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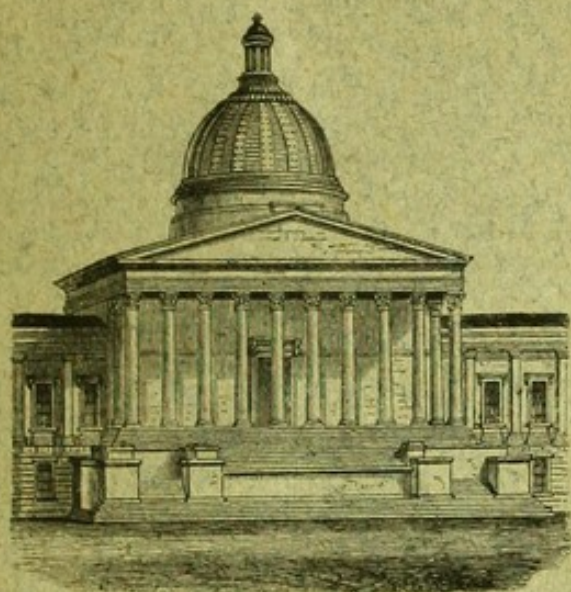




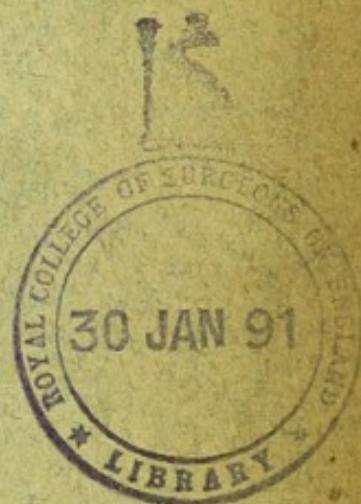
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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON,

1828—1878.



Cuncti adsint, meritaque expectent praemia palmae.



A LECTURE

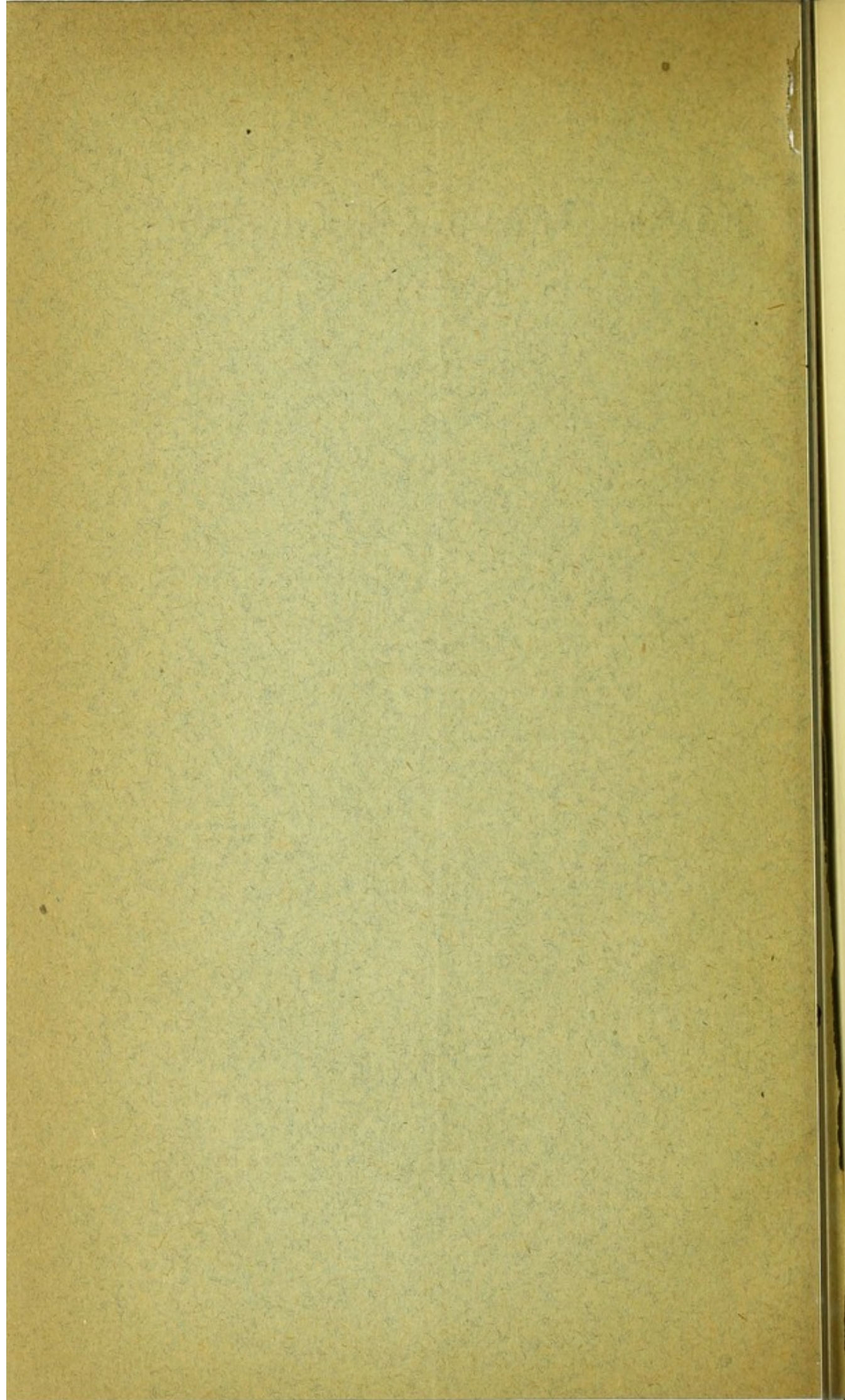
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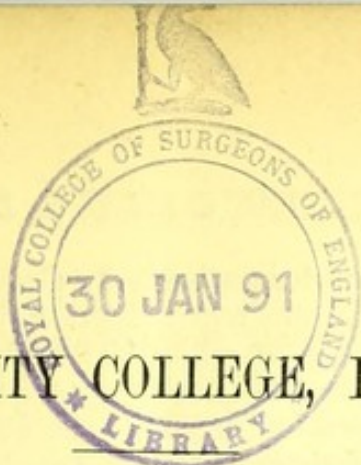
THE FIFTY-FIRST SESSION

