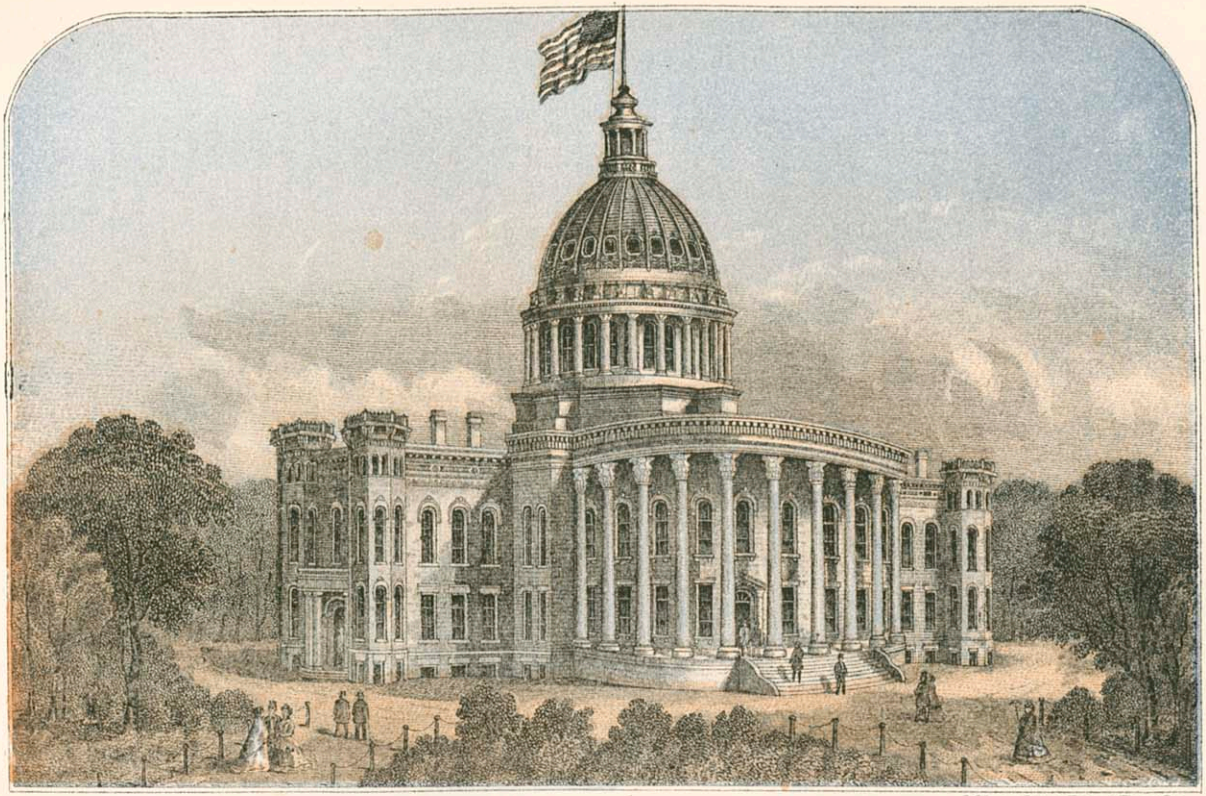
Wisconsin State Institutions.



Milwaukee, Lith. & Eng. Co.

WISCONSIN STATE CAPITOL.

WISCONSIN STATE INSTITUTIONS.

THE STATE CAPITOL.

On October 27, 1836, Hon. JAMES D. DOTY selected the site of the present State Capitol and grounds for a Capitol square. In December, 1836, the Territorial Legislature in session at Belmont, passed an act to establish the Capital at Madison, Wisconsin. The National Government appointed Messrs. JAMES D. DOTY, A. A. BIRD and JOHN F. O'NEIL as commissioners for constructing the Capitol, and on the 10th of June, 1837, acting-commissioner BIRD with thirty-six workmen arrived and began at once to get out stone and timber for the building. On the 4th July, 1837, the corner-stone was laid, with appropriate toasts and speeches. During 1836 and 1837 the National Government appropriated $40,000 for the Capitol building; Dane county $4,000, and the Territorial Legislature about $16,000; as from all accounts the complete cost of the old Capitol was $60,000. The building when finished, was a substantial, comely structure, superior in style and convenience to the Capitols of adjacent and older States.

With the admission of Wisconsin into the Union as a State, in 1848, the Constitutional Convention then permanently located the Capital at Madison.

The Capitol square is 914 feet square, cornering north, south, east and west, contains fourteen and four-tenths acres, and is situated on an elevation of at least fifty feet, commanding a view of the whole plat; of the Third and Fourth lakes and the surrounding country.

The warranty deed of the Capitol square was given to the Territory, in consideration of $1.00 received, and the benefits and advantages to be derived from the location, by STEVENS T. MASON, JULIA G. MASON and KUTZING PRICHETT of Detroit, and through their attorney, Moses M. STRONG. It is dated Mineral Point, 16th January 1839, and the square is described as sections 13, 14, 23 and 24, in township 7, range 9 east. This interesting document is now on file in the office of the State Treasurer.

Some idea of the time the building was finished and its condition, when th legislature first assembled in it, is got from the informatory recollections of Colonel CHILDS, one of the early pioneers of the Territory. His statement is as follows:

"In June, 1838, the Territorial Legislature met at Burlington. We had a short session, from the 11th to the 25th of June. During the session we received news that Iowa had been separated from Wisconsin and formed into a distinct Territory, and we adjourned to meet at Madison in the autumn.

"The Legislature met, for the first time, in Madison, on the 26th of November, 1838. The new capitol edifice was not yet in a suitable condition to receive the Legislature; so we had to assemble in the basement of the old American House, where Governor DODGE delivered his first message at the new seat of Government. We adjourned from day to day, until we could get into the new Capitol building. At length we took possession of the new Assembly Hall. The floors were laid with green oak boards, full of ice; the walls of the room were iced over; green oak seats, and desks made of rough boards; one fire-place and one small stove. In a few days the flooring near the stove and fire-place so shrunk on account of the heat, that a person could run his hands between the boards. The basement story was all open, and JAMES MORRISON'S large drove of hogs had taken possession; they were awfully poor, and it would have taken two of them, standing side by side, to have made a decent shadow on a bright day. We had a great many smart members in the House, and sometimes they spoke for Buncombe. When members of this ilk would become too tedious, I would take a long pole, go at the hogs and stir them up; when they would raise a young pandemonium for noise and confusion. The speaker's voice would become completely drowned, and he would be compelled to stop, not, however, without giving his squealing disturbers a sample of his swearing ability.

"The weather was cold; the halls were cold, our ink would freeze, everything froze—so when we could stand it no longer, we passed a joint resolution to adjourn for twenty days. I was appointed by the two houses to procure carpeting for both halls during the recess; I bought all I could find in the Terrirory, and brought it to Madison, and put it down after covering the floor with a thick coating of hay. After this, we were more comfortable. The American Hotel was the only public house in Madison, except that Mr. PECK kept a few boarders in his old log-house, which was still standing not long since. We used to have tall times in those days—times long to be remembered. Stealing was carried on in a small way. Occasionally a bill would be fairly stolen through the Legislature; and the Territory would get gouged a little now and then."

It was during the progress of the building that the claim of Contractor BAXTER for additional compensation arose, and those familiar with the legislative halls, until the past year or two, when BAXTER died, will remember with what persistence the old man pressed his claim, and how at one session, and the last at which he appeared, he only lacked a few votes of success.

There are many scenes and associations connected with the old Capitol building and some of them should be mentioned in its history. In the Council Chamber on February 11th, 1842, CHARLES C. P. ARNDT, councilor from Brown county was shot and instantly killed by JAMES R. VINEYARD, councilor from Grant county. In 1854 the impeachment trial and acquittal of Judge HUBBELL was witnessed in the Senate Chamber, and in January, 1856, the grand inauguration of Governor BARSTOW and the subsequent proceedings in the Supreme Court by which Governor BASHFORD was sworn in as Governor, drew pleased and excited crowds about the lobbies and chambers of the Capitol.

On March 3, 1857, the Legislature passed an act authorizing the enlargement of the State Capitol. By this act the Commissioners of School and

University Lands were directed to sell the ten sections of land appropriated by Congress "for the completion of Public Buildings," and apply the proceeds towards enlarging and improving the State Capitol. The State also appropriated $30,000 for the same object, and $50,000 was given by the city of Madison. The Governor and Secretary of State were made Commissioners for conducting the work, and operations began in the fall of 1857 on the selected plans of Messrs. DONNELL & KUTZBOCK, then architects living in Madison, but lately deceased. The building was continued from year to year, until the fall of 1869, when the dome was completed at a cost of $90,828.05, exclusive of architect's compensation. S. V. SHIPMAN, of Madison, was the architect of the dome, and Messrs. C. S. RANKIN & Co., of Cincinnati, built it. The total cost of the enlarged Capitol to the present time is $541,447.93. In 1866, work in boring an artesian well near the south entrance of the Capitol was begun, but after going down 1,000 feet, at a cost of $8,622.70, and finding no water, the work was reluctantly abandoned.

The present Capitol exhibts an attractive outside appearance, and is generally admired. The stone for its construction was supplied from quarries near Prairie du Chien and Madison. The inside is handsomely finished, and contains complete conveniences; although more are yet necessary. In the basement are the water closets; boiler room, from which the building receives heat; carpenter shops; book room; the roost of the war eagles, "Old Abe" and "Andy," and some committee rooms. On the upper floor, the four passages of which are neatly laid with squares of blue and white flag, are the Departments of the several State officers. In the north passage are the offices of the State Treasurer and School Land Commissioners; in the south passage the offices of the Superintendents of Public Property and of Public Instruction and the office of Attorney General; in the east passage the offices of the Governor and Secretary of State, and in the west passage those of the Adjutant General, legislative clerks and State Agricultural Society, the last of which contains some fine specimens of minerals and other scientific curiosities. From the centre of these passages the Rotunda and Dome are seen to great advantage. The second floor is reached by wide iron stairways, ascending from the south and north passages. This floor is diversely laid with red, yellow and black tiles, and in the centre a heavy iron balustrade marks the Rotunda. In the east is the Senate Chamber; in the west, the Assembly Chamber; in the north, the Supreme Court Rooms and State Library, and in the south, the choicely filled rooms of the State Historical Society. The first purchase of books for the State Library was made in 1837, and it has received additions since, which make it very complete and valuable. The Historical Society rooms, always attractive to visitors, present an array of books, pictures, sculpture and literary and other curiosities which are not only interesting and suggestive to Badgers, but to residents of other States. In one of these rooms, the torn and pierced flags carried by Wisconsin regiments during the late war, are carefully preserved in a glass enclosure, and in another room is a rare collection of animal, mineral and vegetable curiosities belonging to Mr. ISAAC LYON, father of Judge LYON, of the Supreme Court, and the

greatest delight of this courteous and scientific gentlemen is to give all visitors information concerning them.

The collections in these rooms have for years past been regarded as very creditable to the State and to Hon. LYMAN C. DRAPER, the patient and persevering originator of them, and to Mr. DURRIE, their skilled custodian; and since the Chicago fire destroyed the historical depository there, they can be recognized as the largest and most valuable in the Northwest.

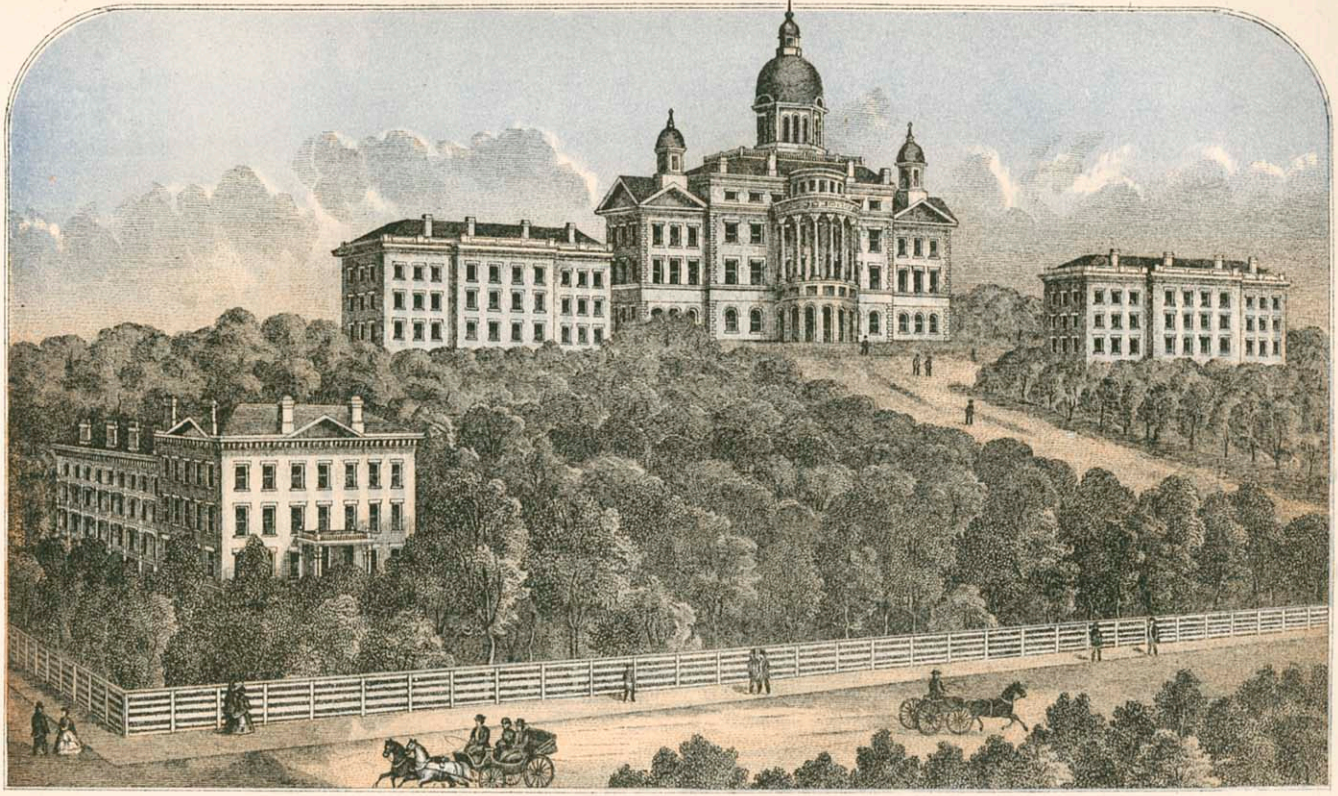
More iron stairways lead to the galleries and committee rooms of the chambers, and yet more, but narrower ones, lead to the store room where the arms and munitions of the State are kept and to the Tholus; from which topmost elevation an impressive downward view of the whole Rotunda is obtained. The outside of the Tholus affords convenience for enjoying an exceedingly fine view of the city, lakes and surrounding country.

