany was appointed Lecturer in the department of Germanic Languages for the second semester, his general topic being The Philosophy of the German Classical Poets. President Livingston C. Lord of the Eastern Illinois State Normal School, lectured before Kappa Delta Pi, the honorary educational fraternity, on "The Ethics of Kipling." February 8—W. A. McKnight, Y. M. C. A. Secretary, resigned to accept a similar position in Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic. Dr. J. Howard Mathews of the University of Wisconsin delivered an illustrated lecture on Color Photography and Some of its Commercial Applications, in the Chemistry Lecture Room, under the auspices of Alpha Chi Sigma, the professional chemical fraternity. February 12—Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, Professor of History at Harvard University, delivered the address at a Convocation in the Auditorium in honor of the birth of Abraham Lincoln at 7:30 p. m. The subject was Lincoln and Government. February 15—Dean David Kinley lectured before the third College of Science Assembly on "Socialism." February 21—A severe blizzard raged all day. Street car traffic was stopped and trains were so delayed that there was only one mail delivery in the Twin Cities. February 23—Military Ball in the Armory. February 19-23—Dr. Casper Rene Gregory of the University of Leipzig gave a series of five lectures on Five Centuries of Science at Leipzig. February 25—Miss Catherine McCallum McIntyre, for twenty-three years Secretary of the College of Agriculture, died at the Battle Creek Sanitarium in Champaign. February 26—Prof. W. L. Johannsen, Professor of Plant Physiology in the University of Copenhagen, delivered a series of lec-



tures on "Modern Problems of Heredity." February 26-27-28—The University Military Band of sixty-five pieces, accompanied by a special harpist, made its second annual state tour, playing in Bloomington, Peoria, Decatur, and Springfield. February 29—Vice President and Mrs. Burrill tendered a reception to the faculty in the Woman's Building in honor of President James on his return from Europe.

March 2—Annual band concert in the Auditorium. March 4-9—Prof. W. L. Kuenthal of the University of Breslau gave a series of lectures on The Principle of Convergence as Illustrated in the Whale. March 12—The girls of the University began a campaign to secure funds for a new Young Women's Christian Association building and dormitory, for which Congressman William B. McKinley pledged twenty thousand dollars. March 13—A students' mass meeting, called by President James, was held in the Auditorium, to discuss the Western Conference Athletic situation. Seven lectures on public health were arranged for, to be given by health experts from different universities and bureaus throughout the country. The first lecture was given by Dr. Henry B. Favil of Rush Medical College, his subject being Sociological Aspects of Public Health. March 18-23—Prof. F. E. Schelling, head of the department of English at the University of Pennsylvania, gave a series of lectures on "The English Drama." March 19—The presidents of the universities in the "Big Eight" conference met in Chicago to discuss conference rules. March 21—At the annual meeting of Trustees in Chicago, officers were elected for the ensuing year. W. L. Abbott was again chosen president. The Board of Trustees decided on the location of the new Armory, the Stock Judging Pavilion, and the new horticultural building, all to be erected on the south campus.

April 1—Dr. Inazo Nitobe, of the first higher college at Tokyo, gave a series of lectures under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace on Some Characteristics of the Land and People of Japan. Professor William A. Noyes, Director of the Chemistry department, was given a leave of absence of a few months from April 1, to attend the International Council of representatives of chemical societies at Berlin, as the accredited representative of the American Chemical Society. April 2—The city election in Champaign to decide the "wet" and "dry" issue resulted in a victory for the "dry" element, with a majority of 479. Student voters were generally challenged at the polls, and notaries public were kept busy swearing out affidavits. April 3—Dr. John A. Lomax of the University of Texas and President of the American Folk Lore Society, lectured on "The Songs of the Cowboy." April 4-6—The central section of the American Society of Zoologists met at the University of Illinois. April 9—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt visited Champaign and spoke in the City Park at 1:30 p. m. April 10—A chapter of Sigma Delta Chi, the national honorary journalistic fraternity, was granted to Fourth Estate, the local journalistic fraternity. The Trustees voted to close their medical and dental work conducted in the city of Chicago in the plant owned by the College of Physicians and Surgeons, on the expiration of the lease on June 30, 1912. April 12—Professor Wilhelm Paskowski of the University of Berlin delivered a series of lectures at the University on The German Theater and Drama. April 30—Following a petition of the Pan-Hellenic Council, the Council of Administration passed a rule that no student may become a member of any national or local fraternity until he has successfully passed eleven hours of work.

May 16—Annual Maypole dance on Illinois Field. The weather was cold and a drizzling rain fell. May 17-18—Annual Interscholastic week. May 21—The ceremonies connected with the laying of the corner-stone of the Commerce building were held at 4:00 p. m. W. L. Abbott, President of Board of Trustees, presided. Ad-



dressess were given in the Auditorium by Dean David Kinley and Francis G. Blair. President James performed the ceremony of laying the corner-stone. Short addresses were given by B. F. Harris of Champaign, President of the Illinois Bankers' Association, and W. Carby's Zimmerman, the State Architect. May 21—The Military band serenaded President James, in honor of his birthday. May 22—At 4:30 p. m., the First Annual formal "President's Review" of the Regiment was held on Illinois Field. The President presented the commissions to the commissioned officers of the regiment. May 25—E. R. Ludwig of the class of 1911, was selected for the Plym Fellowship for the year 1912-13.

June 9—Baccalaureate address in Auditorium delivered by the Rev. William I. McElveen, Pastor of the Evanston Congregational Church. Subject, Social Service as a Part of a Useful Career. June 10—Class Day exercises, 9:30 a. m.; Senior Ball, 8:00 p. m., in the Armory. June 11—Alumni Day. About one hundred early matriculants from 1868 to 1872 held a reunion. June 12—Commencement address delivered by President Edmund J. James on The Life and Labors of Jonathan Baldwin Turner. One feature of the commencement program was the unveiling of the portrait of Jonathan Baldwin Turner to be placed in the Illinois Farmers' Hall of Fame. The portrait was the gift of Mrs. Mary Turner Carrel, a daughter of Jonathan Baldwin Turner. A. P. Grout, President of the Commission of the Illinois Farmers' Hall of Fame, made the presentation speech. Portrait unveiled by Mrs Leslie McPherson and Miss Mary Louise Turner, granddaughters of Professor Turner. The honorary degree of LL.D conferred on Dr. Thomas Jonathan Burrill, Vice President of the University of Illinois, and Professor Samuel Walker Shattuck, Comptroller of the University, in recognition of their long and excellent service. Both men retired from active service in the University on September 1, 1912, and accepted retiring allowances from the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. June 30—Lease of the property of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Chicago to the University of Illinois, expired. Lease was not renewed.

#### 1912-13

September 16-17—Registration, 4,050 students, increase of about ten per cent. Transportation building and Mining and Ceramics laboratories open for regular work. Beta Theta Pi fraternity installed in new chapter house. September 17—Ground broken for new Armory—initial Legislative-appropriation of \$100,000 made. September 18—Coach R. R. Jones came from Purdue to take charge of basketball work. September 19—Trustees voted to take over College of Physicians and Surgeons in Chicago as nucleus for College of Medicine. Dr. Madison Bentley took charge of Department of Psychology. September 20—1912 Senior Ball committee turned over its surplus to student loan fund. September 26—Professor E. C. Schmidt, head of Department of Railway Engineering, given commission by Imperial Government of Japan to assist in important railway construction work. September 28—Sorority pledge day caused usual excitement, especially on John street.

October 1—Pan-Hellenic Council of national fraternities and sororities went on record against hazing. Agricultural Experiment Station staff began gigantic task of compiling soil reports of Illinois counties. October 4—Enthusiastic mass meeting preceded first football game of season. October 6—Hon. W. B. McKinley announced gift of \$13,000 to student loan fund, one of reasons for this generous gift being that he had never lost a penny through student dishonesty in the many private loans he had made. Dr. C. C. Wang, Ph.D. '11, English Secretary to President of Chinese Republic, visited University. Republican, Democratic and Progressive political clubs



active as national and state campaigns progressed. October 8—Freshman Battalion held first drill. Regiment membership 1,775, increase of 200 over any previous year. October 10—Approval by Board of Trustees of plan for consolidation of College of Literature and Arts and College of Science into College of Liberal Arts and Sciences. October 11—Star Lecture Course season opened with appearance of Albert Spalding, world-famous violinist. At meeting of representatives of various student dancing clubs drastic rules made regarding conduct of dances, barring "new dances" in favor of waltz and two-step. October 12—Freshmen carried off honors in inter-class track meet. Jake Stahl a hero once more in eyes of all Illini after his Boston Americans won championship in World Baseball series. Tie vote for President in first Senior class election necessitated second election—Charles J. Craigmile winner. October 16—First general convocation of year; special honor paid to Dr. T. J. Burrill and Dr. S. W. Shattuck; Senate ordered gold medals struck containing their portraits in honor of their forty-four years of University service. At annual convention of Presbyterian Synod of Illinois, formal dedication of new McKinley Memorial church occurred; the church was erected by Hon. W. B. McKinley in honor of his father, Rev. George McKinley. October 18—Sophomores won annual pushball contest in which members of both classes suffered many minor injuries. October 20—Judge Spurgin, in decision in regard to illegal student voting in spring wet and dry elections, ruled Champaign dry; 55 of 80 students examined were illegal voters, his claim being that a student must be self-supporting to be a legal voter. Football victory over Indiana by score of 13-7 aroused such spirit in student body that Walker Opera House was raided, performance of musical comedy stopped, and riot ended only after an impassioned plea by "G" Huff that such demonstrations would kill football. October 25—Student mass meeting held in which students gave pledge to end such ruffianism. October 29—Dr. J. C. Steinmetz, foremost electrical engineer in the world, addressed joint meeting of American Institute of Electrical Engineers and University Society. P. L. Windsor elected President of the State Library Association at their St. Louis meeting. October 30—Professor I. O. Baker and 52 senior civil engineers started on annual inspection trip to Chicago. Champaign City Council rejected student petition for Sunday performances of "movies."

November 1—Y. M. C. A. entered upon aggressive membership campaign. Second annual Architectural Club dinner. November 2—Organization of Rho chapter of Zeta Beta Tau—only national Jewish fraternity. Wilhelm Miller, formerly editor of "Country Life in America," assumed duties as head of department of Landscape Gardening. November 5—Election returns caused great excitement, celebrations over victory of Wilson and Dunne. November 8—Opening of Archeological Museum in Lincoln Hall. One thousand rooters accompanied football team to Purdue. Ag students danced in Armory. November 13—A. H. Ogle, editor of Illini, arrested for contempt of court because of his editorial, "A Mock Tribunal," discussing grand jury investigation of student riot. John M. Glenn, Secretary of Illinois Manufacturers' Association, addressed Commercial Club. Diphtheria epidemic threatened Twin Cities. Y. W. C. A. Pageant in Morrow Hall. November 15-16—Home-coming Celebration. Program included Hobo Band, class football game, mass meeting, alumni smoker and reunion, Chicago football game, Mask and Bauble production of "The County Chairman" etc. Despite defeat by Chicago celebration was huge success. November 20—Agitation begun for honor system, entire issue of Illini devoted to discussion by prominent faculty and student representatives. President James elected president of National Association of State Universities at Washington meeting. November 21-23—High School Conference. Attendance revealed rapid growth and interest in meetings.



