

to the board of examination in their respective counties of their official doings, together with the amount of funds collected and how expended up to the first of said month.

The Board of Examination, which were appointed by the County Courts, were to examine teachers and make a full and complete report of all the schools, the number of scholars, the amount of money collected and how expended, and the length of time schools had been kept during the year, to the Superintendent of Common Schools on or before the first day of October in each year.

Following the enactment of this first school law of the Territory, Elias Smith was reappointed to the office of Superintendent of Common Schools which office he held until succeeded July 1st by William Mills, who was then appointed Superintendent by the Chancellor and Board of Regents. Mr. Mills continued to act in this capacity until he was succeeded by the appointment of Robert L. Campbell in 1862. Mr. Campbell continued to hold the office under the appointment of the Chancellor and Board of Regents until 1864, when a new organization was formed by the Territory.

without further dictation or control in Common School matters.

Owing to the immature condition of the finance of the University and the limited patronage the Parent School received, it was discontinued at the close of its fourth term in the spring of 1865. From this time until December 1867, the University had no department of instruction or school especially its own. It exercised, however, a general control over the common schools of the Territory until 1866 when by an Act of the Legislature the right of appointing a superintendent of Common Schools was taken from the Board of Regents and transferred to the Legislature itself.

On the 27th of November 1867, Mr. James O. Collier was elected by the Board of Regents to reorganize the department of instruction and to act as its principal. The school was opened the following month, December, and conducted chiefly as a Commercial College till in February 1869 when Mr. Collier resigned his position as principal. At a meeting of the Board of Regents held on the 1st of

March following, Dr. John R. Park was elected to succeed Mr. Calder in the management of the school and as its principal. Under the superintendence of Doctor Park, the school was reorganized on a new and more extensive basis, including in its curriculum of studies scientific and classical instruction. The school opened for the reception of students March 8th, 1861. Five courses of studies were provided; namely, preparatory, Commercial, Normal, scientific, and Classical. The school opened with an encouraging patronage, the number of students amounting to 223 during the first year, or rather for a semester of two terms, ending in July. This patronage was divided chiefly among the preparatory, the Commercial and the scientific courses. The Classical course received but a limited patronage, being too advanced in general, for any preparation found among the students; and the business of teaching had not attained sufficient prominence as a profession, or pursuit of professional calling.

object of special training.

The University had nearly five hundred volumes of books. Though these were not select nor standard in their character, yet they served as a nucleus of a library. To this collection Doctor Park added his private library consisting of two thousand standard and miscellaneous works, which together at the beginning of the academic year in the fall of 1869 were made accessible to the students of the University.

The private cabinet of Doctor Park was also placed at the service of the Institution and proved a valuable adjunct to instruction in the department of science.

At the beginning of the second year, a Model School as it was called, was organized with the double purpose of supplying a graded course of study that might fit pupils for entering the more advanced courses in the Institution, and to afford the means of exhibiting the best methods of teaching, discipline, and classification in connection with the Normal Course of the University. The Model School was divided into three departments, a primary

intermediate, and academic, having three grades each. It proved to be a valuable adjunct to the University.

The number of students was now then doubled the second year aggregating 546 of whom 307 were males and 239 females. At this time a literary society, the Delta Phi, was organized among the students, having for its object a theoretical and practical training of its members in oratory, debate, declamation, composition, and parliamentary rules and order. Also, a literary journal was published this year by the students, named the College Lantern.

May 6th 1870, the Board of Regents decided to establish a branch of the University at Provo in Utah County. The name given to the new school was the Timpanogas Branch of the University of Deseret. The Regents elected Myron Tanner of Provo, A. K. Phinney of Spanish Fork, and L. E. Harrington of American Fork an executive committee for the Branch and required them to draft by laws for

Regents for their approval.

Prof. Warren Dusenbery was chosen principal of the school, which continued to hold sessions for several years, but was finally abandoned.

During the third academic year 1870-71, the number of students of the University had increased to 680 with a slight excess of females.

In the fall of 1871, Doctor Park, president of the University, left for a tour of the Eastern States and Europe with the view of acquainting himself more thoroughly with the best methods of instruction and school management in vogue. The management of the University during the absence of the president was left in charge of Prof. M. H. Hardy. Prof. Hardy, however, soon resigned the position and thus left the institution without a governing principal. It thus remained until the latter part of November 1872, when Doctor Park returned and the Institution again revived newness of life. The patronage, and in consequence the number of instructors were increased and the University continued to prosper.

time a new literary society was organized among the students. It was known as the Jeta Samma.

The normal course of instruction was not revived after the return of the President from Europe and the primary and intermediate divisions of the school being thought no longer necessary to the patronage of the Institution were abandoned.