The height of the Capitol from the basement to the gold gilt eagle on the top of the flag-staff is 225 feet and six inches, and exclusive of steps and porticos, the total length of the north and south wings is 228 feet, and of the east and west wings, 226 feet.

Some impressive scenes have been witnessed in this Capiotl during the war, when the Legislature was acting on war measures, and also when the veteran soldiers, on their return, were welcomed with song and feasting in the chambers.

As characteristic of the vim and energy of the residents of Wisconsin, it must be stated that the Capitol building progressed and heavy expenditures were made on it, while they were sharply pressed to raise their share of men and means for the war.

The Capitol is surrounded with walks, greenswards, shrubbery and trees, which are carefully kept in good condition, and these, with the pearly white building rising in their midst, elicit the general expression that Wisconsin has a choicely located and elegant Capitol.



STATE UNIVERSITY, MADISON.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

[BY PROF. S. H. CARPENTER, LL. D.]

Board of Regents.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, *Ex-officio.*

Terms expire first Monday in February, 1872.

6th Cong. Dist,	ANGUS CAMERON,		La Crosse.
4th.....do.....	C. S. HAMILTON,		Fond du Lac.
2d .....do.....	J. C. GREGORY,		Madison.
2d .....do.....	N. B. VAN SLYKE,		Madison.

Terms expire first Monday in February, 1873.

2d Cong. Dist.	R. B. SANDERSON,		Burke.
4th.....do.....	F. O. THORPE,		Fond du Lac.
1st.....do.....	J. R. BRIGHAM,		Milwaukee.
3d .....do.....	W. W. FIELD,		Boscobel.
6th.....do.....	H. D. BARRON,		Falls of St. Croix.

Terms expire first Monday in February, 1874.

3d Cong. Dist.	H. H. GRAY,		Darlington
5th.....do.....	AUG. L. SMITH,		Appleton.
1st.....do.....	B. R. HINKLEY,		Oconomowoc.
5th.....do.....	JACOB S. BUGH,		Wautoma.

Faculty and Instructors.

J. H. TWOMBLY, D. D.,
President and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

JOHN W. STERLING, PH. D.,
Vice President and Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

JOHN B. PARKINSON, A. M.,
Professor of Mathematics.

STEPHEN H. CARPENTER, LL. D.,
Professor of Logic, Rhetoric and English Literature.

WILLIAM F. ALLEN, A. M.,
Professor of Latin and History.

ALEXANDER KERR, A. M.,
Professor of Greek Language and Literature, and Principal of Preparatory Department.

JOHN B. FEULING, PH. D.,
Professor of Modern Languages and Comparative Philology.

MAJ. WM. J. L. NICODEMUS,
Professor of Military Science and Civil Engineering.

W. W. DANIELLS, M. S.,
Professor of Agriculture and Analytical Chemistry.

JOHN E. DAVIES, M. D.,
Professor of Natural History and Chemistry.

R. D. IRVING, A. M., E. M.,
Professor of Geology, Mining and Metallurgy, and Curator of Cabinet.

R. B. ANDERSON, A. M.,
Instructor in Languages.

STEPHEN LEAHEY, PH. B.,
Instructor.

T. D. CHRISTIE, A. B.,
Instructor.

HON. L. S. DIXON, LL. D.,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin,
Professor of Law.

HON. ORSAMUS COLE, LL. D.,
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin,
Professor of Law.

HON. WM. PENN LYON,
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin.
Professor of Law.

HON. H. S. ORTON, LL. D.,
Dean of Law Faculty.

J. H. CARPENTER, Esq.,
Professor of Law.

WM. F. VILAS, LL. B.,
Professor of Law.

MRS. D. E. CARSON,
Preceptress of Female College.

MISS LIZZIE S. SPENCER, PH. B.,
Assistant.

MISS JOSEPHINE V. MAGOON,
Assistant.

MISS ELLA SAGE,
Teacher of Music.

History.

The State University was founded upon a grant of seventy-two sections of land made by Congress to the Territory of Wisconsin. Chapter 110, U. S. Laws of 1838, entitled:

"AN ACT concerning a Seminary of Learning in the Territory of Wisconsin.

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to set apart and reserve from sale, out of any of the public lands within the Territory of Wisconsin, to which the Indian title has been, or may be, extinguished, and not otherwise appropriated, a quantity of land not exceeding two entire townships, for the support of a University within the said Territory, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever; to be located in tracts of land not less than an entire section, corresponding with any of the legal divisions into which the public lands are authorized to be surveyed.

"Approved June 12, 1838."

The Territorial Legislature, at its session of 1838, passed a law incorporating the "University of the Territory of Wisconsin," locating the same at or near Madison. At the same session a Board of Visitors was appointed, consisting of the following persons: The Governor, and Secretary of the Territory, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the President of the University, *ex-officio*, and B. B. CARY, MARSHAL M. STRONG, BYRON KILBOURN, WM. A. GARDNER, CHARLES R. BRUSH, C. C. ARNDT, JOHN CATLIN, GEORGE H. SLAUGHTER, DAVID BRIGHAM, JOHN F. SCHEMERHORN, WM. W. CORYELL, GEO. BEATTY, HENRY L. DODGE and AUGUSTUS A. BIRD. Nothing however was done by this Board although they legally remained in office until the organi-

zation of the State Government in 1848. In 1841 NATHANIEL F. HYDE was appointed Commissioner to select the lands donated to the State for the maintenance of the University, who performed the duty assigned him in a most acceptable manner.

Section 6 of Article 10 of the State Constitution provides that "provision shall be made by law for the establishment of a State University at or near the seat of government. The proceeds of all lands that have been or may hereafter be granted by the United States to the State for the support of a University, shall be and remain a perpetual fund, to be called the 'University Fund,' the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of the State University."

Immediately upon the inauguration of the State Government an act was passed incorporating the State University, and a Board of Regents appointed, who at once organized the University by the election of JOHN H. LATHROP, LL.D., as Chancellor, and JOHN W. STERLING, as Professor. The first Board of Regents consisted of the following gentlemen: A. L. COLLINS, E. V. WHITON, J. H. ROUNTREE, J. T. CLARK, ELEAZER ROOT, A. HYATT SMITH, SIMEON MILLS, HENRY BRYAN, RUFUS KING, THOS. W. SUTHERLAND, CYRUS WOODMAN, HIRAM BARBER and JOHN BANNISTER.

The University was formally opened by the public inauguration of Chancellor LATHROP, January 16, 1849. The Preparatory Department of the University was opened, under the charge of Chancellor LATHROP and Prof. J. W. STERLING, in part of what is now known as the Madison High School Building, February 5, 1849, with twenty pupils.

In 1849 the Regents purchased nearly two hundred acres of land, comprising what is now known as the "University Addition to the City of Madison," and the old "University grounds." In 1851 the north dormitory was completed and the first college classes formed. In 1854 the south dormitory was erected. These buildings were erected from the income of the University Fund, without any appropriation on the part of the State.

The rapid settlement of the State at this period, induced a heavy speculation in lands as well as heavy purchases for actual occupancy, so that the income of the University was comparatively large, amounting in 1861 to $18,307.70.

The State has always pursued an unfortunate policy with regard to the lands donated to the University, apparently considering them as granted to the State absolutely and not in trust. The lands were appraised so low as to come into competition with government lands, and large tracts were bought up on speculation for $3 an acre, which to-day would readily bring $25. Owing to the fact that the lands comprising the original grant had produced a fund wholly inadequate to the support of the University, in 1854, a further grant of seventy-two sections of land was made by Congress to the State, for the use of the University. The act granting such lands is chapter five, U. S. Laws of 1854, and is entitled,

"AN ACT to relinquish to the State of Wisconsin the lands reserved for Salt Springs therein.

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That in lieu of the twelve salt

springs with six sections of land adjoining to each,' heretofore granted to the State of Wisconsin for its use by the fourth clause of the seventh section of the act entitled 'an act to enable the people of Wisconsin Territory to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union,' approved the sixth day of August, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-six, there be and hereby is granted to the said State of Wisconsin, to be selected by the legislature of said State out of any public land subject to private entry, and to be sold in such manner as the legislature may direct, for the benefit and in aid of the University of said State, and for no other purpose whatever, seventy-two sections of land: *provided*, that any selections of land heretofore made under the act, entitled 'an act to extend the time for selecting land granted to the State of Wisconsin for saline purposes,' approved the fourth day of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and which shall not have been sold by the United States, and is not legally claimed by pre-emption or otherwise, shall be, and hereby are granted and confirmed to said State for the use of the University of said State, as a part of the seventy-two sections hereby granted.

"Approved December 15, 1854."

These lands were located and offered for sale upon the same terms as the previous grant. The lands granted by Congress up to this date amounted to 92,160 acres, of which there had been sold prior to September 30, 1866, 74,178 acres, for the net sum of $264,570.13, of which sum there was taken by chapter 268, general laws of 1862, the sum of $104,339.43 to pay for the buildings, the State having previously allowed the University to anticipate its income to that amount. This reduction of the University Fund so reduced the income of the University that it became seriously embarrassed, and a reorganization became imperative. The institution had failed to secure public confidence, and the project was at one time seriously entertained by the Regents of abandoning the attempt to maintain a State University.

The following extract from the Annual Report of the Secretary of State for 1866, graphically sets forth the condition of things at the time when the present management took charge of the Institution:

"Although the fact may seem startling and contrary to general impression, yet it is no less true, that the State of Wisconsin has never made an appropriation of one dollar towards the support of its own University. But it has nevertheless charged the University Fund Income with the expenses of taking care of its lands, and keeping an account of its funds. By reference to the disbursements of this fund, which may be found in the several reports of the Secretary of State for years past, it will be seen that a sum amounting to over ten thousand dollars ($10,000) has thus been withdrawn from a fund too small to meet the necessary expense of sustaining the Institution as the credit and good name of the State demands that it should be sustained. But in addition to this, under the provisions of chapter 268, laws of 1862, one-half the University Fund itself, upon the interest of which the support of the University depended, was sunk into oblivion; thus reducing the income from $18,397.70 in 1861, to $13,005.56 in 1862, and to $11,540.90 in 1863, which has since been about the average. The amount of University Fund Income on hand September 30, 1866, was $5,501.47. This, with $144.93 belonging to the Income of the Agricultural College Fund, constitutes the whole amount at the disposal of the Regents for defraying the current expenses of the University for the year commencing October 1, 1866, and ending June 30, 1867."

Reorganization.

In 1862 Congress passed what is known as the Agricultural College Act, of which the following is the text:

"AN ACT donating public lands to the several states and territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts.

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United*

States of America, in Congress assembled, That there be granted to the several states for the purposes hereinafter mentioned an amount of public land to be apportioned to each state, a quantity equal to thirty thousand acres for each senator and representative in congress to which the states are respectively entitled by the apportionment, under the census of eighteen hundred and sixty: *provided*, that no mineral lands shall be selected or purchased under the provisions of this act.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the land aforesaid, after being surveyed, shall be apportioned to the several states in sections or subdivisions of sections not less than one quarter of a section, and whenever there are public lands in a state subject to sale at private entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, the quantity of which said state shall be entitled shall be selected from such lands within the limits of such state, and the secretary of the interior is hereby directed to issue to each of the states in which there is not the quantity of public lands subject to sale at private entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre to which said state may be entitled under the provisions of this act, land scrip to the amount in acres for the deficiency of its distribution share; said scrip to be sold by said state and the proceeds thereof applied to the uses and purposes prescribed in this act, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever; *provided*, that in no case shall any state to which land scrip may thus be issued be allowed to locate the same within the limits of any other state or of any territory of the United States, but their assignees may thus locate said land scrip upon any of the unappropriated lands of the United States, subject to sale at private entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents or less per acre: *and provided further*, that not more than one million acres shall be located by such assignees in any one of the states: *and provided further* that no such location shall be made before one year from the passage of this act.

"SECTION 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all the expenses of management, superintendence and taxes from date of selection of said lands previous to their sales, and all expenses incident to the management and disbursement of the moneys which may be received therefrom shall be paid by the States to which they may belong, out of the treasury of said States, so that the entire proceeds of the sale of said lands shall be applied without any diminution whatever to the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

"SECTION 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all moneys derived from the sale of the lands aforesaid by the States to which the lands are apportioned, and from the sales of land scrip hereinbefore provided for, shall be invested in stocks of the United States or of the States or some other safe stocks, yielding not less than five per centum upon the par value of said stocks, and that the *money so invested shall constitute a perpetual fund, the capital of which shall remain forever undiminished*, (except so far as may be provided in section fifth of this act,) *and the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated by each State which may take and claim the benefit of this act 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 practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life.

"SECTION 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the grant of land and land scrip hereby authorized shall be made, on the following conditions to which as well as to the provisions hereinafter contained, the previous assent of the several States shall be signified by legislative acts: *First*—if any portion of the fund invested as provided by the foregoing section or any portion of the interest thereon shall by any action or contingency be diminished or lost, it shall be replaced by the state to which it belongs, so that the capital of the fund shall remain forever undiminished, and the annual interest shall be regularly applied without diminution, to the purposes mentioned in the fourth section of this act, except that a sum not exceeding ten per centum upon the amount received by any state under the provisions of this act may be expended for the purchase of lands for sites or experimental farms whenever authorized by the respective legislatures of said states. *Second—no portion of said fund nor the interest thereon shall be applied directly or indirectly under any pretense whatever, to the purchase, erection, preservation or repair of any building or buildings.* *Third*—any state which may take and claim the benefit of the provisions of this act shall provide within five years at least, not less than one college, as described in the fourth section of this act, or the grant to such state shall cease, and said state shall be bound to pay the Uni

ted States the amount received for any lands previously sold, and that the title to purchasers under the state shall be valid. *Fourth*—an annual report shall be made regarding the progress of each college, recording any improvements and experiments made, with their costs and results, and such other matters, including state, industrial and economical statistics as may be supposed useful, one copy of which shall be transmitted by mail free, by each, to all the other colleges which may be endowed under the provisions of this act, and also one copy to the Secretary of the Interior. *Fifth*—when lands shall be selected from those which have been raised to double the minimum price in consequence of railroad grants, they shall be computed to the states at the maximum price, and the number of acres proportionally diminished. *Sixth*—no state while in condition of rebellion or insurrection against the government of the United States, shall be entitled to the benefit of this act. *Seventh*—no state shall be entitled to the benefit of this act unless it shall express its acceptance thereof by its legislature, within two years from the date of its approval by the president.