Professor E. L. Thorndike of Columbia began series of lectures on social and educational problems. November 23—Strickland Gillihan, famous humorist, Star Course attraction. Editor Ogle forced to pay fine and costs of his trial for contempt of court. Seven students, one faculty member and one citizen, arrested in connection with illegal voting charges, gave bond in Judge Philbrick's court. November 24—Electrical engineers on inspection trip to Keokuk power dam and Chicago electrical concerns. November 25—At annual Hatch-Kaufman football banquet Enos Rowe, '13, elected captain of team. November 26—Class numerals awarded to football and basketball men by Board of Interclass Athletics. November 27—Thanksgiving recess began.

December 3—Desire expressed by editors of Conference dailies for return of Michigan to Conference. System of time-service clocks installed throughout University by Western Union. Twenty candidates out for basketball team. Sophomores arranged for suitable times to carry class canes which had been chosen early in year. Methodists of state launch plans for Wesley Foundation. December 6—Junior smoker. December 7—Exhibition swimming meet by Coach Manley's men. Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, noted chemist and pure-food expert, addressed packed audience in Auditorium on "Pure Food." December 9—Contract awarded for erection of Y. W. C. A. Rabinrath Tagore, famous Hindu poet and philosopher, visited University. December 10-13—Horticultural Society held 57th annual meeting at University. December 11—Open meeting of Sigma Xi addressed by Dr. Casey A. Wood of Chicago. W. Elmer Ekblaw of department of Geology announced decision to accompany Crocker Land Expedition on hazardous exploration trip in far North. December 13—Annual Junior Promenade. Minnesota won Intercollegiate Debate. December 14—Annual Glee and Mandolin Club concert. December 15—Robert C. Zupke of Oak Park High School announced as new football coach. December 17—Choral Society, assisted by University Orchestra, gave Handel's "Messiah" in Christmas concert. December 18—Simplified spelling adopted by Senate. December 21-January 6—Christmas holidays.

January 8—First appearance of Fortnightly Notes, new alumni publication, edited by Professor Frank Scott. January 11—Three hundred in attendance at Senior smoker. January 13—Opening of short courses in Agriculture and Household Science, and convention of Corn Growers and Stockmen. Eight hundred and sixty-five registered. January 14—Series of historical lectures begun by Professor James T. Shotwell of Columbia. January 15—George E. Frazer of University of Wisconsin, appointed Comptroller and Professor of Accountancy. Senior petition for exemption from examinations rejected by Council. January 22—Name of Isaac Funk, successful farmer and breeder of early days, admitted to Illinois Farmers' Hall of Fame. January 23-30—Semester examinations. January 31—Sophomore Cotillion.

February 3-4—Registration days, made interesting by student vote on honor system; favored by 75 per cent of students. February 4—Post-Exam Jubilee in Auditorium won by Kappa Sigma. February 5—Formal opening of Commerce building. President James, for Board of Trustees, accepted property of College of Physicians and Surgeons, whose alumni had bought up outstanding stock amounting to \$39,000; \$100,000 indebtedness assumed by Trustees. February 6—Opening of Museum of European Culture, with address by Dr. Kuno Francke of Harvard. Annual Electrical Engineering show, with sixty distinctive exhibits. February 12—Formal dedication of Lincoln Hall, devoted to graduate work, participated in by Governor E. F. Dunne, Bishop William F. McDowell, President James, the state architect, R. P. Zimmerman, and the President of the Board of Trustees, W. L. Abbott. Other speakers were Professor J. E. Woodbridge of Columbia, Bliss Perry of Harvard, and Albert Shaw, editor of the Review of Reviews. February 13—Y. M. C. A. mid-winter religious meetings



opened by Dr. Hugh Black of Union Theological Seminary. February 16—Series of Public Health lectures opened by Dr. William E. Quine of Chicago. February 18—Try-outs held for "The Prodigal Prince," Student Union opera to be presented in spring. February 19—Address before Science assembly by W. E. Ekblaw on plans for Crocker Land Expedition. February 20—Litigation in wet and dry elections of preceding spring and illegal voting ended by judge's decision to quash indictment held against twelve students. February 21—Annual military ball, opened with booms of cannons. Players' Club gave three Irish plays to delighted audience in Morrow Hall. February 22—Chicago Athletic Association team defeated Illini men on local floor. February 23—Opening of exhibit of paintings of Philadelphia Water Color Club in Auditorium. February 27—Phi Beta Kappa elections announced. February 28—Second performance of "Pharaoh's Palace," historical play given by Architectural Club.

March 1—Military Band gave spring concert before packed house. Sealed verdict given by jurors acquitted students of riot charge, escapade at Walker Theater. Pi Phi announced as winners in Illio Roast Contest. March 3—Professor Felix Krueger of University of Halle opened series of lectures on development of Psychology. Library School made annual inspection trip to Chicago. March 5—Dean T. A. Clark attended organization meeting of Western Illinois Illini Association at Monmouth. March 6—Law Club held annual "smoke fest" at College Hall. Dr. Charles B. Gibson, '77, gave two lectures based on his personal experiences in Turkey. March 7—Illio elections with Ray I. Shawl editor of '15 book and F. S. Wells business manager. Fifth annual Ag Round-up held. March 11—At annual meeting of Trustees in Urbana, new trustees, Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, Miss Florence Watson and Mr. John R. Trevett, assumed duties. March 12—Margaret Sawyer chosen president of Woman's League in annual election. March 14—Alfred Noyes, famous English poet, given two enthusiastic receptions in talks on "The Great Green Table of the World," an argument against world armament, and "The Future of Poetry." March 16—Honorary musical fraternity, Mu Kappa Alpha, formed by music students. March 17—St. Patrick's Day banquet of Irish Brotherhood. March 18—L. A. Boettiger re-elected president of Y. M. C. A. Baseball team work-out begun, and team for southern trip chosen. Yoxan, senior-junior fraternity, ordered to disband by Council because of many violations of rules. March 22—Major B. C. Morse notified by War Department of advancement to rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. March 27—Official legislative inspection of University made by state representatives and families, about 200 in all. Reception, review of regiment and other entertainments given in their honor. March 28—Announcement of resignation of Professor E. J. Berg as head of department of Electrical Engineering.

April 2—Dr. K. C. Babcock, specialist in higher education in U. S. Department of Education, chosen Dean of College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, to assume duties September 1. Jake Stahl and champion Boston "Red Sox" arrived to spend week at University, winning over baseball team in three games, played before big crowds. April 3—Bruno Steindel, 'cellist, appeared on program of spring concert of Choral and Orchestra Societies. April 4—Engineers had fourth annual dance. April 5—Address by George H. Hempl of Leland Stanford, one of foremost American philologists, on Etruscan runes. April 8—Professor Guy S. Ford of Department of Modern European History called to Minnesota as Dean of Graduate School. Robber entered clothing store of R. E. Zombro, held up proprietor and escaped with cash. At basketball dinner given by Coach Ralph Jones, Robert Hoffman chosen captain for coming year. M. O. Nathan appointed editor of Dope Sheet. April 11—Appointment of Dr. Wil-



liam Trelease, Director of Missouri Botanical Garden in St. Louis, as professor of Botany, to succeed Dr. T. J. Burrill. "The Prodigal Prince," Student Union opera, gave three performances, clearing \$300. April 12—First locomotive installed in new Locomotive Testing Laboratory. Seven members of State Water Survey staff went to southern Illinois to take charge of situation in flooded districts. Appeals made for relief of flood victims throughout middle west. April 16—Opening of new cafeteria in Woman's building, primarily for experience it would give prospective cafeteria managers in Household Science courses. April 17—Formal dedication of new Commerce building held in connection with Conference on Commercial Education and Business Progress. Addresses by Harry A. Wheeler, President of U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Dr. Frederick Cleaveland and other noted workers in business world. April 19—Woman's League annual "costume party" held in armory. Le Cerele Francais presented two clever comedies. April 22—Military band gave first twilight concert of spring on Library steps. Alumni Record placed on sale. April 25—Informal opening of new quarters for Household Science department in north wing of Women's building. "A Curious Mishap," Adelphic-Illiola play, given. April 26—Illinois Relay team won American championship in Philadelphia meet. April 29—Announcement received of death in Albany, New York, of Dr. Andrew Sloan Draper, President of the University from 1894-1904. Farewell concert given in Illinois Theater by Mr. and Mrs. McElroy Johnston, vocal teachers in Music School. T. N. E. discussion more heated as result of article in Alumni Quarterly by Dean Clark condemning this secret political fraternity. Inspection of Regiment by Captain J. P. Robinson of General Staff of U. S. Army. April 30—Dr. Washington Gladden of Columbus, Ohio, speaker in last convocation of year.

May 2—E. S. Wates and B. P. Hall chosen to guide "Illinois Agriculturist" for coming year. May 3—As result of first annual Water Carnival over \$100 turned over to Hospital Association. Deutsche Verein celebrated centennial of Wars of Liberation with "Koerner-Feier" festival. May 4—One thousand dollar gift made Y. W. C. A. by Mrs. J. S. Hall of Urbana in memory of her daughter, Grace. May 5—Series of ten addresses begun by Professor A. F. Pollard of University of London. Student Union election resulted in choice of E. H. Berry as president. May 9—Transportation building dedicated with addresses by Samuel Insull, president of Commonwealth Edison Company, and other men prominent in field. Mining and Railway Show held in connection with dedication. Concert by Madame Johanne Gadski. Visit of all-Chinese baseball team for games with University Ineligibles. May 10—First live stock judging contest held under auspices of Hoof and Horn Club. May 15—Distribution of Illio revealed excellent work done by W. C. Ropiequet and staff. Appearance of Dope Sheet at same time caused double anguish in some quarters. May 16-17—Inter-scholastic Stunt Show honors went to Delta Gamma; Millikin Glee Club assisted University organizations in concert; May-pole dances given successfully; Oratorical contest won by New Trier High School; Illinois teams victors over Wisconsin in baseball and track; Harvard won in tennis; Oak Park athletes won title in "prep" track events; Alpha Sigma Phi presented best stunt in big three-ring circus. May 17—Fifteen names, posted on large arrow head on tree in front of University Hall, revealed results of election to "Ma-Wan-Da." May 19—Regiment participated in competitive drills. May 21—E. B. Hopkins elected president of Athletic Association and various team managers chosen by Board of Athletic Control. Co-eds petitioned for permission to establish self-government association. May 22—Organization of Illinois Artie Club as compliment to W. E. Ekblaw, '11, and M. C. Tanquary, '07, of Crocker Land Expedition party. May 24—Presentation of "The Passing of Third Floor



Back" by Mask and Bauble received enthusiastically. Installation of Gamma Phi Beta, charter of which had been granted to local Phi Beta sorority. May 27—1913 Senior Memorial, gateway to south campus back of Lincoln Hall, under construction. May 29—"Iphigenia of Taurus" presented by Coburn Players. May 30—Military Day. Beginning of custom of presentation of sabers and belts worn by them to cadet senior officers. May 29-June 5—Semester examinations. Active construction work in progress on Stock Pavilion, Armory, and glass houses and service buildings near forestry. Appropriation made by Legislature of entire proceeds of one mill tax for University needs, amounting to \$4,500,000 for biennium.

June 8—Baccalaureate Sunday; address at four o'clock by Albert B. Storms, pastor of Central Avenue Church, Indianapolis. June 9—Variety of class day exercises, ending in Senior Ball. June 10—Alumni day; class reunions and dinner. Mask and Bauble play repeated. President's reception. June 11—Forty-second annual commencement, address by President James. Eight hundred and forty-eight degrees granted.