In the fall of 1875 the library of the University was thrown open to the public for charge. It contained at this time nearly ten thousand volumes of standard and miscellaneous works, numbers of the latter to the value of several hundred dollars having been recently added to the collection with the special purpose of encouraging a healthy and legitimate taste for literary and scientific study. The tables of the reading room were supplied with the most popular newspapers, illustrated journals, and magazines from the East and West and at home. The rooms were kept open daily from 6 o'clock to 10 p.m.

At this time also, through the active efforts of the then President, the student societies were

Prof. O. H. Ryys, the department of Normal Instruction was established in the University. This zealous officer had prevailed with many of the County Courts of the Territory to contribute to the support of this department by furnishing a certain number of normal pupils for instruction, at their expense. A one year's course of Normal instruction was thus provided beginning with the academic year of the University - August 22, 1875. The same officer with the President of the University labored assiduously with the Legislative Assembly of 1875-6 to secure an appropriation for the support of this department. Their efforts were successful in securing an appropriation in the general school law of \$6,000 annually for this purpose, provided that forty pupils annually should be instructed free of charge for tuition, books, and apparatus, in said department. This appropriation has continued to the present time, and has fully established the Normal Department in the University.

About this time several pieces of valuable apparatus were secured for the use of the University which were purchased at a low price.



nifying power, a theodolite, a transit, several sextants, a solar microscope, a fine two and a half inch telescope, a circle, a barometer, and other pieces of less value and importance. The laboratory was also improved by the addition of much necessary apparatus and reagents, so that it became quite efficient in its facilities for qualitative and quantitative analysis, assaying, etc.

On the 15th of September, 1876, the school was removed from the building it had occupied since 1867, known as the Council House, to a building in the 17th Ward of the City, known as the Union Academy Building, where it continued till the fall of 1884.

The Normal Department of the University established in 1876 immediately grew into popular favor and became in every way a success. Thirty six graduates received diplomas the first year. In 1879, a successful effort was made to establish a graded or model school under the auspices of the University, in connection with this department. Considerable difficulty, however, was encountered in the way of the

for its accommodation. The school was organized into four grades and placed under the supervision of Mr. Oren Howard, a graduate of the Normal Department of the University, as principal. The school proved an encouraging success, having a patronage of nearly five hundred pupils. It was maintained, however, but one year: the impossibility to obtain appropriate room in which to hold the school, having compelled the Chancellor and Board of Regents to abandon it altogether.

At the session of the Legislature in 1879-80, an effort was made by the Chancellor and Board of Regents to secure from that Honorable Body an appropriation with which to purchase suitable ground and to erect thereon a building for University purposes. The effort was partly successful and the sum of \$20,000 was appropriated for the objects named. This amount being scarcely more than sufficient to purchase the necessary grounds, an appeal was made to the Municipal Council of Salt Lake City for aid in this direction. The result was a

University purposes of the finest public square in the City. The appropriation from the Legislature, or the greater part of it, was immediately expended towards the erection of the new building which it raised to the height of the basement story. It was confidently expected that an amount sufficient to complete the building would be appropriated by the Legislature at its next session in 1851-2, but a bill for that purpose failed to receive the Governor's approval. The officers of the Institution were thus left without means to continue the work begun. In view of the facts that the school was suffering through the want of sufficient room to accommodate its students and to carry on its work of instruction, and that the unfinished building was suffering in danger of waste and destruction through exposure and want of care, and that the entire grounds donated conditionally by the City, together with the work already done upon the building, were liable to forfeit, they determined to make an effort to raise means to relieve these unfavorable conditions. In this effort they were aided by the following

voluntary contributions from citizens, a sufficient amount was raised to erect the entire walls and roof of the building in and even to prepare two rooms in it to accommodate a large class of students during the winter of 1883-84. It was again hopefully expected that a legislative appropriation would come to the relief of the Institution in 1883-84 and not only reimburse those citizens who had so generously contributed to the Institution but provide a sufficient fund to complete the structure. Executive disapproval, however, of a bill for that purpose again left the school without its much needed support. Nevertheless, the Chancellor and Regents decided to go on with the work of constructing the building and to look for a material endorsement of their course from those who favor liberal education and free institutions. A portion of the new building, therefore, was put in a condition to be occupied by the school at the beginning of the present Academic year 1884-85, and the Institution prospers at present with a patronage of 298 students.

Chancellors of the University from its inaugura-  
tion to the present time 1855.

Orson Spencer	from	1850 -	1854.
Orson Hyde	"	1854 -	1867.
Albert Carrington	"	1857 -	1858.
Orson Pratt, Sen	"	1858 -	1861.
Albert Carrington	"	1861 -	1869.
Daniel H. Wells	"	1869 -	1878.
Geo. Q. Cannon	"	1878 -	_____