"SECTION 6. *And be it further enacted*, That land scrip issued under the provisions of this act shall not be subject to location until after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

"SECTION 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the land officers shall receive the same fees for locating land scrip issued under the provisions of this act as is now allowed for the location of military bounty land warrants under existing laws: *provided*, their maximum compensation shall not be thereby increased.

"SECTION 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the governors of the several states to which scrip shall be issued under this act shall be required to report annually to Congress, all sales made of such scrip until the whole shall be disposed of, the amount received for the same, and what appropriation has been made of the proceeds.

"Approved July 2, 1862."

The lands donated by this act of Congress were located in accordance with the policy previously pursued—that is, to use the grant as a means of inducing immigration. As an illustration of the effect of this policy we would call attention to the fact that the lands located under this grant by the State of Wisconsin are put upon the market at $1.25 per acre, while the lands located within this State by the Trustees of the New York Agricultural College (which is incorporated with Cornell University) would readily bring from $6 to $10 per acre. The State indirectly receives the benefit of the low price of these lands, as the taxable property of the State is increased by all the means which encourage immigration—a benefit which would not be more than cancelled by an annual appropriation far in excess of that asked for by the Regents.

In 1866 the University was completely reorganized, so as to meet the requirements of the law of Congress granting the lands for Agricultural Colleges; and there were appropriated for the endowment and support of the University, the following funds: 1st. "The income of the University Fund; 2d. The income of a fund to be derived from the sales of the 240,000 acres of land granted by Congress to the State of Wisconsin," etc.

In pursuance of chapter 114, G. L. 1866, Dane county issued bonds to the amount of $40,000 for the purchase of about 200 acres of land lying contiguous to the University grounds for an Experimental Farm; and for the erection of suitable buildings, etc., thereon.

Up to this date the State of Wisconsin had not donated directly or indirectly a single dollar to the State University. Its Fund, its grounds, and its buildings, were all the gift of the General Government. Its professors had been paid, not by the State, but from the income of the grant made by the General Government. The Experimental Farm was the gift of Dane county.

The management of the University is entrusted to a Board of Regents, appointed by the Governor of the State, together with the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who is *ex-officio* a regent. To prevent any local preponderance, the Regents are appointed two from each congressional district. (Chapter 80, G. L. 1870.) The services of the Regents are rendered gratuitously, care being taken to select men who will feel amply repaid by the success of the institution entrusted to their charge. It will thus be seen that the management of the University is a service performed gratuitously to the State.

Immediately upon the reorganization, the increased confidence of the public in the success of the University, was shown in the adoption of a more liberal policy by the legislature. The sum taken from the University fund by the law of 1862, was virtually restored by the passage of chapter 82, G. L. of 1867, which appropriates annually for ten years to the income of the University Fund the sum of $7,303.76, being the interest upon the sum taken from the fund by the law of 1862. This appropriation will doubtless be continued. The same liberal policy was still further pursued by the Legislature of 1870, which appropriated $50,000.00 for the erection of a Female College. This is the first donation made by the State to the University.

The University Fund, September 30, 1871, amounted to	$207,139 38
The Agricultural College Fund, same date	182,970 20
Total	$390,109 58

The University lands remaining unsold, September 30, 1871, were as follows:

	Acres.	
University lands	9,378	.....
Agricultural College Grant	86,673	.....
Total	96,051	.....
Of which the appraised value is		$127,097 00
Total University Fund after sale of all lands		$517,206 58
7 per cent will be		$36,204 45

Organization.

The University of Wisconsin as now organized, comprises the College of Arts, College of Letters, the Law College, the Female College. In the College of Arts are the Departments of Agriculture, Mining and Metallurgy, Military Science and Civil Engineering. These Colleges and Departments are so related to each other that a student may pursue any specialty in connection with the regular course in any College, or may devote his time wholly to special studies, at his option. A young man may attend the Law College and at the same time pursue such studies in any other College as he may be fitted for; or he may make Mining and Metallurgy a specialty, and at the same time pursue such other studies as are requisite to any finished course of education. A young lady may pursue the studies of the Female College, or she may select any or all of the studies of the course in any College or Department. It will thus be seen that the University of Wisconsin offers advantages to scientific

or professional students superior to those offered by strictly scientific or professional schools.

I.—THE COLLEGE OF ARTS.

The course of study in this College has special reference to fitting young men for scientific and agricultural pursuits. It embraces a four years' course in Science, Modern Languages and English studies. The College of Arts embraces the Department of Agriculture and the Departments of Military Science and Civil Engineering.

I—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

In this Department the student is taught Agriculture as a science, which instruction can only be profitably given after the student has familiarized himself with the Natural Sciences, which are therefore made to constitute a large part of the course. The professor in charge of this Department also conducts the experiments, and students are thus taught practically as well as theoretically.

The Experimental Farm is platted into acre lots, each lot being designated by a letter and number to facilitate recording experiments. The farm is cultivated neither for show, nor for profit, but is wholly restricted to the conduct of experiments calculated to determine facts which will be of benefit to the farmers of the State—determining with scientific accuracy the best methods of tilling the soil; the effects of draining, subsoiling and manuring; the varieties of grains and fruits adapted to our climate, and to every variety of soil and exposure, and the most profitable methods of culture. Students are thus taught to acquire habits of close and accurate observation, and the proper method of conducting experiments, and receive the benefit of witnessing an actual demonstration of the principles taught in the class room. The fact is also recognized that the farmer needs a thorough general education to fit him for the intelligent discharge of his duties as a citizen; and the course in the College of Arts is so adjusted that the student in Agriculture can at the same time acquire a thorough English and Scientific education.

The professor in charge of this Department makes an Annual Report to the Regents, which is published, giving in detail the results of all the experiments conducted upon the farm.

II.—DEPARTMENT OF MINING AND METALLURGY.

The object of the State University is to furnish the citizens of the State an opportunity to secure an education which shall be of practical benefit to them. The importance of conducting all the operations of manual industry in accordance with scientific principles, is beginning to be recognized by the people. The Mining interest of our State ranks next to Agriculture in importance. Recognizing this important interest, the Regents elected Prof. R. D. Irving, a graduate of the New York School of Mines, to the chair of Geology, Mining, and Metallurgy. It is the object of this department to thoroughly acquaint the student with the principles of Geology, with especial reference to the science of mining and the reduction of ores. A spacious and finely appointed Metallurgical Laboratory has been fitted up; and all students who de-

sire it will have the opportunity of acquiring a thorough knowledge, practical as well as theoretical, of the best methods of conducting this important branch of industry.

All the recent scientific methods of assaying are here taught, ores being procured for this purpose from all the leading mines in the country.

III.—DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SCIENCE.

The course of study in this Department embraces a full course of Military Drill and Military Science. By action of the Regents all members of the Sophomore and Freshman classes are required to drill three hours a week. It is believed that no form of physical exercise is superior to this, and that the benefit secured to the student in physical health and muscular energy will more than compensate for the time required.

IV.—DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

The Department of Engineering embraces a full course of study, and is intended fully to fit the student for the practice of the profession of Civil Engineer.

II.—THE COLLEGE OF LETTERS.

The course of study in this College embraces a four years' course in Classics, Mathematics, Science and Literature, and is intended to be equal to that pursued by the best colleges in the country. Care has been taken to avoid either extreme, either by a mistaken radicalism to throw away the advantages of classical study, or in a blind conservatism to ignore the fact that the world has made, and is constantly making great and valuable discoveries in science.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

This Department is designed to fit young men for either the College of Arts or the College of Letters. It is not designed to do the work of common schools. The course consists of one year, and is designed to offer students an opportunity to make up those studies in which they may be found deficient. It is hoped that as the State becomes better supplied with Academies and High Schools, this Department may be dispensed with.

III.—THE LAW COLLEGE,

Was organized in 1868, and has met with unprecedented success. The Faculty is composed of the Judges of the Supreme Court and other gentlemen of high legal attainments. No law school in the country possesses superior advantages. The U. S. District and Circuit Courts hold sessions annually at Madison; while all the State Courts—Supreme, Circuit, County and Municipal—hold their regular sessions here, affording the student almost uninterrupted opportunity to familiarize himself with practice, pleading and the conduct of cases. The law library of the State is the best in the Northwest, and is open every day for the use of students. The miscellaneous library of the State Historical Society—numbering over 35,000 volumes, is also accessible at all times. The young men of the Northwest can find no better facilities for fitting themselves for the profession of the law.

A certificate of graduation from this Department will entitle the student to admission to practice in all the courts of the State.

IV.—THE FEMALE COLLEGE.

The course of study in this College is intended to be fully equal to that of Vassar or any other Female College in the country. In addition to the course of study peculiar to this College, young ladies may pursue the full course of either of the other Colleges, or may select therefrom such studies as they may desire to pursue specially. The same degrees will be conferred upon ladies as upon gentlemen for the satisfactory completion of the same or equivalent courses of study.

The new Female College Building erected by the munificence of the State, is now occupied by the members of this College. The rooms in the building are furnished and carpeted, and in comfort and conveniences cannot be excelled. There are rooms in the building for eighty pupils; there are also Music, Painting and Drawing Rooms, an ample Refectory and a commodious Chapel.

V.—POST GRADUATE COURSE.

The design of this course is to afford young men an opportunity to pursue any studies beyond the limits necessarily prescribed to a four years' course. Bachelors of Art, Science and Philosophy will be admitted to the University as candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. They must devote at least two years to study under the direction of the Faculty and pass a satisfactory examination. In this course all studies are pursued as specialties, not limited as to time or interfered with by other studies, as in the college course.

General Information.

ADMISSION.

Candidates must be fifteen years of age to enter the Freshman Class, and to enter the College of Arts, must pass a satisfactory examination upon Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra, Plane Geometry, Physical Geography, English Grammar, History of the United States and England, and Modern History; to enter the College of Letters, they must also pass examination in Latin Grammar, Reader, and Composition and Four Orations of Cicero or their equivalent; in Greek Grammar and Reader, History of Greece and Rome, Classical Geography and Antiquities.

Students designing to enter the Department of Mining and Metallurgy, or of Engineering, will be required to pass an examination equivalent to that required for entering the Junior class.

No examination is required to enter the Law College, but students not college graduates must be twenty years of age.

ACCOMMODATIONS.

Private rooms in the North and South College buildings can be secured, under certain restrictions, on application to the locating officer at the opening of the term. The Female College building will accommodate eighty ladies—

the other buildings have rooms for about one hundred and sixty gentlemen. Good rooms can be procured cheap in the vicinity of the University, either with or without board. The rooms in the Female College building are furnished. Nothing but stoves is furnished in the other College buildings.

FREE TUITION.

Each member of the Assembly has the right, according to law, to appoint one student from his Assembly District, (provided such appointment be not already filled,) which appointment entitles the student so receiving it to free tuition in the University. A student so appointed holds his appointment during his whole course, unless he forfeits it by absence. One term's absence will forfeit an appointment. A student must be a resident of the Assembly District from which he is appointed.

CONCLUSION.

It is hoped that the State, fixed in its hearty confidence by the remarkable success of the University since its reorganization, will continue its fostering aid, and meet with a generous response the efforts of the Regents to place our State University among the leading educational institutions of the country. Confidence is a plant of slow growth and can be fostered to maturity only by a wise and timely conservatism, which forbids frequent or radical changes in the management or policy of public institutions.

THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

[BY J. B, PRADT, ASSISTANT STATE SUPERINTENDENT.

History.

Among the provisions for education in the Constitution of the State, as adopted in 1848, it was provided—

"That the revenue of the School Fund should be exclusively applied to the following objects:

"1st. To the support and maintenance of common schools in each school district, and the purchase of suitable libraries and appurtenances therefor.

"2d. That the residue of the income of the School Fund shall be appropropriated to the support of Academies and Normal Schools, and suitable libraries and appurtenances therefor."

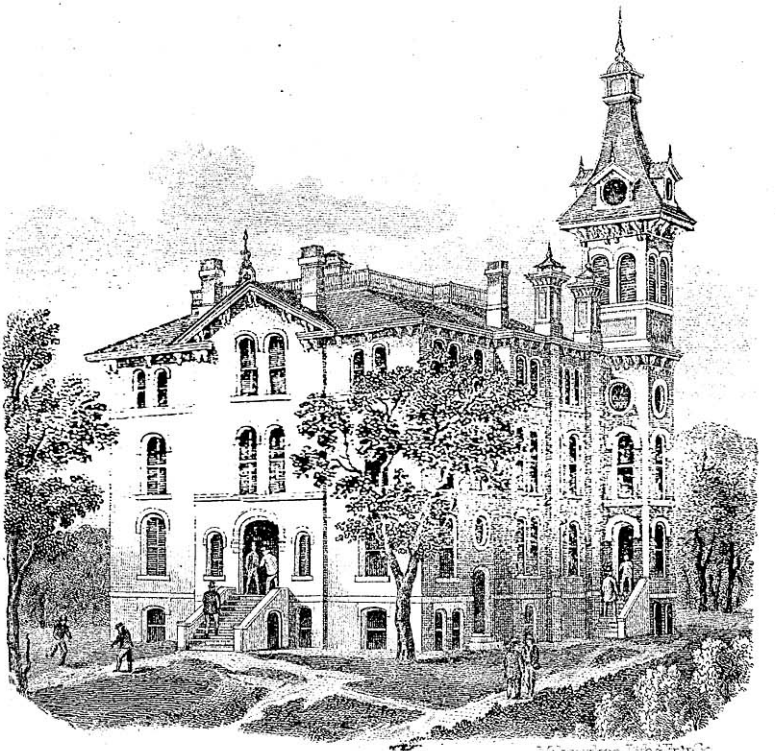
Thus early was the need of Normal Schools recognized, but nothing was done to make any provision for them until 1857, when an act was passed, providing, "That the income of twenty-five per cent. of the proceeds arising from the sale of swamp and overflowed lands, should be appropriated to Normal Institutes and Academies, under the supervision and direction of a Board of Regents of Normal Schools," who were to be appointed in pursuance of the provisions of that act.

Under this law, the income placed at the disposal of the Regents was distributed for several years to such colleges, academies and high schools as maintained a normal class, and in proportion to the number of pupils in the class who passed a satisfactory examinatios, conducted by an agent of the Board. This phase of normal work received a fresh impetus under the efforts of Dr. HENRY BARNARD, who was agent of the Board while he continued Chancellor of the University, and who inaugurated a system of Teachers' Institutes, as a branch of normal work. Considerable good was accomplished in this way, but the educational sentiment of the State demanded the establishment of Normal Schools proper.