## 1913-14

September 23—Registration showed increase in enrollment. Trustees voted financial backing for orchestral concerts. Phi Kappa Sigma and Kappa Kappa Gamma in new chapter houses. September 25—First number of Illinois Agriculturist for the year. September 26—Major Frank D. Webster appointed to succeed Colonel B. C. Morse as Military Commandant.

October 9—Frank P. Stockbridge managing editor of "Popular Mechanics," addressed Ben Franklin Club. University women addressed for first time by President James. Aletheni Literary Society celebrated its forty-second year, many old alumni present. October 11—Dr. C. G. Hopkins granted leave of absence to aid Southern Settlement and Development Association in their work. October 13—Photography added to University curriculum; A. G. Eldredge, eastern photographer of wide reputation, appointed head of department. Council abolished pushball contest between Freshmen and Sophomores. October 14—Professor Charles M. Robinson took charge of chair of Civic Design in College of Agriculture, first of its kind in United States. October 15—Committee appointed by President James for purchase of new pipe organ for Auditorium. Address by Dr. Sakuro Tanabe, distinguished Japanese engineer. October 17—Class election under new rules prove successful, Karl Raug chosen President by Seniors. October 18—Prominent faculty men addressed Tau Beta Pi, honorary engineering fraternity, at opening meeting. Sack rush voted to succeed pushball. October 21—Vahlen and Aaron German libraries purchased by University. October 22—Council expelled three men for hazing. Dean Kinley lectured before Commercial Club on "Essentials in Business." New organization of L'Alliance Francaise with Dr. J. P. Beck as President. October 23—Address by W. J. Humphreys of U. S. Weather Bureau to engineering students. Mrs. J. A. Todd addressed Y. W. C. A. on "Methods and Nature of the Work of the Associated Charities", resulting in student pledges of funds and offer of volunteer work. October 24—Annual stag party of Mechanical engineers at Y. M. C. A. Address by P. A. Conard, '01, Secretary of International Committee of Y. M. C. A. October 25—Reception to faculty by President and Mrs. James, in Woman's building. October 29—University assured of rifle club, promoted by Major Webster, as part of Military department. October 30—Rooters accompanying football team to Chicago entertained by Illini Club of Chicago. October 31—Ohio legislators and trustees



of Ohio University visited Illinois to study methods of organization, expressing enthusiasm for good management and government. Alpha Xi Delta sorority opened national convention at local chapter house.

November 4—President James H. Baker of University of Colorado arrived for week's inspection of University. Dinner given for Professor N. C. Ricker, founder of Architectural department, by department heads in College of Engineering in honor of forty years of service. November 7—Opening Conference of Association of American Universities, attended by educators from eighteen institutions. Address by Bishop Hankow on "The Chinese Revolution." November 8—Professor Ricker honored by convocation, at which prominent bishops spoke. November 9—Dedicatory services of \$60,000 Y. W. C. A. building held in Auditorium. November 14-15—Home-coming. Attractions included class football games, Russian Symphony orchestral concerts, alumni smoker and council meeting, sack rush (won by Freshmen, 18-0). Football game with Purdue in which neither side scored. November 18—First issue of Vol. 28, of "Technograph", quarterly engineering publication. November 20—First report of University finances. Address to citizens of state, submitted by Comptroller George E. Frazer. November 21—Annual High School Conference. November 22—Mask and Bauble presented "The Gentleman from Mississippi". November 26—President James and Professors E. B. Greene and James W. Garner appointed by Legislature as Committee to arrange for State Centennial Celebration. November 26-December 1—Thanksgiving recess

December 2—Illinois Day. December 6—Senior smoker. December 10—Tango barred at University dances by Women's Pan-Hellenic at request of Council. Inoculation chamber installed in Bacteriology laboratory. December 12—Junior Promenade in Armory, strict enforcement of new dance restrictions. Tango censors soon adopted. December 13—Illinois debaters defeated by Wisconsin and Iowa. December 16-19—State Horticultural Convention at Agricultural building. Illinois Magazine issued by co-eds. December 18—Sixth annual law smoker. Banquet in honor of appointment of Dean David Kinley as Vice-President of University. December 19-January 5—Christmas holidays.

January 7—University entered state poultry exhibit. January 9—Ben Greet Players, Star Course attraction. January 10—First weekly calendar of University. Professor H. H. Stoeck head of Department of Mining Engineerings, elected vice-chairman of committee on junior members and affiliated student societies of American Institute of Mining Engineers. First sophomore smoker at Armory. Close of first girls' bowling tournament at Y. W. C. A. January 14—Professor H. W. Mumford appointed by Secretary of Agriculture on committee on conditions of meat packing in U. S. January 16—"London Assurance" presented by Players' Club. January 19—Agricultural Short Course opened. Good Roads course introduced. January 22—\$3,000,000 budget, appropriation for year, approved by Trustees. Pan-Hellenic council prohibited pledging of men until after registration; rescinded action on tango. January 24—Illinois defeated Wisconsin in initial Conference swimming meet. January 29—February 6—Semester examinations.

February 6—Sophomore cotillion. February 9—Registration held under revised and improved system. Post-exam Jubilee in Auditorium in which Phi Sigma Kappa won first and Tau Kappa Epsilon second. President James given vote of confidence by faculty. February 11—Address by Arthur B. Farwell, social worker. February 12—Mary Seebach, former co-ed, brought unusual suit against Trustees because of her expulsion for failure to pass required amount of work. February 17—Address by Professor M. H. Robinson in favor of trust commission. February 18—Illinois



Association of Literary Societies formed; movement begun by Ionian Society. February 19—Installation of Sigma Tau, professional and honorary engineering fraternity. February 20—Military ball. February 28—Student volunteers cleaned walks to prevent spread of scarlet fever. Sigma Tau, national engineering fraternity installed.

March 1—President James appointed member of committee to create federal university. Dean Kingley delegate to Philadelphia meeting of Academy of Political and Social Science. March 4—Illinois Rifle team champions in Class C after defeating Missouri. Phi Delta Psi authorized as honorary senior society for women, similar to Ma-Wan-Da. Alpha Chi Omega won Illio Roast contest, receiving cup. In senior class election chimes chosen as class memorial. March 10—At annual Trustee meeting many building improvements authorized. March 13—Victory over Indiana debaters. March 17—Constitution adopted by "I" men as organization. March 20—Madame Schumann-Heink gave concert at Auditorium. March 22—Illinois won Conference indoor track meet. Student Union activities curtailed by Council as result of absences due to scarlet fever. Phi Beta Kappa pledges announced. Gleen and Mandolin Clubs banquet at Beardsley. Professor S. N. Gilman of Wisconsin addressed engineers. March 27—First Women's Vocational Conference. Mask and Bauble presented "Higher Up," by T. H. Guild of English department. March 31—Dean Babcock addressed first of noonday lenten meetings. Permanent class day officers chosen by Seniors.

April 1—National Rifle Association awarded medals to ten men on 1000% team. University women voted in local option election. April 3—Insurance conference opened in Commerce building, address by John A. Brashear, on photographic telescopes. April 5—Dean Shailer Mathews of University of Chicago Divinity School spoke on "Militant Idealism". April 9—Alpha Delta Sigma, honorary advertising fraternity, installed. Easter recess began. April 14—First of series of addresses by Dr. Shosuke Soto. Military Band returned from annual spring tour. April 17—Duetsche Verein presented "Der Zerbrochene Krug". April 18—Military Band concert. April 19—Relay teams took several honors at annual Drake games; two-mile record broken. Inter-company rifle competition instituted. April 21—Law Club held first national assizes. April 22—Players' Club turned over portion of proceeds to local charities. Inter-fraternity bowling championship won by Theta Delta Chi. April 26—Professor C. W. Alvord of department of History appointed managing editor of "Mississippi Valley Historical Review". Grand Council of Delta Gamma sorority entertained by local chapter. April 28—First of weekly band concerts. April 29—Initiation held by Delta Sigma Rho, honorary oratorical fraternity. April 30—Convocation addressed by Dean C. R. Brown of Yale Divinity School.

May 1—"Newly Married and "Mr. Steinman's Corner" presented by Adelphia-Illiola Literary societies at Morrow Hall. A. V. Essington won first place in Northern Oratorical League. May 2—Organization of Lambkin Club for purpose of entertainment. May 5—Cosmopolitan Club entertained in honor of poet Rabinrath Tagore. May 6—Siren elections: R. L. Barlow editor and Harry Webber business manager. Initiation held by Order of Coif, honorary law fraternity. May 7—Minneapolis Symphony orchestra appeared as last number on concert program. Lecture before School of Education by Dr. J. J. Findley, founder of Fielding Demonstration School of Manchester, England. May 8—New members elected to Sigma Xi. Joint stag party given by Adelphi, Ionian and Philomathean societies. Annual inspection of University regiment. George Fitch, author of Siwash stories, guest of Ben Franklin club. May 9—Senior Illinae entertained by Juniors. "The Portrait"



and "Ryland" presented by Player's Club. Rifle Team promoted from Class C to Class A. May 12—Council voted to award degrees to former students holding certificates. May. 13—Arthur Odell chosen president at Student Union elections. May 14—Election of Illini Publishing Company Trustees. May 14-15—Interscholastic festivities, begun with girls' May fete, followed by Girls' Stunt Show in which Gamma Phi Beta won first and Chi Omega second. Prep track meet won by University High and LaGrange teams; Oratorical contest by Urbana and Freeport; Conference baseball and track; gayety ending in Circus, in which Beta Theta Pi was awarded first prize. "Dope Sheet" appeared. Ma-Wan-Da elections added 21 names to list. May 18—Address by President Ira Remsen of Johns Hopkins University. May 19—Leland Stanford tennis team winners in local tournament. Professor J. D. Fitz-Gerald of Spanish department chosen as representative of American Association for International Conciliation on South American trip. At election of athletic managers and assistants, H. B. Rogers was chosen president of Association. May 21—Tag day for hospital fund. Formal installation of Alpha Rho Chi, architectural fraternity. May 25—Annual military competitive drills. May 26—Compromise effected between Illio roast editor and N. McK. Kneisley, who threatens injunction restraining Illio's publication. Staff of Agriculturist appointed. Council forbade attendance of co-eds at week-night faculty dances. May 28—Concert by University orchestra. May 29—Recital by Mrs. Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler, world foremost woman pianist. Reception given faculty and seniors of college of L. A. & S. by Dean Babcock in Woman's building. Address on Martial Law before Order of Coif by Professor Henry J. Ballantine. May 30—Memorial Day observance; medals to winners in competitive drills presented by girls.

June 1—Resolutions adopted by Senate favoring organization of College of Commerce. June 3—N. C. Seiderberg announced as editor of Illini staff. Illios placed on sale. June 4—Semester examinations. June 13—Band Promenade in Armory. June 14—Baccalaureate address by Rev. Charles M. Stuart, President of Garrett Biblical Institute. June 15—"The Great Galeoto" presented by Mask and Bauble. Alumni lawn festival and other alumni activities. June 16—Unveiling of tablet at grave of John Milton Gregory, first president of University. June 17—Commencement address by Count Johann von Bernsdorff, German ambassador to United States; degrees conferred, in addition to those conferred upon holders of certificates. Honorary L. L. D. conferred upon President James by Northwestern and University of Michigan.

#### 1914-15

September 23—Freshman convocation. September 26—Professor J. Lawrence Erb announced as new Director of School of Music, succeeding Charles H. Mills. September 27—First Military drill. A. Davis McConoughey, expelled student, brought suit against University. Fraternity averages published. Address on Conservation of our Mineral Resources by Dr. Rutledge of U. S. Bureau of Mines.

October 2—Football mass meeting held in Armory. October 4—Student Union membership campaign inaugurated. Preliminary honors awarded by Senate. O. H. Glimstedt assumed duties as athletic trainer, successor to McGill. October 9—Primaries held for all four class elections. Laying of corner stone of addition to Chemistry building. League formed between College of Agriculture and U. S. Department of Agriculture. October 10—President James addressed assembly of University women. October 13—Discussion of plans for \$2,000,000 Library begun. Students chosen for 1916 Illio staff. Improvement in steam tabulation made by Pro-



fessor G. A. Goodenough of Engineering staff. October 15—Illinois Municipal League convened at University. Final tryout for Mask and Bauble play. October 16—Class elections. Seniors voted to continue chimes fund as their class memorial contribution. Armory used for first time for football practice. October 17—Freshmen won interclass track meet. Players Club passed resolutions in memory of T. H. Guild, whose sudden death occurred July 21. October 20—First convocation of year held in remodelled Auditorium. October 21—Appearance of Madame Louise Home as first number on Star Course. Library faculty and number of students attended Library Association meeting in Springfield. October 23—Mechanical engineers held first annual open house. Condemnation suit against H. L. Rietz, C. W. Walcott and Mrs. Emma Walton for Nevada street lots won by University. October 25—Organization planned by academy alumni. October 27—Registration of 500 student voters for fall elections. Initiation in Phi Delta Phi, honorary law fraternity. October 30—Illinois "Booster meeting" in Auditorium addressed by President James. October 31—Opening of Acacia home with informal reception.

November 1—Address before Y. M. C. A. by F. H. Rindge, Jr., secretary of Industrial Service movement. Christmas ship services in new Armory. "For Good Old Illinois" made official University song. November 7—Illinois reporters chosen. University team won cross country races from Indiana. November 10—Series of lectures on "Anthropology and Social Evolution" begun by Professor Felix von Luschen of University of Berlin. November 11—Installation of mining and railway engineering libraries in Transportation building. November 13—Tag day for Belgian sufferers. November 13-14—Homecoming. "Our Wives" was Mask and Bauble play. Illinois victory over Chicago by score of 21-7 caused big demonstration. Death of Mrs. Margaret Lange James, wife of the President, after prolonged illness. November 14—Opening of National Catholic convention. November 16—Funeral of Mrs. James in Auditorium. Number of books on European War added to Library. November 19—First session of High School Conference. Kappa Alpha Theta house damaged by fire,—loss \$2,500. November 20—University band accompanied football team to Wisconsin game. November 23—St. Louis Symphony orchestra opened concert season. November 24—Vesper Organ recital given by Professor Erb.

December 1—Senator La Follette lecturer on Star course platform. December 2—Dedication of pipe organ by Charles Heinroth, distinguished Pittsburgh organist. December 3—Illinois Day; military review by Governor Dunne; corner stone laying of Administration building. Basketball practice begun. December 5—Red Cross benefit in Armory, proceeds going to war sufferers. Organization of "Inner of Court", professional law society. December 6—Address on labor movements by Willard Beahon, railroad expert and social worker. December 8—Council refused student petition to extend holiday recess. Col. Nathan McChesney, member of American Bar Association, addressed law students. Illinois lost debate to Iowa. December 11—Junior Prom. December 12—Glee and Mandolin Club concert in Auditorium. December 15—Handel's "Messiah" presented by Choral and Orchestra society. Fruit Growers' Association convened in Morrow Hall. December 16—Convocation and banquet in honor of Bishop F. J. McConnell, of the Methodist Episcopal church. December 17—Visit to local Association of Miss Leslie Blanchard, National Y. M. C. A. Secretary. December 18—Sophomore smoker in old Armory. Two plays by T. H. Guild, "The Power of a God" and "The Higher Good", presented by Players' Club. December 22—Glee and Mandolin Club left on Christmas tour, seven



concerts given. Hon. William B. McKinley gave Y. W. C. A. \$14,000 worth of bonds on loan as Christmas gift. New ecological laboratory opened. December 22-January 4—Christmas vacation.

January 7—"Associated University Players", national collegiate dramatic fraternity, organized at Northwestern; local societies represented. President James announced his gift of \$5,000 to establish "Margaret Lange James Student Loan Fund". January 8—Sophomore Cotillion. January 9—"Promenade Band Concert", first of its kind, in Armory. Resignation of O. E. Staples as bursar of University because of ill health. January 10—Vesper organ recitals instituted by Professor Erb as weekly Sunday events. January 12—Editorial staffs of student publications organized journalistic club, later named Graphomen. January 13—Ilio roast cups awarded to Pi Beta Phi and Phi Kappa. January 14—First L. A. & S. assembly held, addressed by Dr. Ozora S. Davis, president of Chicago Theological Seminary. January 14—President James presided at meeting of Navy League of United States. Martin Drescher of Chicago addressed "Der Deutsche Verein" on Ibsen and Scandinavian dramatists. January 18—Opening of Short Course in Household Science and "model cottage", suite of rooms in Woman's building devoted to practical problems of department. Address by President H. S. Drinker of Lehigh University on conservation of national resources. January 19—Foster North, known as "rebel of class 1885" among alumni, whose diploma had been granted him in 1914 after much discussion, returned same because of objection to some of commencement exercises. New York Symphony orchestra concert well received. New Armory opened to track and baseball practice. Council reversed decision favoring semi-weekly military drill, postponing change until coming year. January 20—Household Science short course began. Talk on automobiles by J. C. Thorpe one of features of farmers' short course. January 22—Alma Gluck, as Star Course attraction, sang to record crowd. January 23—Elaborate University exhibits for San Francisco Exposition, including model of campus and specimens of work done in experiment stations, dispatched to coast. January 26—Organization of Keramos, first Ceramics fraternity in United States; fourteen charter members. January 27—Ben Greet Players appear again in "Twelfth Night". Illinois Dramatic Federation organized to further plans for campus theater. January 27-February 5—Semester examinations.

February 9—Post-Exam jubilee, honors going to Phi Sigma Kappa. Semester registration under new system caused such congestion that football tactics were adopted by some; more changes necessary. Olive drab authorized by Trustees as color for future cadet uniforms. Council adopted 75% as probation grade. Sudden death of Nathaniel Hay, purchasing agent for many years. Successful business short course concluded, with registration of 213. Creamery short course of three weeks instituted. Jane Addams of Hull House addressed L. A. & S. Assembly on "Civic and Social Service in its Professional Aspects". Announcement made of Council discipline of fifteen students for dishonesty. February 12—Junior smoker. February 13—Death of Professor Samuel W. Shattuck, for forty-one years connected with University. February 15—Professor Shattuck's funeral; University representatives took important part in services. Valentine party given to co-eds by Woman's League. February 17—Military Information Bureau, with J. N. Green as head, authorized by Trustees. Kneisel String Quartette in concert. "Illinois Club" organized by alumni in Japan. February 19—Eighteenth annual Military Ball. Resignation of George E. Frazer as comptroller of University, because ap-



proaching marriage to daughter of President James would violate precedent regarding employment by more than one member of family on University staff. February 22—Convocation in honor of Washington's birthday. Opening session of Women's Vocational Conference, with address by Graham Taylor, Chicago social worker and associate editor of "Survey", as special feature. February 23—Recent War Poetry read by Professor Frank W. Scott as one of programs presented by English department. February 24—Dr. Graham Taylor speaker at Convocation. Council turned over control of Illinois Magazine to Illini Publishing Company Board. February 25—Weekly Bible study discussions by faculty men at fraternity houses instituted. "A Maid and a Myth", Student Union opera, approved by Council. Architects Club addressed by Seth J. Temple, formerly of Engineering faculty, now a practicing architect in Davenport, Iowa. February 28—Fraternity averages showed Beta Theta Pi in lead of fraternities, and Gamma Phi Beta of sororities. February 29—School of Religion of which Dr. V. V. Phelps is Dean, opened series of meetings at Y. M. C. A.

March 2—Forty-eighth anniversary of founding of university observed. March 4—John W. Ruskin, noted Arctic explorer, gave illustrated lecture. March 5—Lajpat Rai, of India, spoke on Hindu civilization. In class elections, Benjamin Wham chosen senior leader and decision made to grant "L" in minor sports. March 6—Twenty-fifth Anniversary concert given by Military Band. Annual Pan-Hellenic party to non-sorority girls. March 9—Annual inspection of University Brigade by Governor Dunne and Trustees. Illinois Magazine staff highest in activity scholarship list. At Trustees meeting erection of Education and Ceramics buildings authorized and officers elected. Last of series of English readings given by Dean Babcock. March 11—Phi Beta Kappa elections announced, thirty seniors and five juniors chosen. March 12—Inter-society debating contest won by Nell Barnes, Gregorian representative. Class committees appointed by B. F. Wham, senior president. Senior women entertained by Association of Collegiate Alumnae. March 18—President James, Dean Clark, Registrar McConn and Dean Babcock University representatives at North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Lecture-recital by Mrs. Edward MacDowell on life and compositions of her husband. Announcement of resignation of Lloyd C. Douglas as secretary of Y. M. C. A. March 19—Annual Pan-Hellenic Smoker. March 20—Beginning of second annual series of Lenten meetings at Y. M. C. A. March 23—Thomas Orchestra concert. March 25—First annual banquet of Illini Board and staff. March 26—Illinois debaters won over Wisconsin, lost to Michigan. March 27—Moliere's "Le Medecin, Malgre Lui" presented by Le Cercle Francaise. March 28—Palm Sunday observed with address by Dr. Ozoro Davis of Chicago. March 31—Report on Student Union convention at Wisconsin by Arthur Odell, local president. Council rejected petition requiring all students to join Student Union.

April 8—Electrical engineering show. Der Deutsche Verein presented "Flachsman als Erzieher." April 13—Phi Beta Kappa initiation. R. R. Thomas elected editor and P. W. Freark business manager of Technograph. April 14—H. R. Ferguson chosen as Illio editor and F. M. Judson business manager; Donald Glover and K. G. Brown as Illini heads. April 15—E. Glenn Hersman announced as new Secretary of Y. M. C. A. First twilight concert by Military band. April 16—Second biennial convention of Beta Gamma Sigma, honorary commercial fraternity. April 17—Junior Illinae reception to men of class in Woman's building. April 19—Jack Miller chosen as Siren editor and Paul Amsbary as business manager. April 21—Council authorized formation of Student Union Council to control all undergraduate activities formerly left to Student Union. April 22—Student Union election; W. K. McCracken president.



J. K. Barker editor of Illinois Magazine for coming year; R. A. Burton business manager. April 23—Production of Student Union Opera, "A Maid and a Myth." April 24—Annual Philo-Adelphic debate won by latter. April 29—First concert of University Choristers in Auditorium. Illini staff awarded buttons as rewards of year's service. April 30—Phi Delta Psi, women's honorary junior-senior society, held initiation. Announcement of resignation of Professor Ira O. Baker as head of Civil Engineering department, to be succeeded by Dr. F. H. Newell, consulting engineer of U. S. Reclamation Service.