In 1865 the legislature divided the swamp lands and swamp land fund into two equal parts—one set apart for drainage purposes, the other to constitute a Normal School Fund—the increase of which should be applied to establishing, supporting and maintaining Normal Schools, under the direction and management of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools, with a proviso, that one-fourth of such income should be transferred to the common school fund, until the annual income of the school should reach $200,000.

During the same year, proposals were invited for extending aid in the establishment of a normal school, in money, land or buildings. Propositions were received from various places, and their merits examined and reported upon by a committee.

In 1866 the Board of Regents was incorporated by the legislature. In February, Platteville was conditionally selected as the site of a school, and as it had become apparent that a productive fund of about $600,000, with a net income of over $30,000, was already in hand, with a prospect of a steady increase



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL WHITEWATER.

FACULTY.

OLIVER AREY, A. M.,
President and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

J. T. LOVEWELL, A. B.,
Professor of Mathematics and Latin Language.

T. C. CHAMBERLAIN, A. M.,
Professor of Natural Sciences and Theory and Art of Teaching.

Mrs. H. E. G. AREY, A. M.,
Preceptress and Teacher of English Literature, French and Drawing.

Miss SARAH A. STEWART,
Teacher of Geography and History and Gymnastics.

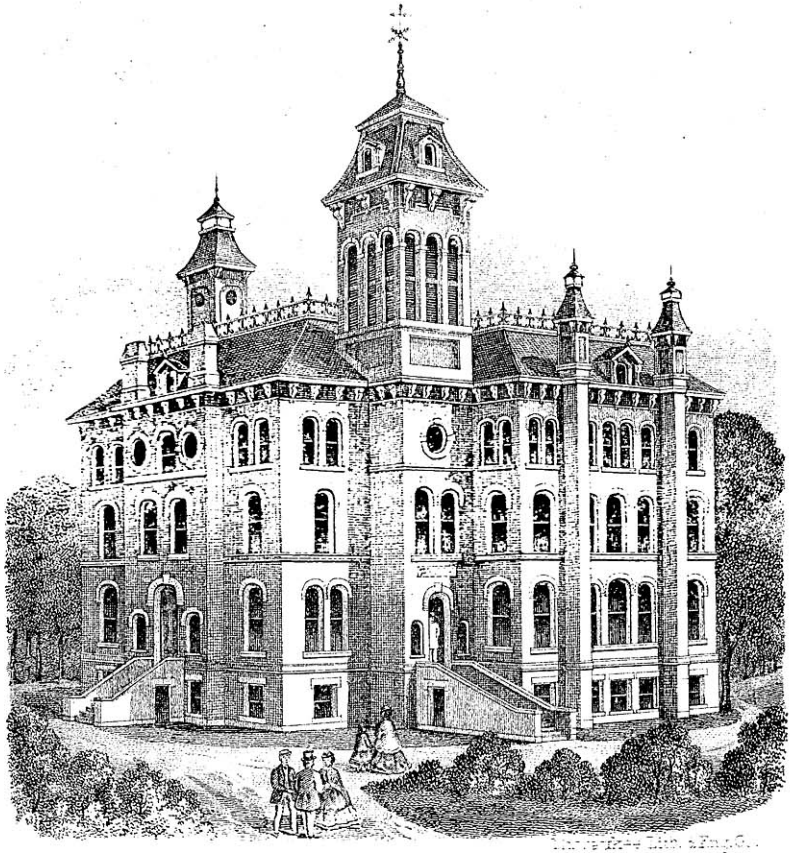
Miss CATHARINE LILLY,
Teacher of Grammar and Composition.

S. R. ROCKWOOD,
Principal Academic Department.

HARVEY H. GREENMAN, D. D. S.,
Professor of Vocal Music.

Miss MARY A. BRAYMAN,
Teacher and Critic in Primary Department.

Miss VIRGINIA DEICHMAN,
Teacher of Instrumental Music.



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL OSHKOSH.

FACULTY.

GEORGE S. ALBEE, President.
Teacher of Moral and Mental Science, and Theory and Art of Teaching.

ROBERT GRAHAM,
Teacher of Reading and Music, and Director of Training School.

D. E. HOLMES, (resigned),
Teacher of Natural Science.

ANNA W. MOODY,
Teacher of Rhetoric and Mathematics.

Miss MARY H. LADD,
Teacher of Geography and History.

MARTHA E. HAZARD,
Teacher of English Grammar and Physical Culture.

MARIA S. HILL,
Teacher in Grammar Department of Training School.

ROSE C. SWART,
Teacher in Primary Department of Training School.

as fast as lands were sold, the Board, after a careful investigation and consideration of different methods, decided upon the policy of establishing several schools, and of locating them in various parts of the State.

At a meeting held on the 2d day of May in the same year, the Board designated Whitewater as the site of a school for the southeastern section of the State, and where a building was subsequently erected; and on the 16th permanently located a school at Platteville, the academy building having been donated for that purpose. Oshkosh, Stoughton and Sheboygan were also designated as suitable places at which to locate schools.

The school at Platteville was opened October 9, 1866, under Prof. CHAS. H. ALLEN, previously agent of the Board, and professor in charge of the Normal Department of the State University. Prof. ALLEN resigned at the close of four years service, and the school is now in charge of Prof. E. A. CHARLTON, from Lockport, N. Y.

The school at Whitewater was opened on the 21st of April, 1868, under Prof. OLIVER AREY, formerly connected with the Normal Schools at Albany and Brockport, N. Y., and the building, (erected after designs furnished by G. P. RANDALL, Esq., of Chicago,) was, on the same day, dedicated to its uses with appropriate ceremonies.

A building was completed, during the year 1870, for a third Normal School at Oshkosh, the designs for which were furnished by WM. WALTERS, Esq., of that city. A lack of funds rendered it necessary to delay the opening of this school for about one year. The opening and the ceremony of dedicating the building took place September 19, 1871. The President of the School is GEO. S. ALBEE, A. M., previously superintendent and principal of public schools in Racine.

The Board of Normal Regents have visited several localities in the northern and northwestern parts of the State with a view to the location of a fourth school, somewhere within the limits of the sixth congressional district. No site has as yet, (December, 1871,) been determined upon.

It is understood to be the policy of the Board of Regents to establish eventually, when the means at their disposal shall permit, not less than six normal schools, but several years must elapse before so many can go into operation.

The law which provides for these schools says (section 28) their "exclusive purpose shall be the instruction and training of persons, both male and female, in the theory and art of teaching, and in all the various branches that pertain to a good common school education; also, to give instruction in agriculture, chemistry, in the arts of husbandry, the mechanic arts, the fundamental laws of the United States and this State, and in what regards the rights and duties of citizens."

The Board of Regents has adopted the following

Regulations for Admission to the Normal Schools:

1. Each Assembly District in the State shall be entitled to six representatives in the Normal School, and in case vacancies exist in the representation to which any Assembly District is entitled, such vacancies may be filled by the President and Secretary of the Board of Regents.

2. Candidates for admission shall be nominated by the Superintendent of the county, (or if the County Superintendent has not jurisdiction, then the nomination shall be made by the City Superintendent,) in which such candidate may reside, and shall be at least sixteen years of age, of sound bodily health, and good moral character. Each person so nominated shall receive a certificate setting forth his name, age, health and character, and a duplicate of such certificate shall be immediately sent by mail, by the Superintendent to the Secretary of the Board.

3. Upon the presentation of such certificate to the President of a Normal School, the candidate shall be examined under the direction of said President, in the branches required by law for a third grade certificate, except history and theory and practice of teaching, and if found qualified to enter the Normal School in respect to learning, he may be admitted after furnishing such evidence as the President may require, of good health and good moral character, and after subscribing the following declaration:

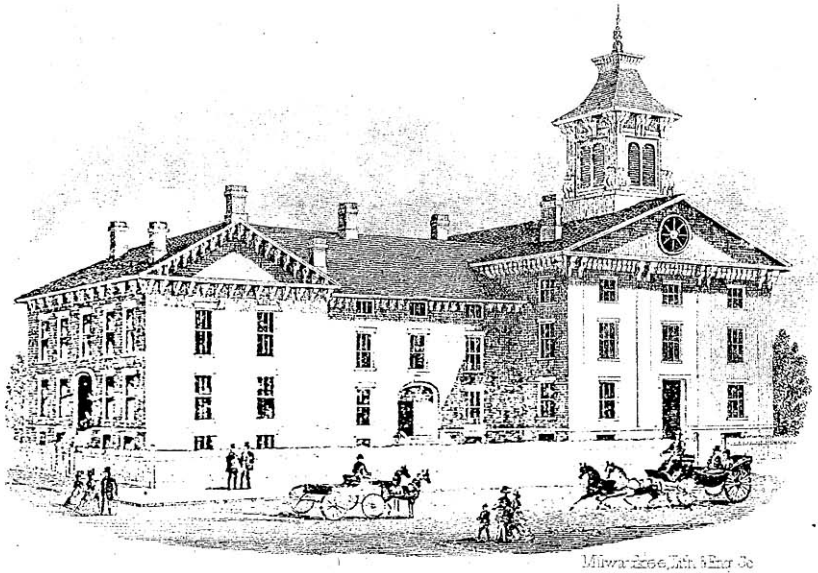
I, —— ——, do hereby declare that my purpose in entering the State Normal School is to fit myself for the profession of teaching, and that it is my intention to engage in teaching in the schools of the State.

4. No person shall be entitled to a diploma who has not been a member of the school in which such diploma is granted at least one year, nor who is less than nineteen years of age; a certificate of attendance may be granted by the President of a Normal School to any person who shall have been a member of such school for one term, provided, that in his judgment such certificate is deserved.

Tuition is free to all who are admitted to the schools under the foregoing regulations. The expense of board varies according to circumstances, but is moderate, averaging about $3.00 a week.

It is provided in section 39 of the Normal School Law, that "Any person holding a diploma granted by the said Board of Regents of Normal Schools, certifying that the person holding the same is a graduate of a State Normal School, and that he is qualified to teach a common school, shall, after the same has been countersigned by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, as provided in section thirty-eight of this act, be deemed qualified, and such diploma shall be a certificate of qualification, to teach in any common school in this State, and as such, shall have the full force and effect of a first grade certificate until annulled by the Superintendent of Public Instruction."

It is also provided in section 34, that "After any State Normal School shall have commenced its first term, and at least once in each year thereafter, it shall be visited by three suitable persons, not members of the board, but to be appointed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who shall examine thoroughly into the condition, organization and management of the school, and shall report to the Superintendent of Public Instruction their views in regard to its success and usefulness, and any other matters they may judge expedient. Such visitors shall be appointed annually, and their report shall bear date of the 31st day of August, and cover the year preceding such date."



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, PLATTEVILLE.

FACULTY.

EDWIN A. CHARLTON, A. M.,
President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.

DUNCAN McGREGOR, A. M.,
Professor of Mathematics.

D. GRAY PURMAN, A. M.,
Professor of English Language and Literature.

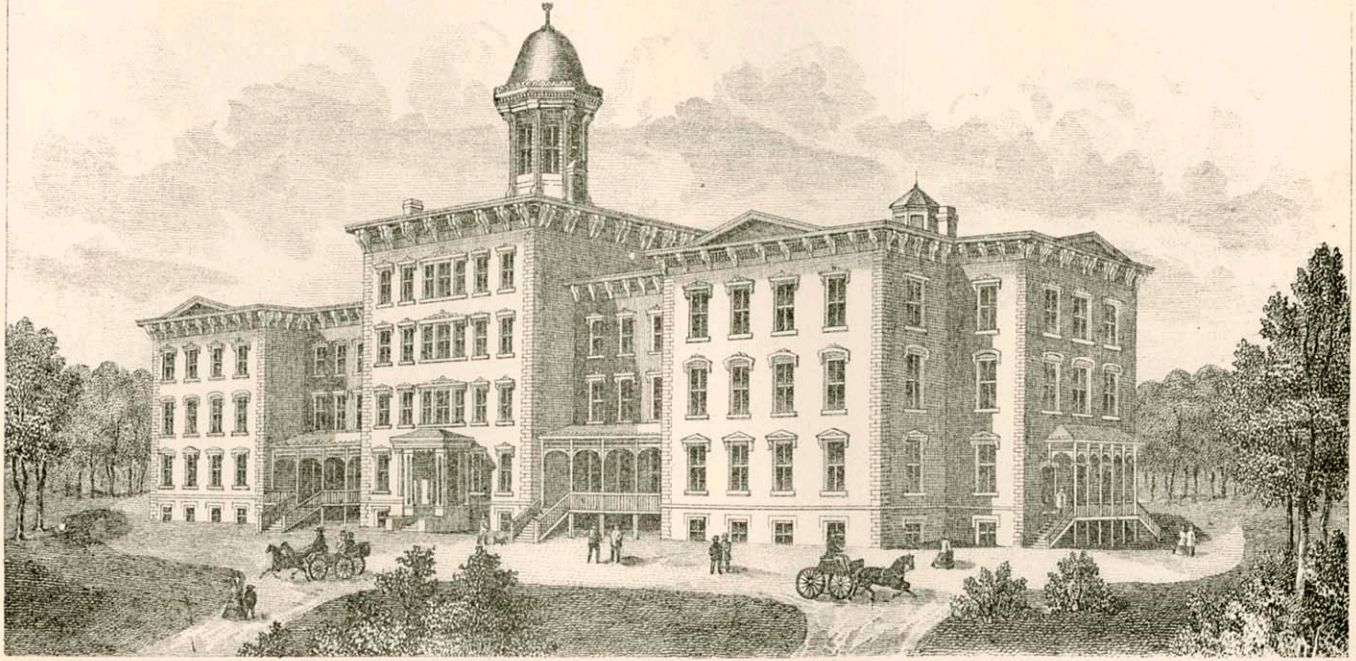
GEORGE BECK, M. S.,
Professor of Natural Sciences.

EVA M. MILLS, M. S.,
Teacher of Geography and History.

CAROLYN E. ADAMS, B. S.,
Principal of Academic Department.

EURETTA A. GRAHAM,
Principal of Model School.

T. J. COLBURN,
Teacher of Vocal Music.



MILWAUKEE LITH.& ENG.CO.

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND, JANESVILLE.

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

[BY THOMAS H. LITTLE, M. A.]

Resident Officers of Institution.

THOMAS H. LITTLE, M. A.,
Superintendent.

Miss S. A. WATSON, Miss H. A. DAGGETT, Miss C. L. BALDWIN,
Teachers.

MAURICE D. JONES, Miss FLORA F. WINSLOW,
Teachers of Music.

JAMES STEPHEN,
Foreman of Shop.

Mrs. M. H. WHITING,
Matron.

History.

This Institution was the first established by the State for the benefit of the unfortunate. A school for the blind had previously been supported during the latter part of the year 1849, at Janesville, by the citizens of that place and vicinity. Its operations having been brought to the notice of the Legislature, it was, by act approved February 9, 1850, adopted by the State, which has since entirely supported it.

It is under the charge of five Trustees, appointed by the Governor. They serve for three years. It is their duty to employ a Superintendent, teachers and other persons necessary for the conduct of the school, and to direct the management of it. They are severally responsible for the proper application of all money received. They meet monthly or oftener. No per diem is received, and no compensation made to officers of the board, except the Secretary.

The object of the Institution is declared by law to be "to qualify, as far as may be," the blind "for the enjoyment of the blessings of a free government, obtaining the means of subsistence, and the discharge of those duties, social and political, devolving upon American citizens." The Institution is therefore neither a hospital nor an asylum, but a school, into which blind persons, residing in Wisconsin, "of suitable age and capacity to receive instruction," are admitted for education. For the purposes of the Institution, those persons are regarded as blind who are shut out from the benefits of the common schools by deficiency of sight. Pupils are regularly received who are between the ages of 8 and 21 years. In occasional instances others have been received.

Like almost all the schools of the kind in the country, it is open free of charge. Twice in its history, the experiment has been tried of requiring the payment of tuition, or the presentation of official certificates of inability to pay. The result in each case was so disastrous to the usefulness of the school that the original policy was speedily resumed.

The funds for the support of the Institution were for the first year derived from a tax of one-fifteenth of a mill on each dollar of taxable property. It has since been supported by annual appropriation.

TABLE *showing the appropriations made each year:*

1850	Current expenses (by tax)		$1,368 62
1851	Current expenses	$2,000 00	
	Building	3,000 00	
			5,000 00
1852	Current expenses	$2,000 00	
	Building and furnishing	2,500 00	
			4,500 00
1853	Current expenses		2,500 00
1854	Current expenses	$3,500 00	
	Building	12,000 00	
			15,500 00
1855	Current expenses	$4,000 00	
	Building	5,000 00	
			9,000 00
1856	Current expenses	$5,000 00	
	Building	10,000 00	
			15,000 00
1857	Current expenses	$7,000 00	
	Building	15,000 00	
			22,000 00
1858	Current expenses	$5,000 00	
	Debt on building	7,530 79	
			12,530 79
1859	Current expenses	$9,000 00	
	Building	5,575 00	
	Apparatus	1,000 00	
			15,575 00
1860	Current expenses	$9,000 00	
	Building	3,200 00	
	Furnishing	500 00	
			12,700 00
1861	Current expenses	$9,000 00	
	Extending heating apparatus	600 00	
	Fence	400 00	
			10,000 00
1862	Current expenses		8,800 00
1863	Current expenses	$12,000 00	
	Repairing steam works	2,000 00	
			14,000 00
1864	Current expenses	$15,000 00	
	Building shop	5,000 00	
			20,000 00
1865	Current expenses	$19,500 00	
	Building shop	6,500 00	
			26,000 00
1866	Current expenses		16,000 00
1867	Current expenses	$16,000 00	
	Pasture	1,000 00	
			17,000 00
1868	Current expenses	$18,000 00	
	Building west wing	60,000 00	
			78,000 00
1869	Current expenses	$18,000 00	
	Sewer	500 00	
			18,500 00
1870	Current expenses	18,000 00	
	Building	19,625 00	
	Heating and plumbing	6,675 00	
	Passage between old and new cellars	1,500 00	
	Furnishing	2,000 00	
			47,800 00
1871	Current expenses	$18,300 00	
	Apparatus	1,000 00	
	Indebtedness on building	2,973 50	
	Gas works	2,500 00	
	Steam pump and hot water fixtures	600 00	
			25,373 50
	Total of twenty-two annual appropriations		$397,147 91

The Institution was first opened for the reception of pupils on the 7th October, 1850. It occupied a rented building until June 1, 1852, when it was removed into a new edifice, erected at a cost of about $3,000.00, on the site now occupied by it. The lot of ten acres had been donated by the owners. The new building was so arranged as to admit of its becoming a wing of a larger one, which was begun in 1854, and so far completed in 1857, as to be partially occupied. It was finished in 1859. A small wooden building was for a long time used for a shop; but in 1864-65, an excellent brick building 40 by 60 feet, was erected for a shop and for other purposes. The foundation of the wing that was built proved to be extremely defective, and that portion of the house being in danger of falling, in consequence of this defect, it was taken down in 1867, and the pupils who had rooms in it were transferred to the shop building. In 1868 work was begun on an extension, which should not only replace the demolished portion, but afford room for the growth of the school. This was completed in 1870. It constitutes the west wing of a structure, of which the old house will be the central portion whenever a corresponding wing is erected on the east. As the school has now ample room, this wing will not be built for several years. The building is of cut stone, and presents an appearance that comports well with the dignity of the State. The value of the Institution's buildings (including fixtures for heating, lighting, etc.,) and grounds, is about $160,000.00. Its personal property, including furniture, apparatus, library, provisions, fuel, live stock, etc., was, by inventory in November, 1871, about $20,000.00.

TABLE *showing the number of pupils reported for each year of the existence of the Institution:*

NUMBER.	IN ATTENDANCE.		NUMBER.	IN ATTENDANCE.	
	FROM	TO		FROM	TO
8.....	Oct. 1, 1850	Jan. 11, 1851	42.....	Oct. 1, 1860	Oct. 1, 1861
9.....	Jan. 11, 1851	Dec. 18, 1851	50.....	Oct. 1, 1861	Oct. 1, 1862
9.....	Dec. 18, 1851	Dec. 30, 1852	54.....	Oct. 1, 1862	Oct. 1, 1863
13.....	Dec. 30, 1852	Dec. 31, 1853	59.....	Oct. 1, 1863	Oct. 1, 1864
16.....	Dec. 31, 1853	Dec. 31, 1854	58.....	Oct. 1, 1864	Oct. 1, 1865
14.....	Dec. 31, 1854	Dec. 31, 1855	54.....	Oct. 1, 1865	Oct. 1, 1866
19.....	Dec. 31, 1855	Dec. 31, 1856	54.....	Oct. 1, 1866	Oct. 1, 1867
20.....	Dec. 31, 1856	Oct. 1, 1857	60.....	Oct. 1, 1867	Oct. 8, 1868
25.....	Oct. 1, 1857	Oct. 1, 1858	69.....	Oct. 8, 1868	Oct. 12, 1869
27.....	Oct. 1, 1858	Oct. 6, 1859	64.....	Oct. 12, 1869	Oct. 12, 1870
34.....	Oct. 6, 1859	Oct. 1, 1860	68.....	Oct. 12, 1870	Oct. 12, 1871

The table given below, from the report of the Institution for 1865, shows that upon the basis of the census of 1860, and of the most recent reports of the various Institutions for the Blind, the Wisconsin Institution reached a larger per centage of the persons for whom it is designed, than that of any other State, except Iowa, the percentage of which could not be computed, on account of its making biennial reports. In the following year the table was copied into the re-

port of the Iowa Institution, and corrected so as to concede the superiority, in this respect, of the Wisconsin Institution:

No. of blind reported in 1860 in	No. of these in Institutions for their benefit.	Per cent. of Blind received by the Institution.	
New England.....1,295	144	11	Average of the charity schools, 10 5-8 per cent.
New York.....1,768	143	8	
Pennsylvania.....1,187	156	13	
Maryland..... 298	31	10½	
Ohio..... 899	164	18	
Indiana..... 530	109	20½	
Illinois..... 476	70	15	Average of the free schools, 19 5-14 per cent.
Kentucky..... 674	53	8	
Missouri..... 448	50	15	
Iowa..... 192	63	33	
Wisconsin..... 220	57	26	

The following table, derived from the reports of the United States census, shows the number of blind persons reported to be in the State at the dates of the three last enumerations:

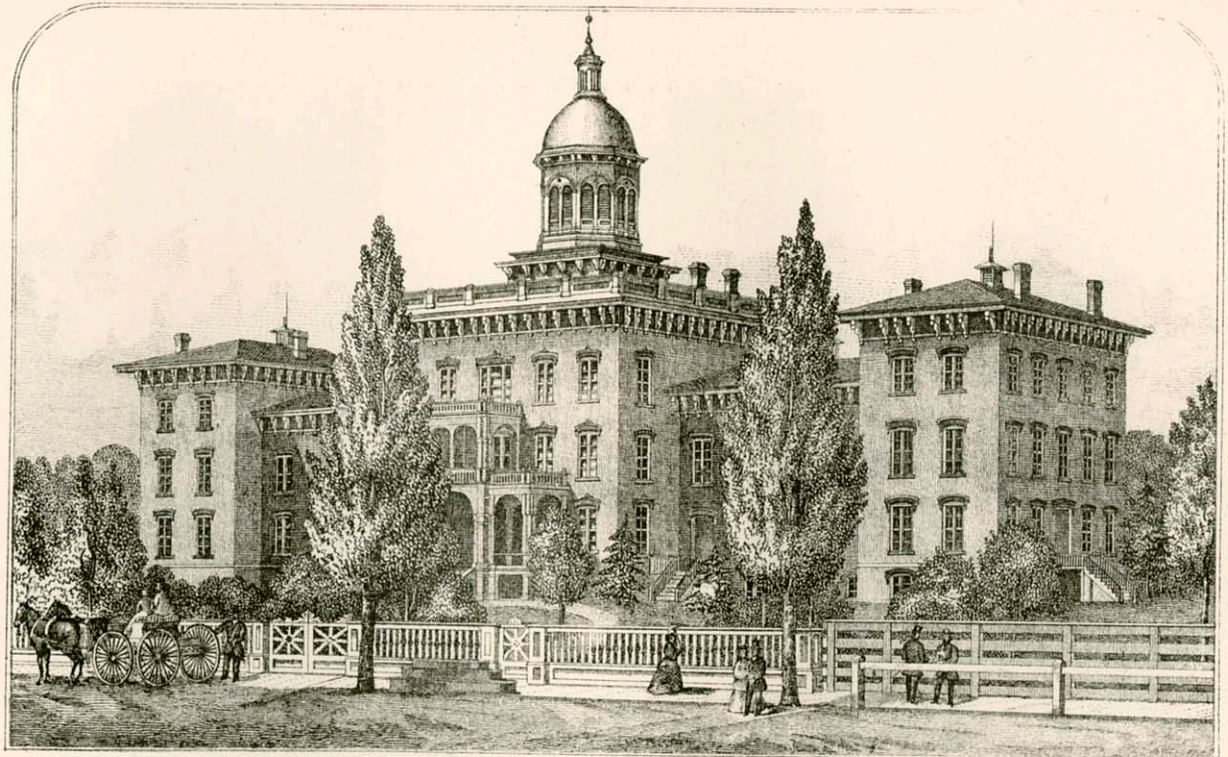
	1850.	*1860.*	*1870.*
Whole number of blind persons	50	220	409
Number of blind persons under 20 years	.....	57	100

The table shows what is otherwise well known to the officers of the Institution, that many blind children still fail to receive the advantages of the school.

The following is a list of the Superintendents of the Institution, with the year during which they have severally served:

J. T. AXTELL, March 1850, to August 1851.
A. MCDONALD, December 1851, to November 1852.
HENRY DUTTON, December 1852, to March 1853.
C. B. WOODRUFF, 1853 to October 1855.
P. LANE, October 1855, to March 1856.
W. H. CHURCHMAN, August 1856, to October 1861.
T. H. LITTLE, October 1861, and present Superintendent.

The operations of the school fall naturally into three departments. In one, instruction is given in the subjects usually taught in our ordinary schools. Some use is made of books printed in raised letters; but instruction is mostly given orally. In another department, musical training, vocal, instrumental and theoretical, is imparted to an extent sufficient to furnish to most an important source of enjoyment, and to some the means of procuring subsistence. These two departments were opened at the commencement of the school, and have been ever since maintained. A little later the third department was opened. In this the object is to teach a trade by which the male graduates of the school may earn their living. Brush making was formerly taught in this department, but it is now abandoned, and the only trade now taught is tha of making corn brooms.



INSTITUTE FOR DEAF & DUMB, DELAVAN.

INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Officers of the Institute.

PRINCIPAL,

GEORGE L. WEED, JR., M. A.

INSTRUCTORS.

L. EDDY, M. A.
Z. G. MCCOY.
H. PHILLIPS.
MISS E. EDDY.
G. F. SCHILLING, M. A.
E. G. VALENTINE, B. A.
C. L. WILLIAMS,
MISS MARY JOHNSON.

History.

The Wisconsin Institute for the education of the Deaf and Dumb is located on a valuable and eligible site, near the village of Delavan, in Walworth county. The original site of 11 64-100 acres was donated to the State by Mr. F. K. PHOENIX, a member of the Board of Trustees, and in 1857 the trustees purchased twenty-two acres of land, lying on three sides of the original site, for $2,000.

The Legislature legalized the institution on April 19, 1852, and in June, 1852, an organization was effected. J. R. BRADWAY was the first principal of the school, and JOHN A. MILLS the first teacher, himself a deaf mute and a graduate of the New York institution. An appropriation of $1,000 per year for buildings for three years, had been made. Plans and specifications by S. C. KELSEY, architect, were adopted, and a contract made for a building of brick 34x44, of two stories, besides the basement and attic; to be completed at farthest by June, 1854. Up to 1857, $28,800 had been appropriated by the Legislature for buildings, repairs and support of the [school, and in 1857, $34,500 were appropriated for erecting main building, shop, barn and for other expenditures. In 1860, $98,000 had been appropriated for buildings and the support of the Institution. In 1862, there had been appropriated for all purposes, since 1852, $143,100, and in 1867, after a further expenditure, the west wings were completed, making a substantial and elegant building that would favorably compare with any public building in the State.

At the organization of the Institution, the number of deaf mutes in the State was estimated at 175. Eight scholars were then in attendance, who were temporarily cared for in a rented house. The census returns of 1860 show 312 deaf mutes in the State, and those of 1870, 314, or about 1 to every 3,000 of the population. In the years 1853, '54, '55, '56, '58, '59, '64, '67, '69 and 1870, there were respectively 14, 31, 34, 49, 80, 73, 80, 85, 95 and 122 scholars in attendance.

The ages of pupils admitted must be between 10 and 25 years, and if there is room in the Institution, pupils from other States may be admitted on payment of $100 per year. The term of tuition is seven years.