May 2—W. B. Castenholz of Peoria appointed Comptroller. May 4—Campus Scoup booklet placed on sale. Sigma Xi and Phi Beta Kappa addressed at annual joint meeting by Dr. G. O. Smith, Director of U. S. Geological Survey. May 5—Distribution of Illios. May 7—Jenkin Lloyd James, noted speaker, gave peace address at Auditorium. Cadet inspection by Captain Robinson of U. S. Army staff. May 8—One-act play and Latin music program given by Spanish Club. May 12—Election of Jack Crebs as president of Student Council, also other members; and members of Board of Oratory. Appearance of Dope Sheet. May 12-14—Interscholastic. Seventeenth annual May Festival. Sorority Stunt Show won by Alpha Delta Pi. Oak Park team won high school meet. Glee and Mandolin Club concert and visit of 125 legislators and families. New members of Ma-Wan-Da announced. May 17—Annual competitive drill won by Company C of Second Regiment. May 19—Athletic managers chosen. May 20—Trolley day, street car conductors gave place to co-eds—funds turned over to Hospital Association. May 25—R. F. Vansaul chosen Glee Club manager and R. E. Denz president. Dr. Kenneth McKenzie of Yale University announced as new head of Romance Languages department. May 29—Legislative Appropriations Committee favorable to appropriation of proceeds of mill tax to University, about \$5,000,000 for biennium. Parade replaced proposed sham battle at Crystal Lake park. May 31—Military Day; regiments reviewed by Major General Leonard Wood, officer of highest rank in U. S. Army.

June 1—Announcement received of \$125,000 appropriation for organization of Battery of 171 members. Illini staff appointed. June 3—Final examinations begun. June 10—Band men guests of honor at banquet given by University Commercial Association. June 12—Band promenade concert in Armory. June 13—Baccalaureate Sunday; address by Rev. J. W. Cochran of Philadelphia. June 14—Class Day; band concert and lawn festival; dedication of Fechet Memorial tablet. "Milestones" given by Mask and Bauble. Senior Ball. June 15—Alumni convocation and dinner. President's reception in Woman's building. June 16—Senior breakfast. Forty-fourth commencement; address by Romulo Naon, Argentine Ambassador to United States. New Armory used for this purpose for first time.

#### 1915-16

September 20-21—Occupation of new Administration building by President, Registrar, Comptroller, Dean of Men, Supervising Architect, Information Office, and other administrative departments. College of Commerce opened with Professor N. A. Weston as Acting Dean. Additions to faculty included Kenneth McKenzie as professor of Romance Languages, A. V. Bleininger as head of Ceramics, Miss Louise Freer as head of Physical Training for Women, H. F. Harrington in charge of courses in Journalism, W. M. Hekking as associate professor of Architecture, Doctor Allene Gregory as instructor in English, and many others. Dr. H. V. Canter was appointed assistant dean of College of Liberal Arts and Science, succeeding Professor G. H. Meyer who died July 27. Dean W. F. M. Goss of College of Engineering



returned after two years of research in Chicago. Delta chapter of Beta Phi installed. Launching of campaign for Student Union building and club house. Miss Elizabeth Wilson new Secretary of Y. W. C. A. September 28—Corner stone of new Ceramics building laid with appropriate exercises, preceded by convocation. Farmhouse, new agricultural fraternity, installed.

October 5—Delta Tau Delta fraternity house robbed of \$500, first of number of daring robberies in fraternity districts. October 10—First of new all-University services, auspices of Christian Associations. October 16—Freshmen and Sophomores voted for continuance of sack rush. Mechanical Engineering show. Mme. Olive Fremstadt first number on Star Course. October 22—Death of Albert P. Grout of Winchester, former University Trustee. October 29—Address of President James before convention of American College of Surgeons at Boston. October 29-30—Home-coming; 11,000 visitors. Mask and Bauble production of "Green Stockings" at Illinois Theater, sack rush (won by Freshmen). Minnesota tie football game. Many reunions and smaller events. Ring Lardner of Tribune one of interesting guests.

November 2-3—Sessions of Illinois Municipal League at University. November 3-4—Visit of Vachel Lindsay, Illinois poet, who gave readings from his own compositions. November 6—Cadets' appearance in \$15,000 worth of olive drab uniform. First Illinois Union dance. November 7—Chrysanthemum show in Hort buildings visited by thousands. November 10—Concert of U. S. Marine Band. Organization of Battery F among faculty and students as part of Illinois National Guard. November 11—Voynich collection of rare books displayed in Lincoln Hall. November 13—Kite-flying contest for boys of Twin Cities, in which President James offered prizes for best kites. November 14—"Illinois Chemist," new magazine added to campus periodicals. November 15—Kneisel quartette concert under auspices of Music School. November 17—Ben Greet Players on Star Course program. November 18-20—High School Conference. November 19—Appearance of Demonstration car, equipped by Household Science department, for use in extension work in State. Two thousand rooters on special train to Chicago for biggest football game of season. November 22—St. Louis Orchestra in first symphony concert of year. Dean Clark in attendance at Interfraternity Conference in New York. At Hatch-Kaufman football banquet Bart Macomber, '17, elected captain of team.

December 1—Invitations received by Carl Haessler of Philosophy department, and S. D. Harwood, managing editor of Illini, to join Ford Peace party. Dean Goss presented report on smoke abatement in Chicago, result of his two years of research. December 3—Convocation in honor of Illinois Day; addresses by Dean Babcock and Professor C. W. Alvord. December 5—C. V. Easum, student in College of Agriculture, graduate of Knox College, chosen as Rhodes Scholar from Illinois to Oxford University. December 9—Lorado Taft, '79, famous sculptor of Chicago, lectured before L. A. & S. Assembly. Six-year dental course established by Senate vote. Junior promenade in Gymn annex, new name for old Armory. November 14—John Ott, '17, brigade lieutenant, received mysterious invitation to join Canadian battalion for over-seas service; letter subject of military investigation as violation of neutrality. November 14—Major R. W. Mearns of 12th Infantry appointed Military Commandant to succeed Major Webster. Glee and Mandolin Club accepted Governor Dunne's invitation to sing at New Year's reception at executive mansion. December 15—Five men expelled for ticket scalping at Chicago game. December 17—Convention of University Registrars entertained by Mr. McConn. Opening of swimming season. December 21-January 3—Holiday recess. December 26-28—Hindustan Asso-



ciation of America held convention at University. Chi Psi house damaged by fire during vacation, loss \$2,500.

January 3—Alpha Rho Chi, professional architectural fraternity, entertained by local chapter. January 4—Council abolished freshman-sophomore scrap. Alpha Tau Omega house another victim of fraternity robbers—\$145 taken. January 7—Pharmacy School site purchased in Chicago. January 10-22—Short course in Highway engineering. January 11—Opening of Ceramics short course. January 12—Dr. T. C. Pease of History department received Adams prize of American Historical Association. January 13—A. W. Douglas, prominent St. Louis business man, gave second talk before Liberal Arts Assembly. January 17-29—Short course in Household Science. January 17—Fire completely destroyed Co-Op corner, \$75,000 loss. January 18—Robert Peary, Arctic explorer, lecturer on Star Course. January 22—Final review of Brigade by Major Webster who was presented a saber by Cadets. Address on Military Education and National Preparedness by Carl Vrooman, assistant secretary of Agriculture. January 23—President James, whose name had been suggested as Republican presidential candidate, issued statement expressing desire not to leave Illinois but showing appreciation of honor. Wesley Foundation movement advanced by Urbana citizens' contribution of \$21,000 toward purchase of site. January 27-February 3—Semester examinations. January 31-February 4—Business short course.

February 7-8—Registration. Cosmopolitan Club winner in Post-Exam Jubilee. Professor T. E. Oliver, engaged in Belgian relief work in Europe, given extension of leave of absence to September, 1916. February 7-12—Library School students made annual inspection trip to Decatur, Springfield and St. Louis. February 11—President James addressed Military Committee of House of Representatives on Land Grant Colleges as Centers of Military Training. Resignation announced of Prof. C. W. Rolfe, '72, as head of Geology department. Dr. Eliot Blackwelder of University of Wisconsin announced as successor. Scarlet fever epidemic. February 12—Fritz Kreisler, world-famous violinist, attraction offered by Star Course. February 14—John Masefield, noted English poet, gave readings. February 16—James Hay, Jr., Washington free-lance journalist, lectured before journalism students. G. Sherwood Eddy, Y. M. C. A. worker of international reputation, opened week's religious campaign. Professor T. V. Yensen, '07, announced discovery of electrical method of making pure iron. February 16-17—Conference of college presidents of state, at invitation of President James. February 18—Players' Club gave decennial production by Shaw, "You Never Can Tell" at Belvoir theater. February 18-19—Ninth annual meeting of Illinois Academy of Science; Professor William Trelease elected president. February 21—Washington's birthday celebrated with convocation addressed by Norman Angell, representative of American League for International Conciliation. February 24—New Vivarium building opened to courses in zoology, ecology and entomology. February 25—Military Ball. February 27—First meeting of Sunday Evening Club, for religious study. February 29—Military band concert at Madison. Senior contributions to chimes fund solicited.

March 2—Chicago team victors in swimming meet. Military Band gave twenty-sixth home concert, matinee and night. Construction begun on student Baptist church at Daniel and Fourth streets. March 7-12—Series of lectures before law students by Dr. James Brown Scott, formerly Dean of Law School, now Secretary of Carnegie Foundation for International Peace. March 8-11—Conference on Reclamation under auspices of Professor F. H. Newell of Civil Engineering department. March 8—Moving pictures of activities in huge publishing house shown before journalistic students and public. Six hundred horse-power steam engine and generator presented



to Engineering department by Commonwealth Edison Company. March 9—Lecture before Landscape architectural students by George E. Burnap, government architect. March 10—Annual Ag Round-up; launching of new Agricultural building campaign. Liberal Arts Assembly addressed by Dean H. M. Bates of Michigan Law School. March 11—Forbes-Robertson and company in "The Passing of Third Floor Back" and "Hamlet," under auspices of English department as part of Shakesperean Tercentenary celebration. Cincinnati swimmers defeated in aquatic meet. March 18—Illini won annual indoor conference track meet. Tau Beta Pi initiated eighteen members. March 19—Dr. Paul W. Harrison, Student Volunteer worker and missionary, addressed all-University service. March 22—New York Symphony Concert. March 29—First of series of weekly lectures by Lorado Taft on development of sculpture. March 31—Championship of Girls' Basketball League won by Juniors. Presentation of "The Mob" by Mask and Bauble.