In 1854, a committee appointed by the Board of Trustees to visit similar institutions in Indiana and Ohio, reported and recommended that the Board as early as possible, adopt one or more of the mechanical trades, as a part of the education of the male pupils, and in March, 1860, the cabinet and carpenter shops began running, and some time after, the shoemakers' shop. Although these shops at first expended more than they received, yet in 1870, the receipts of the cabinet shop were $35.73 over expenses, and of the shoe shop $132.16, giving a profit from both of $167.89.

In 1853, H. N. Hubbell of the Ohio Institution was Principal for a short time, but urgent business matters compelled his return, and at his suggestion Professor Louis H. Jenkins of the Ohio Institution was engaged as Principal, and Mrs. Jenkins as Matron. In 1856, Mr. J. S. Officer, A. M., was Principal, and Mrs. M. Marshall, Matron. In 1857, Miss Orpha Taylor was Matron. This lady was succeeded by Mrs. Eddy, and then Miss M. J. Adams, the present Matron, followed. On the 3d of February, 1865, Mr. Officer, much to the regret of the pupils, and that of the many interested in the welfare of the Institution, died, and was succeeded by H. W. Mulligan, A. M., M. D. On the 9th September, 1863, Mr. Mulligan resigned, and Edward C. Stone of Hartford, Connecticut, was elected in his place.

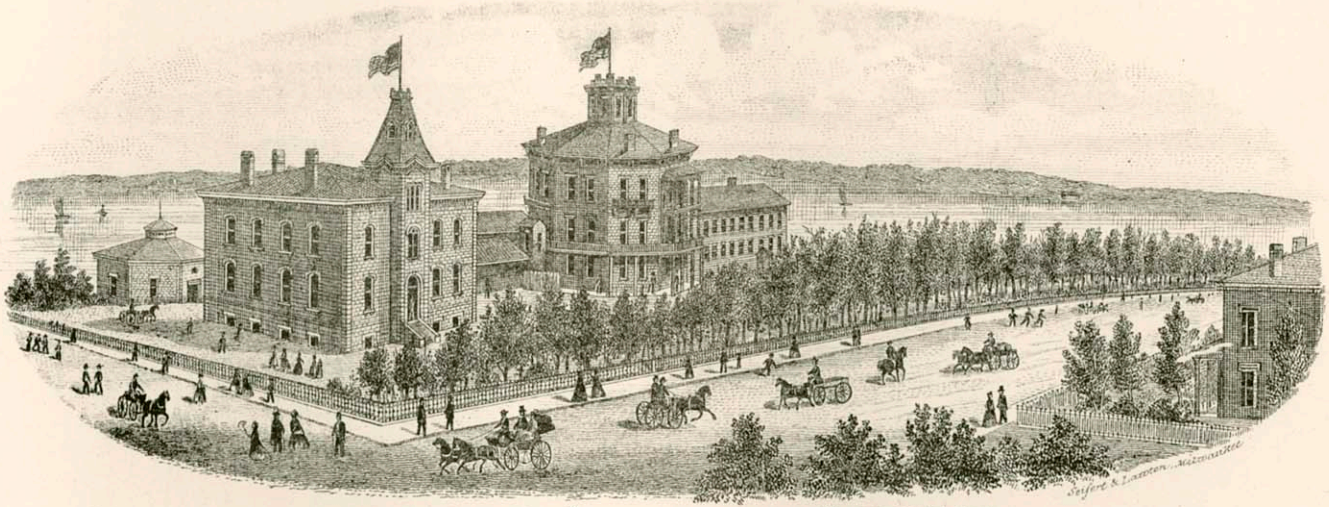
The idea of the Institution originated with Ebenezer Cheesebro, a resident of Walworth County, he having educated a mute daughter at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in New York State; and the practical and generous spirit with which the people of Wisconsin have realized this idea, has produced an Institution of which they may be proud, and which is creditable to their philanthropic consideration.

On the 23d of March, 1871, Mr. Edward C. Stone, the Principal of the Institution, was elected Principal of the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb; and George L. Weed, Jr., M. A. was elected Principal of the Wisconsin Institute.

From October 1, 1870 to 1871, 149 pupils were in attendance, of whom 12 were dismissed.

The current expenses for the year commencing March 1, 1872, are estimated at $37,949. For the year ending October 1, 1871, the current expenses were $35,730.77.

The census of 1870 shows that there were 1,274 deaf mutes in Wisconsin between the ages of 6 and 20, not in school.



SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

NEAR MADISON.

SOLDIERS' ORPANS' HOME.

Resident Officers,

W. P. TOWERS,
SUPERINTENDENT.

MARY TOWERS,
MATRON.

History.

The first bill for a Soldiers' Orphans' Home was introduced in the Assembly in 1865; but the law authorizing the present establishment was enacted by the Legislature of 1866, although the Home was opened January 1, 1866; the necessary means being contributed by private subscription. The amount received from this source was $12,834.00. The building, on the bank of Lake Monona, not quite a mile from the Capitol Square, was erected for a residence by Governor FARWELL, in 1855. During the war, it was purchased by the U. S. Government and converted into the widely known "Harvey Hospital," for the care and treatment of sick and wounded soldiers. The property was purchased by the State for $10,000, and the Home became a State Institution, March, 31, 1866. Prior to the purchase of the property by the State, the Institution had been opened by Mrs. HARVEY, and a temporary Board of Trustees. Under their direction, the building was thoroughly refitted and furnished, and at the time the State took possession, there were eighty-four orphans duly admitted and properly cared for. Mrs. C. A. P. HARVEY, the widow of Governor HARVEY, was the first Superintendent. On the first of May, 1867, Mrs. HARVEY resigned as Superintendent, and General HARNDEN as Financial Agent. Mr. F. B. BREWER succeeded Mrs. HARVEY as Superintendent, and Mrs. BREWER was appointed Matron. Mr. BREWER resigned the 1st of January, 1868, and Rev. I. N. CUNDALL was elected to the position. After filling it over a year, he resigned, and was succeeded by W. P. TOWERS, the present Superintendent. MARY TOWERS, his wife, is the Matron.

On the 30th of September, 1870, there were 252 orphans in the Home, and the acccpted applications on file amounted to thirteen.

The orphans are not only maintained, but educated, and are brought up to habits of industry, although the limited ground surrounding the Institution prevents much being done in this way, that otherwise should and would be done.

The Sunday School of the Home has for years been under the direction of Hon. WM. E. SMITH; but when he started on his European tour in the spring of 1870, Hon. LL. BREESE, Secretary of State, was selected to perform the voluntary duty so efficiently performed by Mr. SMITH. In conducting this school, several members of congregations in Madison also render valuable assistance.

The President of the United States offered to appoint one of the boys of the Home to the naval school at Annapolis, and a class was examined for this

purpose by a committee of three educated gentlemen. Although the boys stood a creditable examination, not one, in the opinion of the committee, could pass the rigid examination at the naval school, and therefore the President's patriotic consideration could not be taken advantage of.

Under a law of 1870, six of the pupils of the Home have been sent to the Normal School at Whitewater, to be educated at the expense of the State for two years. The expense of doing this shall not exceed $200 per year for each pupil.

By a law of 1870, $200 per year for three years, were appropriated for purchasing and maintaining a library for the use of the pupils of the Home.

The establishment of the Home is based on the idea that the orphans when fifteen years of age, will not longer need its protection; and considering this, the prospect is that the institution, in a few more years, will have served its purpose, and will then be closed. But it will always be remembered as a proud memento of the tender regard of the people of Wisconsin for the sons and daughters of the gallant Badgers who fell during the late war.

Hon. B. F. HOPKINS, the deceased M. C. from the 2d district, was active in authorizing and organizing this institution, and his efforts in its behalf were from first to last, unremitting and successful.

On September 30, 1871, there were 214 children in the Home and 9 accepted applications, making a total of 223, which is 42 less than on September 1870.

The Legislature of 1871 appropriated $40,000 for the current expenses of the year, and the current expenses of the coming year are put at $30,000.

During the year, one of the boys of the Home, MENDEL P. BLAKESLEY, of Patch Grove, was recommended by the examiners as a suitable candidate for the naval school at Annapolis, and in June he went there, passed the examination at the school and was appointed by President Grant.

During the year, the Home received $23,000 in bonds and $554.97 accrued interest, after paying all the expenses in securing this magnificent bequest; which was the Home's share of nearly one hundred thousand dollars left by HORATIO WARD, deceased, an eminent American banker, who died in London, England, to the various Homes that have been formed throughout the loyal states for the orphans by the late war for the restoration of the Union. The philanthropic testator expressed his desire as to the disposition of this fund as follows: "I judge that the interest only, for a time, will be used, and that the bequest will be so managed as to give the orphans, as they become of age, a sum of money to fit them out in life, and thus gradually extinguish the fund."

The Legislature of 1871 enacted a law to the effect that after September 1871, all children remaining in the Home shall become the wards of the State, and that the State Board of Charities and Reform shall be their legal guardians, with authority to bind out any of the children to such trade or occupation as is deemed best, and to exercise a close supervision over their interest and safety, during their minority.

In 1871, another class of six was sent to the Normal school at Whitewater to be educated for two years.

The officers of the Board of Management are Gen. HENRY HARNDEN, Madison,

WISCONSIN STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, WAUKESHA.

A.D. Hendrickson Supt.

President; Gen. JAMES BINTLIFF, Janesville, Vice President; Col. C. K. PIER, Fond du Lac, Secretary and Hon. HENRY BAETZ, Manitowoc, Treasurer. The other trustee is Col. W. J. KERSHAW of Kilbourn City.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Officers of the School.

A. D. HENDRICKSON,
SUPERINTENDENT.

MRS. O. D. HENDRICKSON.
MATRON.

Governor FAIRCHILD, in his message to the Legislature in 1869, in referring to the Reform School at Waukesha, advocated greater justice being done to one class of its inmates, whose only fault was that they were homeless and friendless, and not criminal. This recommendation was repeated in subsequent messages, and resulted in the act of the Legislature of 1871, which changed the name of the House of Refuge, or Reform School to that of "The Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys."

The Board of Managers in their twelfth annual report for the year ending October 10, 1871, report the school in a satisfactory condition. On October 1, 1871, it contained 237 boys and two girls; the last only being kept there, until suitable places could be found for them. The whole number in school during the year is 288. The whole number of inmates in the school since it was opened in July, 1860, is 779.

The boys are employed as tailors, shoemakers, willow-workers and broom makers; on the farm and garden and in other operations of industry. They are also taught the common branches of English education, and while no attempt is made to instruct them in higher mathematics, natural science or the classics, as taught in the high schools, they are taught physiology, history, analysis of the constitution, and by familiar lectures and general oral exercises, acquainted with many of the leading facts of astronomy, geology, zoology and similar subjects.

A band consisting of sixteen boys, was organized in April, 1869, which has since been effectively continued, although now, there are only two of the original members in the band.

The library now contains 700 volumes, 200 having been added by purchase this year, and ninety by donation.

The expenses for the year ending October 10, 1871, amount to $32,387.95, and those for the ensuing year are estimated at $35,056.00; but from this amount $6,056.00, due from counties at the rate of $1.00 per week for the care and

maintenance of each inmate sent from a county for vagrancy and incorrigibility, must be deducted; leaving $29,000 as the balance to be appropriated.

Section 1 of chapter 66 of the general laws of 1870, enacts that the school shall be the place of confinement and instruction of all male children between the ages of eight and sixteen years, who shall be legally committed by any competent court as vagrants, or on conviction of any criminal offense, or for incorrigible or vicious conduct.

The officers of the Board of Management are EDWARD O'NEILL, Milwaukee, President; WILLIAM BLAIR, Waukesha, Vice President; ANDREW E. ELMORE, Fort Howard, Treasurer; and CHARLES R. GIBBS, Whitewater, Secretary.

ASYLUM FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

The Northwestern Branch of the National Asylum for disabled Soldiers is located about three miles southwestward from the city of Milwaukee. It is a capacious brick building, containing accommodations for 700 or 800 inmates, with engine room, shops, stables, granaries and other out buildings adjoining. A very fair lithographic picture of the Asylum accompanies this description, and conveys an adequate idea of its style of architecture and the attractions of its external appearance. The site comprises 425 acres of land, of which 233 are under cultivation, and the balance is a well wooded park, admirably kept, threaded by pleasant walks and drives, and every part of which is a scene of sylvan beauty. The track of the Milwaukee and St. Paul railway transects the lands, passing by the door of the Asylum building.

Statistics.

The following statistics show its operations for the past year:

Present total number of inmates, 644; number entertained and cared for during the past year, 851; admitted the past year, 300; re-admitted, (having been once discharged, cured, as was supposed, of their disabilities,) 56; honorably discharged, 60; dishonorably dismissed for various offenses, 26; transferred to other branches, 24; treated in hospital, 483; deaths, 34. Average number present during the year, 568. Of the 851 who have been inmates during the year, 849 were disabled during the recent rebellion. The other two were disabled survivors of the Mexican war. Among the inmates, 135 are citizens of Wisconsin, of whom one is colored. The others are from various states, including 246 from New York.

Who are admitted, and how.

Any disabled volunteer or regular soldier, sailor or marine, who has been honorably discharged from the service of the United States, is entitled to admission, in case the disability was contracted in the line of duty, in the ser-

Milwaukee Lith & Eng Co

NATIONAL ASYLUM FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

vice. The present inmates are suffering from all kinds of disability. The loss of one leg or both, one arm or both, blindness, insanity, chronic disease, or acute disease if contracted in the service, ulcers and unhealed wounds, or any sort of affliction that deprives the sufferer of the ability to labor for his livelihood, entitles him to admission.

Admission is procured on a certificate of which blank forms are furnished, to every applicant, setting forth his enlistment, with date, rank, place of muster, and the company, regiment or other organization to which he belonged, and the date and cause of discharge; and that he is receiving a pension. His identity is set forth in the same certificate, and a surgeon's statement as to his disability and its nature.

A blank for this certificate, with full directions for making it out, and all the conditions of admission is forwarded to any person applying therefor in person, or by mail to Gen. JOHN WOOLEY, Deputy Governor of the Milwaukee Branch, or to Dr. E. B. WOLCOTT, Manager. The postoffice address of both these gentlemen is at Milwaukee.

Disabled soldiers, or their friends, county, city and town authorities, police officers, guardians of the poor and of almshouses, trustees of benevolent institutions and private or public hospitals throughout the State and country having knowledge of disabled soldiers, or such persons in their charge, are cordially invited to address either Gen. WOOLLEY or Dr. WOLCOTT, by whom the necessary blanks and instructions will be sent, by return mail. On the application and certificate thus made out, Dr. WOLCOTT endorses his order for the admission of the disabled person, and furnishes an order for free transportation by railroad to the Asylum.

How They Live.

Such inmates as are able to do so have the opportunity to practice various mechanical trades, or to work on the Asylum farm, for which they are paid a compensation of from $6 to $15 a month, averaging all around, about 40 cents a day. Skilled laborers earn more than these wages. The trades practiced, are boot and shoe making, carpenter and joiner work, tinsmithing, plastering and stone masonry, gas fitting, cigar making and broom making. Willow will be grown next year for basket making. A building 100 feet long by 40 feet wide, has just been completed for a workshop. A soap house is now in process of construction, in connection with the slaughter house and piggery.

The operations of the farm the past year, were very successful. The profit upon its management exceeded $5,000, of which some $3,000 worth of supplies was turned in to the Quartermaster and Commissary Department, and over $2,000 were in cash sales of produce. All the labor of the Institution is done by the inmates. Steam power is used in all the shops.

Instruction and Amusement.

The library for the Institution contains 2,160 volumes, of which 710 were added the past year. These books are contributed by friends of the soldiers, all over the State and country. The reading room contains 27 daily newspapers, 130 weekly newspapers and 37 magazines, all of which are in constant

use and requisition by the inmates. High-toned newspapers of all political opinions are found side by side upon the files. Schools are taught, which have 133 attendants, who study the common branches of education, including bookkeeping, together with music, printing and telegraphy. Inmates are qualified in these schools to earn their own livelihood, at such pursuits as do not involve manual labor for which they are unfitted. Often teachers, telegraph operators and printers have gone out from these schools the past year, to follow their several professions.

The Asylum has two Temperance Societies and a Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. The inmates have a dramatic society and give entertainments of a high order. Friends of the institution give concerts and lectures in the chapel. They have a good brass band, and the grounds are a frequent resort in the summer season, for pic-nic parties, not only from the city, but from near and remote parts of the state on the lines of railroad. Billiards, croquet, chess, and other innocent games of skill and chance, are provided for all. Furloughs are granted for from one to ten days, and if an inmate recovers his health, or qualifies himself to earn a livelihood, he is honorably discharged.

Religious Services

Are held by the Chaplain, who is a Protestant. Catholic service is also held by the priests from the city and the vicinity whenever they desire or it is desired by the inmates of that faith. The funeral service is said by either Protestant or Catholic clergy, as the deceased may have expresssd his wishes, or according to his religious faith.

The following branches constitute the National Asylum:

Central Branch, at Dayton, Ohio.
Northwestern Branch, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
Eastern Branch, at Augusta, Maine.
Southern Branch, near Hampton, Virginia.

Its officers are as follows:

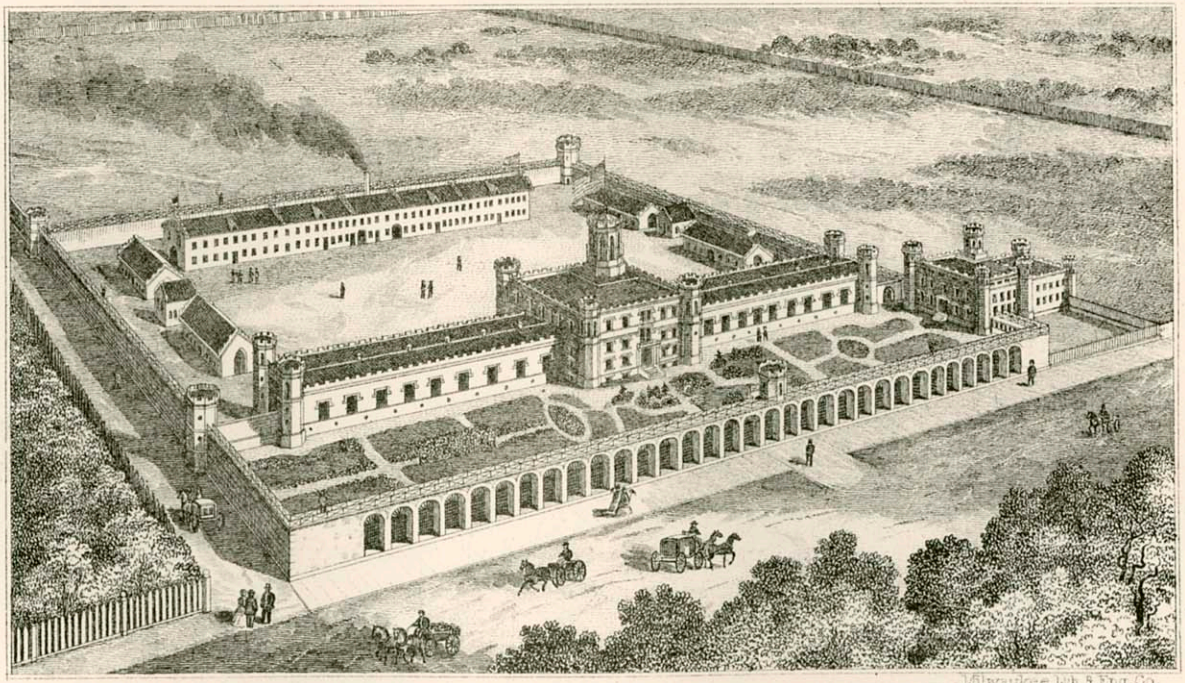
MANAGERS.

The President of the United States,
The Chief Justice.
The Secretary of War. } *Ex-officio.*
Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler, President, Lowell, Mass.
Maj. Gen. J. H. Martindale, 1st Vice President, Rochester N. Y.
Jay Cooke, Esq., 2d Vice President, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hon. Lewis B. Gunckel, Secretary, Dayton, Ohio.
Gov. Frederick Smyth, Manchester, N. H.
Dr. Erastus B. Wolcott, Milwaukee, Wis.
Brig. Gen. John S. Cavender, St. Louis, Missouri.
Hon. Hugh L. Bond, Baltimore, Maryland.
Gen. Thomas O. Osborne, Chicago, Illinois.

The Northwestern Branch at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is officered as follows:

Deputy Governor—Gen. JOHN WOOLLEY.
Surgeon—Dr. S. K. TOWLE.
Treasurer—O. H. CRANDALL.
Chaplain—Col. E. A. LUDWICK.

The Fund for the support of the Asylum consists of the forfeited pay, boun-



Milwaukee Lith. & Eng. Co.

WISCONSIN STATE PRISON, WAUPUN.

ty and pensions of deserters and soldiers dishonorably discharged from the service. Vast contributions to it have been made by the forfeitures of bounty jumpers. It now amounts to nearly $4,000,000, and the income derived from it is nearly sufficient for the support of these various Branches. The expenditures of the Northwestern Branch, the past year, were $93,000.

GEN. WOOLLEY.

The compiler of this sketch is under obligations to Gen. WOOLLEY, for the materials of which it is composed, and the facilities for its preparation. His qualifications for the executive officer of the institution are excellent. He has firm administrative ability; he manages thriftily for the soldiers their munificent endowment; he is kind, considerate and patient with the afflicted persons in his charge; his manners are urbane, and he enforces discipline without rendering it obnoxious.

WISCONSIN STATE PRISON.

Officers, 1871.

GEORGE F. WHEELER,
COMMISSIONER.

BENJAMIN H. BETTIS,
DEPUTY WARDEN.

CAPT. L. D. HINKLEY,
CLERK.

REV. HENRY DREW, (Prot.) REV. FATHER SMITH, (Cath.)
CHAPLAINS.

By law, enacted in 1851, Messrs. JOHN BULLEN, JOHN TAYLOR and A. W. WORTH were appointed commissioners to determine the best point in Wisconsin for the location of a State Prison. They examined Madison, Portland, Genesee, Horicon, Kaukauna and Waupun, and on the 4th of July, 1851, a majority of the Commissioners, Messrs. BULLEN and TAYLOR, decided to locate at Waupun, Mr. WORTH dissenting in favor of Madison. SEYMOUR WILCOX, Esq., of Waupun, donated twenty acres of land as a site for the prison buildings. On the 21st of July, 1851, a contract was made with JAMES K. SMITH, for the construction of a main upright part of a temporary prison for $4,600. The Commissioners estimated the sum necessary to continue the erection of a State Prison, and pay indebtedness, at $25,000, and also recommended the purchase, for $800, of an additional twenty acres for the prison site, which recommendation, up to the present time, does not appear to have been acted on.

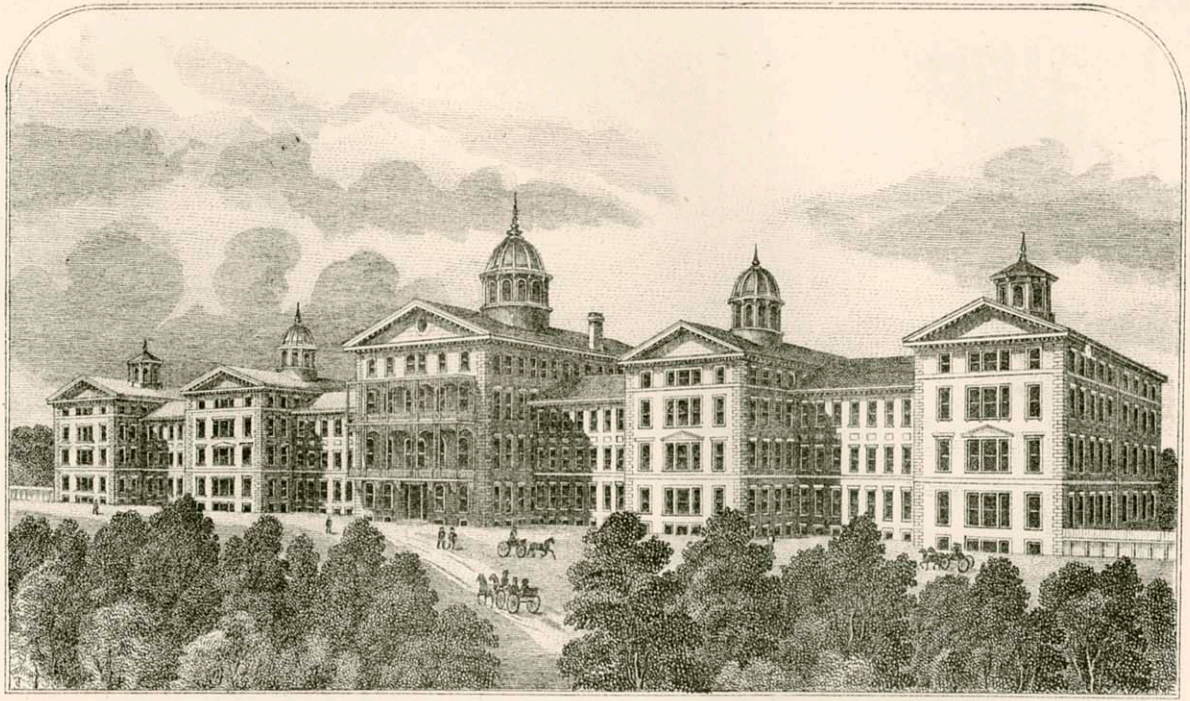
HENRY BROWN was the first State Prison Commissioner, and the first annual report is dated December 31, 1852. From April 1 to December 31, 1852, 31 convicts were imprisoned. In 1852, the Commissioner recommended the construction of a permanent stone wing to cost $12,624.00, and put the value of personal proper-

ty belonging to the prison at $4,181.71. From April 1 to December 1, 1853, 64 convicts were imprisoned. On July 12, 1853, the Legislature directed the Commissioner to let a contract for the mason work upon the south wing of the prison, and on the 14th of December, 1853, ANDREW PROUDFIT contracted to complete the work by December 26, 1854. The next Commissioner was A. W. STARKS. From January 1 to December 31, 1854, 105 convicts were imprisoned. The amount received and disbursed for the current year of 1854, was $18,494.-97. The cost of supporting the convicts and prison establishment, during the year, was $4,849.55 over the earnings of the convicts. At the end of 1854, the south wing was nearly finished, at a cost of $98,618.00, and $90 worth of books were purchased during the year for the prison library. The cost of the main wing was estimated at $26,023.20. During 1855, 117 convicts were imprisoned, and during the current year, $31,356.94 were received and disbursed. In this year through the liberality of the American Bible Societies of New York and Chicago, and PICKARD of Philadelphia, the volumes in the prison library were largely increased. E. MCGARRY succeeded STARKS as Prison Commissioner. In 1856, 103 convicts were in prison and for the several years below the number was as follows:

1857	160	1863	131
1858	202	1864	120
1859	182	1865	97
1860	170	1866	169
1861	137	1867	206
1862	116	1868	184

EDWARD M. MACGRAW succeeded MCGARRY as State Prison Commissioner, and HANS C. HEG succeeded MACGRAW. From 1851 to 1860, the total appropriations for current expenses and building purposes were $378,829.32. A. P. HODGES succeeded HANS C. HEG as State Prison Commissioner; the latter entering the army as Colonel of a Norwegian regiment, in which position he was killed, while bravely leading his men into action during the late war for the Union. HENRY CORDIER succeeded HODGES as Commissioner, and in his report for 1864, states that $110, appropriated for books, has been so expended, thus laying the foundation for a new prison library. In 1864, $30,000, with the income of the prison, was estimated for the current expenses of 1865. The personal property of the prison on hand on September 30, 1864, amounted to $19,141.62, and in September, 1865, the prison was reported by Commissioner CORDIER as entirely free from pecuniary liabilities. In 1867, the Legislature appropriated $60,000 for current expenses, and the erection of the north wing, and the completion of the building was expected in a few months; at this time the prison premises only occupying 20 acres. The personal property of the prison on October 1, 1867, was $26,184.84, and in October, 1868, $55,024.45. In his report, dated September 30, 1869, Commissioner CORDIER stated that the prison had not been fully self-supporting during the past six years, nor was it likely to be for 1870. Hon. GEORGE F. WHEELER, the present Commissioner, succeeded Mr. CORDIER, and he is now serving his second term of two years, as several other of the Commissioners have done; including Mr. CORDIER, who served more than two terms.

In May, 1870, the workshops of the prison, 300,000 feet of lumber, consider-



MILWAUKEE LITH. & ENG. CO.

WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

able cordwood and other property, were destroyed by fire; but the judicious and energetic action of Commissioner WHEELER, his fellow State officers and the Legislature, have nearly repaired the serious loss.

In the report for 1868, the number of convicts since the organization of the prison foots 1,334, and of these, 60 were for life. Of the 60, 27 were discharged as follows:

On governor's pardon	16
By death	3
On writ of habeas corpus	2
Removed to insane asylum	2
By order of supreme court	2
Sentence commuted to six years	1
By order of war department	1

On October 1, 1871, the prison contained 34 male life convicts and one female life convict of whom 34 were in for murder and one for rape.