April 1—Baseball squad left for southern trip, accompanied by "G" Huff. Series of lectures begun by Professor Kuno Meyer, greatest living authority on Celtic languages. April 3—Plans for \$3,000,000 library approved by Senate. James Schermerhorn, editor of Detroit Times, addressed fifth L. & A. assembly. Julia Claussen, noted contralto, soloist on Star Course. April 5—Students participated in Champaign celebration of Gala Week. Decision of Scribblers' Club to aid Illinois Centennial Commission by writing historical sketches, for newspaper use. April 6-8—Conference of Newspaper editors. April 7—Lecture by Professor Henry S. Canby of Yale University in interests of English department. April 10—New York Philharmonic Orchestra third number on Symphony program. April 11—Senior mechanical engineers banqueted at Beardsley. April 12—Choral Society presented "Tales of Old Japan." April 14—Sudden death of Dr. T. J. Burrill, who had been connected with University since its beginning. Funeral held on Sunday at Auditorium. April 14-15—"I'm Neutral," Student Union opera, given three times at Illinois theater. Law students dance. Harry Darby chosen as president of Student Union. Illinae elections resulted in Edith Middleton for senior president, Fern Shapland for junior, and Florence Lindahl for sophomore. April 18-21—Fifty-second annual convention of American Chemical Society; 500 visitors. Feature of meeting was dedication of \$360,000 addition to Chemistry laboratory, with addresses by Professor Alexander Smith of Columbia and Dr. W. R. Whitney of Naval Advisory Board. "Ham" Alwood elected basketball captain. April 27—Milton Silver chosen as Illini editor, E. S. Nichol as business manager; L. M. Winters and R. S. White as Illio officials; H. M. Page and H. L. Albaugh as Illinois Magazine representatives. April 28—Annual play of Le Cercle Francais. E. C. Hopkins chosen president of Student Council. April 29—Annual engineering dance in Gymn annex.

May 1—Appearance of Illio. E. C. Wilson of Yale chosen as new Y. M. C. A. Secretary. Resignation of W. B. Castenholz as comptroller. May 4—Organization of branch of Navy League by W. M. Lewis, western field secretary of national organization. Gridiron banquet instituted by Sigma Delta Chi, journalistic fraternity, to take place of Dope Sheet; 200 faculty and students attended. Spanish Club fete. May 6—Annual Sophomore picnic at Homer Park. May 9—Lecture on Pan-Americanism by John Barrett, director general of Pan-American Union. May 10—Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra concluded symphony series. May 12-14—Interscholastic. "May Day in Stratford" presented by gymnasium classes. Alpha Xi Delta and Alpha Omicron Pi won prizes in Stunt Show. Freeport High School orators won, and Joliet, Harrisburg and Evanston in track. Phi Kappa Psi was prize winner in Circus. Chapter of Alpha Chi Rho granted to Chi Delta; chapter of Theta Chi to Pi







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California	873	Massachusetts	227	Philippines	106
Colorado	276	Michigan	445	Porto Rico	11
Connecticut	41	Minnesota	388	Rhode Island	16
Delaware	3	Mississippi	76	South Carolina	19
District of Columbia	181	Missouri	842	South Dakota	151
Florida	85	Montana	165	Tennessee	97
Georgia	48	Nebraska	196	Texas	298
Hawaii T.	26	Nevada	14	Utah	58
Idaho	94	New Hampshire	14	Vermont	17
Illinois	20, 615	New Jersey	129	Virginia	53
Indiana	1097	New Mexico	79	Washington	365
Iowa	1934	New York	576	West Virginia	25
Kansas	365	North Carolina	30	Wisconsin	412
Kentucky	131	North Dakota	110	Wyoming	48
		Ohio	620		

## FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Africa	17	Ecuador	1	Nicaragua	2
Argentina	21	England	21	Norway	5
Armenia	2	France	3	Paraguay	1
Australia	4	Germany	12	Persia	4
Austria	2	Greece	1	Peru	8
Belgium	2	Holland	2	Poland	1
Brazil	19	India	43	Roumania	2
Bulgaria	10	Italy	4	Russia	7
Canada	141	Jamaica	3	Spain	1
Chili	10	Japan	68	Syria	5
China	162	Korea	3	Turkey	11
Columbia	2	Malay States	1	Uruguay	7
Cuba	11	Manchuria	1	West Indies	7
Denmark	3	Mexico	66		

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(Over 25 in a Town)

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Anna	34	Harrisburg	48	Paris	107
Arcola	43	Harvard	30	Paxton	54
Atlanta	40	Harvey	48	Pekin	66
Aurora	144	Havana	30	Peoria	322
Batavia	38	Henry	26	Peru	25
Beardstown	41	Highland	27	Petersburg	28
Belleville	92	Highland Park	27	Philo	30
Belvidere	44	Hillsboro	35	Pittsfield	43
Benton	34	Hinsdale	31	Plainfield	26
Bloomington	164	Homer	53	Polo	25
Blue Island	25	Hoopeston	42	Pontiac	48
Cairo	62	Jacksonville	66	Princeton	52
Canton	63	Joliet	105	Quincy	135
Carbondale	48	Kankakee	70	Rantoul	51
Carlinville	35	Kewanee	60	River Forest	29
Carrollton	30	La Grange	83	Robinson	46
Carthage	36	LaSalle	62	Rochelle	30
Centralia	44	Lenzburg	28	Rockford	202
Champaign	1508	Lincoln	56	Rock Island	101
Charleston	62	Lockport	27	Rushville	25
Chicago	3542	Lovington	26	St. Joseph	37
Chicago Hgts.	36	Macomb	68	St. Louis	31
Clinton	71	Marion	44	Shelbyville	36
Danville	226	Mason City	32	Sidney	32
Decatur	266	Mattoon	117	Springfield	325
DeKalb	45	Maywood	38	Sterling	59
Delavan	46	Mazon	26	Streator	66
Dixon	69	Milford	29	Sullivan	58
Duquoin	36	Moline	130	Sycamore	41
Dwight	28	Monticella	70	Taylorville	61
Easton	99	Morris	29	Tiskilwa	31
Edwardsville	36	Morrison	36	Tolona	47
Elgin	128	Mt. Carmel	47	Tuscola	64
Elmwood	33	Mt. Carroll	31	Urbana	1732
Evanston	116	Mt. Vernon	57	Vienna	30
Fairfield	26	Mowelsqua	26	Virginia	30
Farmer City	51	Murphysboro	40	Washington	30
Freeport	69	Newman	40	Watseka	40
Galva	28	New Memphis	26	Waukegan	27
Geneseo	42	Normal	50	Wheaton	35
Gibson City	50	Oakland	30	Wilmette	35
		Oak Park	171	Woodstock	53



### TOWNS IN OTHER STATES

Birmingham, Ala. ....	25	Cedar Rapids, Ia. ....	29	Ithaca, N. Y. ....	29
Little Rock, Ark. ....	28	Davenport, Ia. ....	70	New York ....	209
Berkeley, Calif. ....	58	Des Moines, Ia. ....	56	Schenectady, N. Y. ....	37
Long Beach, Calif. ....	26	Keokuk, Ia. ....	33	Cincinnati, O. ....	58
Los Angeles, Calif. ....	205	Sioux City, Ia. ....	29	Cleveland, O. ....	97
Pasadena, Calif. ....	29	Lawrence, Kan. ....	31	Columbus, O. ....	68
San Diego, Calif. ....	42	Manhattan, Kan. ....	29	Oklahoma City ....	47
San Francisco ....	72	Topeka, Kan. ....	34	Portland, Ore. ....	73
Boulder, Colo. ....	25	Wichita, Kan. ....	34	Philadelphia, Pa. ....	62
Denver, Colo. ....	83	Louisville, Ky. ....	30	Pittsburg, Pa. ....	89
Washington ....	181	Boston, Mass. ....	46	Manila, P. I. ....	34
Anderson, Ind. ....	30	Ann Arbor, Mich. ....	28	Memphis, Tenn. ....	38
Evansville, Ind. ....	34	Detroit, Mich. ....	107	Dallas, Texas ....	26
Fort Wayne, Ind. ....	31	Minneapolis, Minn. ....	186	Salt Lake City ....	42
Gary, Ind. ....	32	St. Paul, Minn. ....	44	Seattle ....	159
Indianapolis, Ind. ....	179	Kansas City, Mo. ....	183	Spokane ....	42
LaFayette, Ind. ....	32	St. Louis, Mo. ....	383	Tacoma ....	34
South Bend, Ind. ....	35	Lincoln, Neb. ....	34	Madison, Wis. ....	65
Terre Haute, Ind. ....	46	Omaha, Neb. ....	42	Milwaukee, Wis. ....	94
Vincennes, Ind. ....	27	Brooklyn, N. Y. ....	58	Shanghai, China ....	34
Ames, Ia. ....	31	Buffalo, N. Y. ....	33		

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Elect. ....	74	Trustee .....	13
Engineer .....	913	Veterinary Medicine ....	27
Floriculture .....	4	Miscellaneous .....	1174
Forestry .....	13		
Geology .....	14		
Home (Married) .....	5042	Total occupations recorded....	29,404
Insurance .....	223	Duplicates 1 .....	492
Journalism .....	291	Duplicates 2 .....	16
Judge .....	310		
Land Arch. ....	64	Total .....	508
Law .....	813	Total number of men.....	25,671
Lecture .....	7	Total number of women.....	7414
Library .....	393	(a) Married .....	5,042
Machinist .....	47	(b) Unmarried .....	2,372
Manufacturing .....	282		
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Total names in Book 35,065, Duplicates 1980, Deceased 1397, Lost 1938.



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## THE OLDEST LIVING ALUMNI OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

### Class of 1872

Milo B. Burwash, born Dec. 3, '49	Charles W. Rolfe, born Apr. 17, '50
John J. Davis, born Nov. 4, '52	Charles W. Silver, born Apr. 25, '52
Miles F. Hatch, born Apr. 17, '47	Jacob N. Wharton, born 1846
Calvin E. Parker, born Sept. 7, '50	Reuben O. Wood, born Nov. 30, '45
Willie A. Reiss, born Mar. 31, '53	Thomas E. Rickard, born July 2, '50

E. A. Robinson '75 is the oldest alumnus of the University, being born December 15, 1839.



ATHLETIC SCORES  
(Illinois scores mentioned first)

		Chicago	Indiana	Iowa	NW	Notr Dm	Mich
1892	Baseball				13-8; 5-1		0-18
	Football	4-4; 20-12			16-16		
	Track						
1893	Baseball	3-2; 0-6	13-6	5-3	15-8		5-6; 3-10
	Football				0-0		
	Track						
1894	Baseball	18-17					8-12
	Football	6-10			66-0		
	Track						
1895	Baseball			10-8; 14-3	2-7; 8-6	7-8	9-0 (Forfeit) 2-11
	Football	0-10			38-4		
	Track						
1896	Baseball	6-9; 4-10	19-3		16-2; 20-9	22-7	3-5; 3-20
	Football	0-12			4-10		
	Track						
1897	Baseball	7-6; 9-5; 5-9				9-8	3-1; 5-6; 3-0
	Football	12-18					
	Track	43-77					
1898	Baseball	9-12; 5-6; 4-13; 1-2			30-7; 8-4; 3-5		3-4; 3-0; 3-0
	Football					0-5	5-11
	Track	54-74					38-90
1899	Baseball	4-2; 11-9; 3-9; 9-2			13-9; 9-3	0-15	7-3; 1-2; 3-4; 2-4
	Football		0-5	0-58			0-5
	Track						
1900	Baseball	11-1; 4-1; 9-4; 10-3		17-0	4-3		3-7; 12-6; 3-7; 6-5
	Football		0-0		0-0		0-12
	Track	38-90					
1901	Baseball	14-3; 17-6; 8-7; 5-2	34-4	4-3	2-6; 10-0	5-2; 7-10	8-9; 6-7; 3-4
	Football	24-0	18-0	27-0	11-17		
	Track				60-52		
1902	Baseball	5-6; 10-1; 2-3; 7-3; 15-1			11-3		7-3; 2-0; 7-6
	Football	0-6	47-0	80-0	17-0		
	Track	61-65					6-52
1903	Baseball	4-3; 9-5; 9-0	14-0		10-0; 12-12; 29-2	8-5; 4-2	8-2; 9-2; 14-10
	Football	6-18	0-17	0-12	11-12		
	Track	20-60; 41-45; 52-72					32-40
1904	Baseball	7-6; 2-1; 11-0; 11-15			20-0; 7-2	2-1; 1-0	10-6; 7-1
	Football	6-6	10-0	29-0	6-12		
	Track	26-50; 38-48; 46-79					
1905	Baseball	11-9; 0-2; 11-8			5-0; 8-1		1-3; 0-1; 1-2; 7-3
	Football	0-44			24-0		0-23
	Track	49-37; 45-41; 49-77					
1906	Basketball	14-49; 24-21	27-24; 7-38				
	Baseball	3-0; 8-2; 8-7; 2-0	22-3; 2-0			12-9	7-8; 3-2; 8-4; 0-7
	Football	0-63					9-28
	Track	45-40; 61-25; 75-51	100-26				
1907	Basketball	20-53; 20-35					
	Baseball	10-0; 6-2; 6-5; 8-7; 3-0	12-5	12-25		4-6; 1-0	
	Football	6-42	10-6				
	Track	43-43; 48-48; 78-48					
1908	Basketball	21-35; 17-42	39-12	36-46	18-13		
	Baseball	6-2; 12-1; 3-1; 6-7	6-3; 5-4	3-1; 2-0			
	Football	6-11	10-0	22-0	64-8		
	Track	52-34; 31-55; 67 ½-58 ½	67 ½-1 ½				
1909	Basketball	10-23; 15-17	30-2; 2-20		35-4		
	Baseball	1-3; 0-2; 7-2; 5-1	9-1; 8-1				
	Football	8-14	6-5		35-0		
	Track	42-44; 50-36; 73 ½-52 ½					
1910	Basketball	11-21; 24-15	30-26	27-12			
	Baseball	6-3; 2-1; 2-1	4-1	5-0	6-1; 6-4		
	Football	3-0	3-0		27-0		
	Track	53-33; 53 ½-32 ½; 67-59					
1911	Basketball	17-23; 18-19	15-19	32-22	26-15		
	Baseball	4-3; 9-4; 11-4; 5-1	5-4; 12-1	10-2; 12-2	8-0; 8-7		
	Football	0-24	0-0		27-13		
	Track	56-36; 39-47					
1912	Basketball	21-22; 14-17	24-25	34-14	24-10; 30-19		
	Baseball	5-4; 7-3; 3-6; 7-6	8-4; 4-3	1-1; 4-4	8-0; 14-6		
	Football	0-10	13-7		0-6		
	Track	58-28; 52 ½-32 ½; 93-33					
1913	Basketball	12-19; 16-21	29-12; 23-17	32-9	23-22; 18-20		
	Baseball	7-8; 1-2	9-5	6-1; 4-3	3-4; 5-2		
	Football	7-28	10-0		37-0		
	Track	59-27; 79 ½-46 ½					
1914	Basketball	11-12	35-6; 31-15		35-15		
	Baseball	3-4; 4-3	2-13		5-4; 7-0		
	Football	21-7	51-0		33-0		
	Track	70 ½-55 ½					
1915	Basketball	20-12; 19-18	34-14; 20-4				
	Baseball	4-1; 2-2	6-0		4-1; 1-3		
	Football	10-0			36-6		
	Track	51-71			62-23		
1916	Basketball	30-17; 31-13			21-23; 17-25		
	Baseball		1-2; 8-0		4-1; 5-1	7-2; 6-0	
	Track	90 ¾-44 ½			71 ¾-14 ¾	49-32	



ATHLETIC SCORES  
(Illinois scores mentioned first)

CONFERENCE  
TRACK MEETS

Minn	Ohio	Purdue	Wabash	Wisconsin	
		0-12			1891—Ill 43; NW 27; Wash 25 (Field Day)
		15-5	16-0; 14-6		1893—No Record
		26-26	60-6		1894—Ill 71; Rose Poly 27 Wash 27 (Field Day)
		9-5	14-2	20-16	1895—Cal 35; Mich 17 Ia Coll 16; Ill 13 (Field Day)
		2-22	36-6		1896—Ill 4th (Field Day)
		8-5	5-0; 12-7		1897—
		2-6	48-0	10-10	1898—Mich 70; Chicago 41
		11-3	20-0; 12-4	5-1; 10-4	1899—Notre Dame 36 Chicago 28; Ill 25 (Triangular Meet)
		4-4			1900—Chicago 45; Notre Dame 31; Ill 19 (Triangular Meet)
		13-2		2-5; 4-6; 7-6	1901—Notre Dame 43 Chicago 37; Ill 28 (Triangular Meet)
		32-4			Won by Mich Ill 6th
		81-39			1902—Won by Michigan Ill 7th
11-10					1903—Won by Michigan Ill 5th
		81-47			1904—Won by Michigan Ill 6th
		15-4		6-0; 13-4; 12-5	1905—Won by Chicago Ill 5th
		0-5	0-23		1906—Won by Michigan Ill 5th
8-3		87-41	56-72		1907—Won by Ill 31 pts
0-23		5-4	12-0		1908—Won by Chicago Ill 4th
		17-5	0-27		1909—Won by Ill 38 pts
8-0		104-18	63 ½-64 ½		1910—Won by Notre Dame Ill 4th
0-16		0-4	13-0		1911—(Indoor Ill 1st) Won by Mo Ill 4th
		28-6	37-78		1912—(Indoor Ill 1st 31 pts) Won by Cal Ill 3rd
5-17	0-0	29-6	1-2		1913—(Indoor Wis 33 ½ Ill 33 Ill 1st 47 1-5 pts)
					1914—(Indoor Ill 1st 36 pts) Won by Ill 45 7-12 pts
0-32		10-2		50-72	1915—(Indoor Chgo 37 % Ill 25 %) Won by Wis Ill 4th
8-3; 6-3; 17-5	6-5; 5-4	6-8	4-5		1916—(Indoor Ill 1st 47 % pts) Wis 49; Ill 35 % Chgo 20 %; Mo 20 % Cal 12
	46-0	24-6	23-2		
		71-55			
		5-1	11-2		
		30-24	6-0		
19-32; 25-27		84-41		84-42	
		25-19; 22-48		32-35	
			0-0	6-16	
3-42; 29-36		5-0		16-22; 13-49	
		97-29			
		27-32; 18-45	13-0	14-4	
		9-5; 2-1			
16-15; 23-20		21-4		20-28; 14-27	
1-2; 16-0		102-24		14-3; 9-3	
		24-23; 36-15			
		3-2; 0-3		68-58	
		15-6		28-19; 10-20	
17-18; 21-20		87-39		6-4; 2-1	
11-2; 15-0		24-18; 20-30			
		3-4; 5-0			
		24-6			
9-22		80-46		77-49	
5-2		33-17; 10-27		16-28; 34-14	
		5-4; 7-2		4-1	
		11-0			
18-17; 22-12		50 ½-35 ½; 96-30		61-65	
12-2		29-32; 25-15		17-20; 21-18	
0-11		5-0; 3-5		6-5; 9-5	
		12-3			
16-22; 11-8		69 ½-47 ½; 71 ½-54 ½		69-57	
		20-35; 14-28		11-26; 15-33	
		3-1		11-1; 2-7	
0-13		9-9			
19-12; 20-10		70-16; 99-18		80-46	
12-3		22-18; 11-12		15-16; 13-8	
9-19		9-1; 7-2		4-8; 9-0	
		0-0			
18-16; 27-11		70-16; 86-31		74-52	
4-3		26-20; 30-25		25-26; 16-29	
21-7		9-6; 7-0		2-1; 2-5	
	43-0			24-9	
20-10; 26-11	59 ½-17 ½	95-22		76 ½-49 ½	
10-6	24-17; 26-14	27-8; 22-15		39-19; 19-17	
6-6	6-5	2-1; 5-3	4-0	6-1; 5-4	
	3-3			17-3	
27-22; 20-9	21-10; 28-22	22-11; 29-19	13-4	55-71	
	3-0; 4-0	4-3		27-20; 14-34	
				4-0; 4-3	
				42-44; 72-63	