From October 1, 1870 to October 1, 1871, 95 convicts for various crimes were received at the prison.

Commissioner Wheeler, in his report for 1871, calls for an appropriation for 1872 as follows;

To pay indebtedness, September 30, 1871	$24,589 47
For completion of building extension, including iron roof	10,000 00
For current expenses and officers' wages	30,000 00
Total	$64,589 47

The State Prison of Wisconsin for discipline, productiveness of convict labor and general management has a first place among those regarded as models in the United States; and its fame in these respects has been more than once referred to in the official National reports relating to convicts and also in those of adjacent states.

THE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Resident Officers.

ALEXANDER S. McDILL, M. D.,
Medical Superintendent.

E. G. MARSHALL, M. D.,
First Assistant Physician.

W. R. PAGE, M. D.,
Second Assistant Physician.

Mrs. MARY C. HALLIDAY,
Matron.

History.

The first legislation for providing for the insane in Wisconsin, was in 1854, when an act was passed to provide for a State Lunatic Asylum, to be located near Madison, Dane County; the site not to cost over fifteen hundred dollars. Under the provisions of the act, a Superintendent and three Commissioners

were appointed, with authority to erect buildings after the plan of the Worcester Hospital for the Insane, and with power to make alterations without materially changing the plan or increasing the expense. The site, consisting of 104 80 100 acres, was purchased in 1851 from ex-Governor FARWELL, for $1,500. Through a disagreement with the contractor, the law of 1854 was repealed in 1855, and nothing more was done towards building an asylum—although an amount of $27,102.26 had been expended—until 1857, when another bill to provide a State Hospital for the Insane was passed, and the erection of the present building began in earnest. Of the amount expended, $1,500 was for the site upon the north shore of Lake Mendota, and six miles from the Capital Square.

The architect of the building was S. V. SHIPMAN, of Madison. The Board of Trustees organized 10th April, 1860. Dr. J. EDWARDS LEE was the first Medical Superintendent, and the arrangements for the reception of the patients were conducted under his supervision.

Dr. JOHN P. CLEMENT was appointed Medical Superintendent the 22d May, 1860, and soon after Mrs. MARY C. HALLIDAY, of Beloit, was appointed Matron. The first patient was admitted 14th July, 1860, and by the 17th of the following December, 80 were admitted. In 1865, a law was passed allowing the relatives or friends of patients able to contribute towards their support, to do so, and the managers of the hospital placed the amount in such cases at 3.00 per week.

From this source between one and two thousand dollars were paid into the hospital fund; but through the representation of Superintendent VAN NORSTRAND and others, the law authorizing such a payment was repealed in 1867.

The Legislature of 1871, made some important changes in the law governing the Hospital. The number of trustees was reduced from fifteen to five, and are required to meet quarterly instead of semi-monthly, as formerly. The important change, however, was contained in the 11th section of chapter 102 of the laws of that session, which is in the following words:

"All insane persons residents of this State who may be admitted into said hospital for treatment, shall be maintained therein at the expense of the State: *provided*, the county in which any such patient resided before being brought to the hospital shall pay the sum of one dollar and fifty cents per week for the support of such patient; *and provided, further*, that the relatives, friends, or guardians of any patient may provide for the support of such patient as hereinafter provided.

The Trustees were authorized to fix the sum to be voluntrrily paid per week for the board and care of patients who are maintained in the hospital at the expense of relatives or friends. This price was fixed at one dollar and fifty cents per week till otherwise ordered.

Dr. J. P. CLEMENT resigned January 1, 1864, and from that time until the succeeding April 20th, when Dr. VAN NORSTRAND was elected Superintendent, J. W. SAWYER, the physician, officiated as acting Superintendent.

Dr. VAN NORSTRAND resigned June 6, 1868, and was succeeded by Dr. A. S. MCDILL, the present Superintendent.

The entire length of the hospital building is 569 feet; the center building being 65x120 feet. The first longitudinal wing on each side the center is 132 feet, and the last on each extremity is 119 feet. The transverse wings are 87

feet long. The elegant and commodious buildings are surrounded by ornamental grounds, wood and farming land to the extent of 393 acres, and when some contemplated improvements are added, a complete institution, creditable to the enterprise of the people of Wisconsin, and their philanthropy will suitably accommodate the unfortunates needing its protection. One of these needed improvements, is the passage of the Madison and Baraboo railroad through the northeast corner of the hospital farm, which gives the institute the railroad connection, the absence of which has heretofore been a serious drawback to the locality.

STATEMENT of the annual appropriations made in providing for the care and support of the Insane and the purposes for which they have been made:

1855–6	Expended for site and first efforts to build	.....	$27,102 26
1857	To commence present building.....	.....	35,000 00
1858	To continue work on same	.....	18,000 00
1859	To continue work on same	$31,710 00	.....
	For engine house and laundry.....	23,500 00	.....
	Furniture, fencing and improving grounds....	8,000 00	.....
			63,210 00
1860	To pay debts against building.....	$45,000 00	.....
	Change heating apparatus	5,000 00	.....
	For current expenses.....	5,000 00	.....
			55,000 00
1861	For building west wing.....	$40,000 00	.....
	For paying debts against first building.....	5,000 00	.....
	For fencing.....	1,000 00	.....
	For current expenses.....	20,000 00	.....
			66,000 00
1862	For current expenses.....	$35,000 00	.....
	For new boilers.....	2,500 00	.....
			37,500 00
1863	To build barn.....	$1,000 00	.....
	For current expenses.....	30,000 00	.....
			31,000 00
1864	For current expenses.....	.....	35,000 00
1865	For current expenses.....	$50,000 00	.....
	To purchase 100 acres of land	2,500 00	.....
			52,500 00
1866	To build two new wings.....	$98,500 00	.....
	For fencing and root cellar.....	1,500 00	.....
	For current expenses.....	40,000 00	.....
			140,000 00
1867	For current expenses.....	$40,000 00	.....
	For heating apparatus furnishing for the new wings	25,000 00	.....
			65,000 00
1868	For current expenses and to pay debts on new wings built and for furniture and bedding for the same.....	.....	80,000 00
1869	Current expenses, repairs on old buildings, and furnishing new wings.....	.....	100,000 00
1870	Current expenses.....	$83,000 00	.....
	Deficiency last year.....	5,000 00	.....
	To purchase land.....	8,200 00	.....
	For new boiler.....	1,450 00	.....
	Addition to library, and improvements.....	1,800 00	.....
	Turkish bath	1,000 00	.....
			100,450 00
1871	For current expenses.....	$80,000 00	.....
	New barn.....	5,000 00	.....
	To continue sewers to lake, improvement of grounds, new furniture, and repairs	7,200 00	.....
			92,200 00
	Total appropriations.....	.....	$997,762 26

TABLE showing the whole number of patients each year, the average number, the number at the end of each year, the current expenses for each year, and the annual expense of each patient per week for each year the Hospital has been in operation.

YEAR.	Whole number.	Average number.	Number at end of year.	Current expenses each year.	Annual expenses per patient.	Expenses per week per patient.
1860	45	7	41	$3,875 89	.....	.....
1861	147	90	103	21,602 18	$240 03	$4 61
1862	192	117	131	22,038 49	196 90	3 79
1863	254	162	188	31,716 36	195 75	3 75
1864	300	187	170	35,311 12	188 83	3 63
1865	257	179	177	47,309 78	264 30	5 08
1866	272	181	180	40,495 60	223 73	4 30
1867	294	185	180	44,118 87	236 28	4 50
1868	355	203	246	46,818 00	230 62	4 43
1869	455	310	364	71,320 08	230 06	4 42
1870	532	362	360	80,518 37	223 66	4 30
1871	524	359	355	76,890 61	214 17	4 12
				$522 015 35		

TABLE showing the number of cases admitted from each county from the opening of the Hospital, and the number from each county remaining, September 30, 1871.

COUNTIES.	Admit'd.	Rem.	COUNTIES.	Admit'd.	Rem.
Adams	6	5	Marathon	2	2
Ashland	.....	.....	Marquette	8	4
Barron	.....	.....	Milwaukee	121	31
Bayfield	.....	.....	Monroe	10	5
Brown	20	5	Oconto	11	2
Buffalo	9	2	Outagamie	16	4
Burnett	2	1	Ozaukee	18	5
Calumet	12	3	Pepin	3	1
Chippewa	8	3	Pierce	7	1
Clark	2	.....	Polk	3	2
Columbia	64	11	Portage	13	4
Crawford	17	7	Racine	49	7
Dane	137	20	Richland	11	1
Dodge	61	15	Rock	84	18
Door	3	2	St. Croix	13	3
Douglas	1	1	Sauk	36	10
Dunn	6	1	Shawano	3	2
Eau Claire	9	4	Sheboygan	26	10
Fond du Lac	73	15	Trempealeau	8	2
Grant	54	12	Vernon	13	4
Green	24	7	Walworth	67	10
Green Lake	18	5	Washington	28	8
Iowa	46	11	Waukesha	55	8
Jackson	5	3	Waupaca	17	7
Jefferson	53	12	Waushara	8	2
Juneau	18	2	Winnebago	43	13
Kenosha	31	6	Wood	4	4
Kewaunee	3	3	State at Large	22	9
La Crosse	25	6			
La Fayette	32	7	Totals	1,487	355
Manitowoc	32	9			

STATISTICS of the Hospital from July 14, 1860, to September 30, 1871, (the Hospital year ending September 30,) for each year.

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Whole number of cases admitted	45	106	89	123	112	87	95
Whole number discharged	4	44	61	66	130	80	92
Whole number discharged recovered	1	19	25	37	56	23	42
Whole number discharged improved	1	8	8	16	21	35	30
Whole number discharged not improved	1	7	7	4	36	9	13
Whole number died	1	10	21	9	17	13	7
Whole number treated	45	147	192	245	300	257	272
Number remaining at the end of each year	41	103	131	188	170	177	180
Number males admitted	23	50	49	62	59	44	57
Number females admitted	22	56	40	61	53	43	38
Number males discharged		23	33	44	64	34	50
Number females discharged	4	21	28	22	66	46	52
Number males died		3	15	8	9	7	6
Number females died	1	7	6	1	8	6	1
Number males recovered		13	12	24	23	16	19
Number females recovered	1	6	13	13	33	17	23
Average number each year		90	117	162	187	179	181

Statistics of the Hospital—continued.

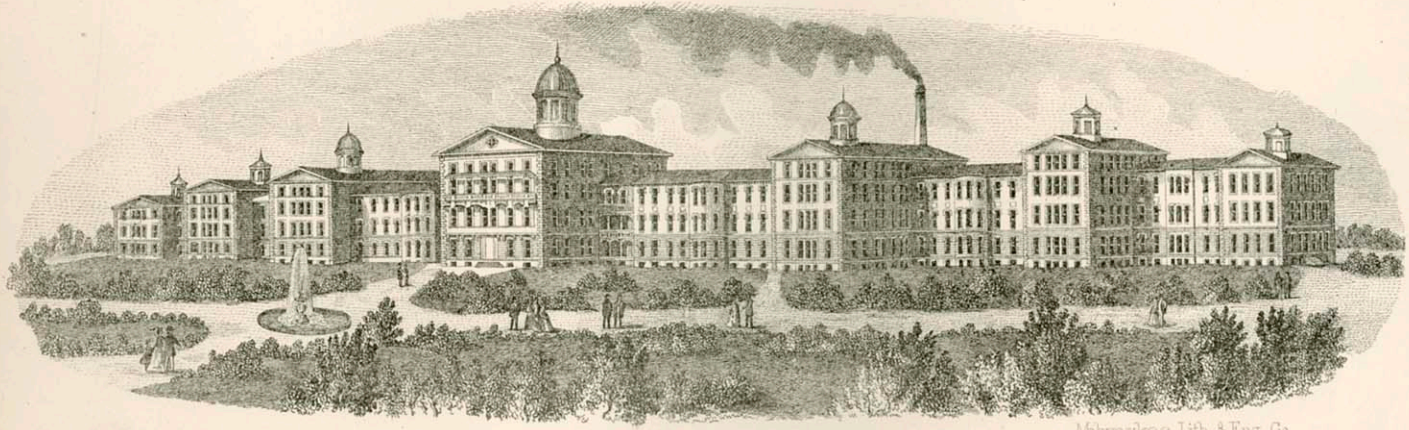
	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	Tot'l
Whole number of cases admitted	114	175	200	168	164	1,487
Whole number discharged	114	109	81	172	169	1,132
Whole number discharged recove'd	49	55	51	53	54	475
Whole number discharged imprv'd	33	32	14	41	52	281
Whole number discharged not imp	22	7	13	46	34	199
Whole number died	10	15	13	32	29	177
Whole number treated	293	355	455	532	524	.....
Number remaining end of each year	180	246	364	360	355	.....
Number males admitted	55	95	109	82	81	766
Number females admitted	59	80	109	86	83	721
Number males discharged	61	51	58	92	83	593
Number females discharged	53	58	33	80	86	539
Number males died	7	7	8	18	14	102
Number females died	3	8	5	14	15	75
Number males recovered	30	35	31	31	23	247
Number females recovered	19	30	20	22	31	228
Average number each year	185	203	310	362	359	.....

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE AT OSHKOSH.

At the session of the Legislature of 1870, a law was passed authorizing the erection of an additional Hospital for the Insane; and it provided for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners, consisting of one from each Congressional District, who, together with the Medical Superintendent of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, shall select a site for the new Hospital. Under this authority, Messrs. WYMAN SPOONER, HIRAM H. GILES, H. N. SMITH, J. T. KINGSTON, E. W. YOUNG and P. SEMPLE, were appointed as locating Commissioners.

After an examination of several sites in different parts of the State, choice was made of the location offered by the citizens of Oshkosh, consisting of 337 66-100 acres of land, about four miles north of the city, on the west shore of Lake Winnebago, and near the line of the Northwestern Railroad. The site is pronounced a good one.

Under the same law, when a location was agreed upon, the Governor was authorized to appoint a Board of three Building Commissioners, and on the 16th of September, 1870, Messrs. E. M. DANFORTH, D. W. MAXON and A. M. SKEELS, were appointed such Board. Plans were adopted and contracts have been made for the erection of six wings, and a rear building for kitchen, laundry, &c. The work is progressing, and it is hoped that the Hospital will be ready to open for the reception of patients during the fall of 1872; and that when the portion now under contract is completed, it will afford room for 225 patients. The whole amount appropriated by the legislatures of 1870 and 1871, for the erection and furnishing of this Hospital for use, is $251,000.00. Contracts have already been let, for the expenditure of $201,139.80.



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NORTHERN WISCONSIN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
OSHKOSH, WIS.