## MINOR ATHLETIC SCORES

- 1877—Intercollegiate baseball—At Monmouth, Oct. 18: Knox, 1st; N.W., 2nd; Ill., 3rd.
- 1880—Baseball—Knox 14-8, Ill. Coll. 12-5, Tolono 0-0.
- 1881—Baseball—Champaign-Urbana 19-18.
- 1883—Baseball—Knox 14-9, Covington 16-13, Monmouth 21-5.
- 1886—Baseball—Ill. Coll. 17-11, Ill. Wesleyan 20-17, Ill. Coll. 18-12.
- 1887—May Baseball—Ill. Wesleyan 19-13, Ill. Coll. 13-16, Ill. Coll. 13-6.  
Oct. Baseball—Clippers 4-11, Clippers 13-6, Monmouth 9-14, Blackburn 13-14.
- 1888—Baseball—Ill. Coll. 13-12, Ill. Coll. 22-8, Ill. Coll. 15-7.
- 1889—First Intercollegiate at Galesburg won by Illinois.
- 1890—May Baseball—Ill. Coll. 18-11, Effingham 0-5.  
Oct. Baseball—Knox 11-3, Ill. Coll. 9-4.  
Football (Oct. 3)—Ill. Wesleyan 0-16, (Nov. 24) Ill. Wesleyan 12-6.
- 1891—Baseball—(May) Wabash 14-10, Ill. Wesleyan 5-4, Danville 16-0; Baseball (Oct.) Knox 11-3, Ill. Coll. 9-4.  
Football—Eureka 42-0, Knox 12-0, Boonington 20-12, Ill. Wesleyan 48-4.
- 1892—Baseball—Beloit 6-9, Ill. Coll. 15-0, Ill. Wes. 3-1 & 11-2, Lake Forest 5-10 & 5-0, Monmouth 7-6.  
Football—Baker 28-12, DePauw 34-4, Doane 20-0, Englewood H. S. 38-0, Kansas 4-24, Kansas City A. A. 48-0, Nebraska 0-6, Wash. U. 22-0.
- 1893—Baseball—Cleveland A. C. 15-17, Detroit A. C. 3-5, DePauw 7-5, Grinnell 3-2, London A. C. 4-3.  
Oberlin 11-7 & 8-11, St. Louis Hudsons 4-2.  
Football—Chicago Ath. Club 4-19, DePauw 14-4, Lake Forest 10-10, Oberlin 14-34, Pastime Ath. Club 18-16.
- 1894—Baseball—Alerts 12-10, Detroit A. C. 4-8, Norwalk A. C. 8-5, Oberlin 5-11, 1-13 & 5-11; St. Louis Hudsons 8-18.  
Football—Chicago Ath. Club 0-14, Indianapolis Light Artillery 14-18, Lake Forest 54-6, Pastime Ath. Club 10-0.  
Track—Intercollegiate Meet—Ill. 35, Wis. 21.
- 1895—Baseball—Grinnell 9-0 & 13-6, Hyde Park 12-3, Iowa St. 26-16, Peoria League 6-7.  
Football—Chicago A. C. 0-8, Ill. Coll. 79-0, Rush 38-0.  
Track—Dual Meet: Cal. 43, Ill. 55.
- 1896—Baseball—Beloit 8-7, Grinnell 18-3, Terre Haute 20-5, 12-11 & 14-13.  
Football—Knox 70-4, Lake Forest 58-0, Missouri 10-0, Oberlin 22-6.
- 1897—Baseball—Alumni 13-10, Neb. 16-9, Oberlin 4-7.  
Football—Carlisle Indians 6-23, Eureka 26-0, Knox 64-0, Lake Forest 36-0, P. & S. 6-0.  
Track—Western Intercollegiate Meet: Illinois 5th.
- 1898—Baseball—All Chicago H. S. 10-3, DePauw 19-0, Oak Park 4-5, Oberlin 5-10 & 7-1.  
Football—Alumni 10-6 & 17-23, Carlisle Indians 0-11, DePauw 16-0, Ill. Wes. 23-0, P. & S. 6-10.
- 1899—Baseball—Beloit 0-6, Oberlin 5-0.  
Football—Ill. Wes. 6-0, Knox 5-0, St. Louis 29-0.
- 1900—Baseball—Beloit 11-1.  
Football—DePauw 63-0, Ill. Wes. 21-0, Knox 16-0, P. & S. 6-0, Rose Poly. 26-0.
- 1901—Baseball—Beloit 1-4 & 2-1, Knox 24-4.  
Football—Englewood H. S. 38-0, Marian Sims 52-0, P. & S. 23-0, Washington 21-0.
- 1902—Baseball—Harvard 1-2, Pa. 11-7, Princeton 3-1, West Point 6-5, Yale 10-4.  
Football—Englewood H. S. 45-0, Haskell Indians 24-0, Monmouth 33-0, Osteopaths 22-0, Wash. U. 44-0.
- 1903—Baseball—Chicago Nationals 5-15, Nebraska 7-3, Oberlin 20-3.  
Football—Dentists 54-0, Englewood H. S. 45-5, Knox 29-5, Lombard 43-0, Nebraska 0-16, Osteopaths 36-0, Rush 64-0.
- 1904—Baseball—Armour Inst. 10-0 & 13-4, Beloit 8-4, Knox 14-6, Oberlin 14-2 & 12-3, Ohio Wes. 10-2, P. & S. 10-0, West Va. 9-5 & 1-0.  
Football—Knox 11-0, Nebraska 10-16, N. W. Coll. 11-0, P. & S. 26-0, Wash. U. 31-0.
- 1905—Baseball—Armour Inst. 9-3.  
Football—Knox 6-0, Nebraska 6-24, N.W. Coll. 24-0, P. & S. 30-0, St. Louis 12-6.
- 1906—Baseball—Amherst 13-0.
- 1907—Baseball—Williams 3-2.
- 1908—Football—Marquette 6-6, Monmouth 17-0.
- 1909—Baseball—Arkansas 3-2, Millikin 22-0.  
Football—Kentucky 2-6, Millikin 23-0, Syracuse 17-8.
- 1910—Baseball—Arkansas 6-4, 7-0 & 27-3.  
Football—Drake 24-0, Millikin 11-0, Syracuse 3-0.
- 1911—Baseball—Arkansas 6-6, 3-4, 4-2 & 2-0.  
Football—Millikin 31-0, St. Louis 9-0.
- 1912—Baseball—Arkansas 6-11 & 4-2, Tennessee 2-1 & 4-0.  
Football—Illinois Wesleyan 83-3, Washington U. 13-0.
- 1913—Baseball—Alabama 2-1, Arkansas 5-3, Boston Amer. 0-10 & 0-2, Miss. A. & M. Coll. 6-5 & 7-7, Mississippi 1-3.  
Football—Kentucky St. 21-0, Missouri 24-7.
- 1914—Baseball—Alabama 9-5, Ga. Tech. 2-5 & 2-3, Georgia 1-2, Kentucky 2-14, Millikin 8-5, Tennessee 1-1, Texas 3-2 & 7-3.  
Football—Christian Bros. 37-0.
- 1915—Baseball—Alabama 7-0, Bethany 13-0, Miss. A. & M. 13-2 & 9-4, Tulane 16-1 & 9-0.  
Football—Haskell 36-0, Rolla 75-7.
- 1916—Baseball—Marshall 4-2, Waseda 6-0.





1916 BRIGADE INSPECTION



GILL



HUFF



ZUPKE



JONES

THE FOUR GREAT COACHES







# ABBREVIATIONS

?=Lost (letter returned)  
 †=Address presumably correct (letter not returned)  
 \*=Dead  
 Residence address or an address at which a person can always be reached is given in parenthesis  
 Small letter indicates department of study  
 Black type (**James E J**)=Trustees and Presidents

Large capitals (BABCOCK K C)=Faculty (never a student)  
 Small capitals, with small initial letter (ABE Mikishi)=Advanced and Honorary degrees  
 Italics (*Abdill H B*)=Persons in Academy only  
 Small capitals, with large initial capitals SCOTT F W)=Alumni even if also on Faculty

*acad* .....Academy  
*Acct* .....Accountant  
*a&d* .....Art & Design  
*Adv* .....Advertising  
*Ag* .....Agriculture  
*Ag Exp Sta* ..Agricultural Experiment Station  
*Agron* .....Agronomy  
*Amer* .....American  
*An Husb* ....Animal Husbandry  
*Ap Mech* ....Applied Mechanic  
*Arch* .....Architect  
*Arch Eng* ....Architectural Engineer  
*Art* .....Artist  
*Astron* .....Astronomy  
*Athl* .....Athletics  
*Auto* .....Automobile business  
*Bacteriol* ....Bacteriologist  
*Biol* .....Biology  
*Bk* .....Bank  
*Bkpr* .....Bookkeeper  
*Bnk* .....Banker  
*Bot* .....Botany  
*Bur* .....Bureau  
*CZ* .....Canal Zone  
*Cash* .....Cashier  
*Catg* .....Cataloger  
*C Eng* .....Civil Engineer  
*Cer* .....Ceramist  
*Cer Eng* .....Ceramic Engineering  
*Chem* .....Chemistry  
*Chem Eng* ....Chemical Engineering  
*Chge* .....Charge  
*Clk* .....Clerk  
*Coll* .....College  
*com* .....College of Commerce  
*Comm* .....Commission  
*Conserv* .....Conservatory  
*Constr* .....Construction work or Engineer  
*Contr* .....Contractor  
*Corresp* .....Correspondent  
*Ct* .....Court

*Dairy Husb* ...Dairy Husbandry  
*Dent* .....Dentist  
*Dep* .....Deputy  
*Dipl* .....Diplomatic service  
*Dir* .....Director  
*Dr* .....Drive  
*Draft* .....Draftsman  
*Econ* .....Economics  
*ed* .....School of Education  
*Edit* .....Editor  
*Effic Eng* ....Efficiency Engineering  
*E Eng* .....Electrical Engineering  
*Electr* .....Electrician  
*eng* .....Engineering  
*Engl* .....English  
*Entom* .....Entomology  
*Exten* .....Extension  
*Fin* .....Financier  
*Flor* .....Floriculture  
*Forest serv* ...Forestry Service  
*g* .....Graduate School  
*Gar* .....Garage  
*Gen Work* ....Miscellaneous Work  
*Geol* .....Geology  
*Ger* .....German  
*Hist* .....History  
*Hort* .....Horticulture  
*H Sc* .....Household Science  
*H Sch* .....High School  
*Indus* .....Industrial  
*Ins* .....Insurance Agent  
*Insp* .....Inspector  
*Instr* .....Instructor  
*Jour* .....Journalist  
*Jud* .....Judge  
*Prob* .....Probate  
*Supr* .....Supreme  
*Circ* .....Circuit  
*Kinderg* .....Kindergarten  
*l* .....College of Law  
*la* .....College of liberal Arts Sciences  
*la com* .....Courses in Commerce  
*Land Arch* ....Landscape architect



*Law* ..... Lawyer  
*Lect* ..... Lecturer  
*lib* ..... Library School  
*Libr* ..... Librarian  
*Lit* ..... Letters, man of  
*Mach* ..... Machinist  
*Math* ..... Mathematics  
*Med* ..... Physician & Surgeon  
*M Eng* ..... Mechanical Engineer  
*Mech* ..... Mechanic  
*Merc* ..... Merchant, Business, etc  
*meteor* ..... Meteorology  
*Memb* ..... Member  
*Mil Serv* ..... Military Service  
*Min* ..... Mining  
*Min Eng* ..... Mining Engineering  
*Mintr* ..... Minister  
*Mortg & L* ..... Mortgage & Loan  
*Mun Eng* ..... Municipal & Sanitary  
   Engineering  
*mus* ..... School of Music  
*Mus* ..... Musician  
*Navy Serv* ..... Navy Service  
*News Rep* ..... Newspaper reporter  
*Opr* ..... Operator  
*Opt* ..... Optician  
*Osteop* ..... Osteopath  
*Phar* ..... Pharmacist  
*Philos* ..... Philosophy  
*Photog* ..... Photography  
*Physiol* ..... Physiology  
*Phys Tr* ..... Physical Training  
*Pky* ..... Parkway  
*Pol Sc* ..... Political Science  
*Poly* ..... Polytechnic  
*Pomol* ..... Pomology  
*Prin* ..... Principal  
*Prob Ofc* ..... Probation Officer  
*Psychol* ..... Psychology  
*Publ* ..... Publisher & Printer  
*Pub Speak* ..... Public Speaking  
*Repr* ..... Representative  
*Res* ..... Research  
*R Est & L* ..... Real Estate & Loans  
*Ret* ..... Retired  
*Rhet* ..... Rhetoric  
*Rom Lang* ..... Romance Languages  
*RR Eng* ..... Railway Engineer  
*Prop* ..... Proprietor  
*Sales* ..... Salesman  
*sc* ..... College of Science

*Scan* ..... Scandinavian  
*Sec* ..... Secretary  
*Sen* ..... Senator  
*Serv* ..... Service  
*Soc* ..... Sociology  
*Soc Serv* ..... Social Service  
*Sp* ..... Special  
*St* ..... State  
*Stu* ..... Student U of Ill  
*Stu Coll or U* ..... Student at institution  
   specified  
*su* ..... Summer Session  
   Supervision  
*Surv* ..... Surveyor  
*t&am* ..... Theoretical & applied  
   mechanics  
*Tel* ..... Telegraph or telephone  
*Trans* ..... Transportation  
*Trav Sales* ..... Traveling Salesman  
*U* ..... University  
*Vet* ..... Veterinarian  
*Visit* ..... Visitor  
*Zool* ..... Zoology

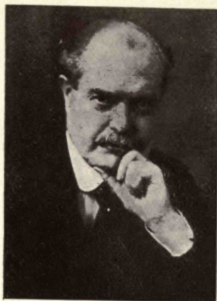
State omitted from the following cities:

Baltimore  
 Boston  
 Buffalo  
 Chicago  
 Cincinnati  
 Cleveland  
 Denver  
 Detroit  
 Indianapolis  
 Jersey City  
 Los Angeles  
 Milwaukee  
 Minneapolis  
 New Orleans  
 New York  
 Oklahoma City  
 Philadelphia  
 Pittsburg  
 Salt Lake City  
 San Francisco  
 Seattle  
 St Louis  
 Washington





EVANS



DUNNE



BUSEY



WATSON



ABBOTT



HOYT



WARD

TRUSTEES  
OF  
UNIVERSITY  
OF  
ILLINOIS



CARR



HENROTIN



SMALL



TREVETT



BLAIR