BY

HENRY MORLEY

Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Laws for the Session 1878-79.





UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON,

1828-1878.

ON the 9th of July in this year 1878 nearly four hundred friends of University College, London, assembled in the College grounds to celebrate the completion of the first fifty years of an institution which has thus far, backed by the good sense of the country, achieved even more than was expected by its founders. The assembly was presided over by Lord Granville, Chancellor of the University of London, who then made it part of his ever ready service to the cause of liberal education to lay the first stone of buildings which have become necessary for the proper carrying on of the extended work of the College during years to come. To day, as we begin with quickened energies a second fifty years of life, a glance over the past, however slight, may serve in aid of battle for the future.

Early in 1825, the poet Thomas Campbell was active in urging upon the attention of his friends a project of his own which had been for years one of his favourite thoughts, namely, the founding of a University in London that should be in all things liberal and comprehensive. Among others upon whom Campbell urged his thought was Mr. (afterwards Sir) Isaac Lyon Goldsmid. It was at one of the meetings of a club called "The Literary Union" to which they both belonged. Mr. Goldsmid called next morning upon Henry Brougham to make known to him Campbell's ideas and obtain his cooperation. Brougham and Campbell then met for discussion at Mr. Goldsmid's house. A friend of Campbell's, Mr. Francis Place, who in those days was always the leader of the Liberals at Westminster elections, wrote, on the 12th of February 1825, that the establishment of a University in London had for a considerable time been a favourite object with his friend Thomas Campbell; that in the preceding January he had been resolved to bring his project before the public in order that at least it might be known, and on the 9th of February 1825, he published in 'The Times' newspaper a letter to Mr. Brougham on the subject. Joseph Hume approved of Campbell's project, and told Mr. Place that if a sketch were drawn up showing what the poet intended, as well with regard to teaching as moral discipline and expense to students, he had no doubt that he could procure subscribers to a large amount. As for the very large sum boldly named by Campbell as necessary to the carrying out of his design, Hume did not flinch from it.

In April 1825, prompted probably by Campbell's letter to 'The Times,' other action was taken upon a resolve to work at the foundation of a College in which the highest education should be offered to all comers, without imposition of religious tests. Its beginners were a few private men at Hackney, several of them members of a congregation of Dissenters there which had for its minister the Rev. Francis A. Cox. These gentlemen looked chiefly to the fact that Dissenters were shut out from the English Universities. They met in April at the King's Head Tavern in the Poultry and formed themselves into a Provisional Committee with power to add to their number. Their first business was to write letters to the public men who were most likely to assist them. Their second meeting was held on the 26th of April 1825, and known friends of their cause were invited to it by the following circular from Mr. James M. Buckland, their Honorary Secretary :--

"I am requested to inform you that at the late Meeting held at the King's Head Tavern in the Poultry you were appointed one of the Provisional Committee for the establishment of a College, and beg to solicit your attendance at the same place on Tuesday next, April 26th, at 11 o'clock in the morning, to receive the Report of the Deputation appointed to confer with Messrs. Brougham &c, and for the transaction of other business relative thereto."

The public men who were appealed to replied with deeds as well as words, and to Henry Brougham was due much of the prompt success in bringing men together who could help effectually. They joined the Provisional Committee, inspired its counsels, enlarged its original design into the plan of a free University, and quickly realized a great part of their scheme. A letter of Thomas Campbell's, written four days later (April 30, 1825), tells how this came about. "I have had," he said to a friend, "a double-quick time of employment since I saw you. In addition to the business of the Magazine" [he was then editing the 'New Monthly'], "I have had that of the University in a formidable shape. Brougham, who must have popularity among Dissenters, propounded the matter to them. The Delegates of almost all the dissenting bodies in London came to a conference at his summons. At the first meeting it was decided that there should be Theological Chairs, partly Church of England and partly Presbyterian. I had instructed all friends of the University to resist any attempt to make us a theological body; but Brougham, Hume, and John Smith came away from the first Meeting, saying 'We think with you, that the introduction of Divinity will be mischievous; but we must yield to the Dissenters with Irving at their head. We must have a Theological College.' I immediately waited on the Church-of-England men, who had already subscribed to the number of a hundred, and

said to them, 'You see our paction is broken; I induced you to to subscribe on the faith that no ecclesiastical interest, English or Scotch, should predominate in our scheme; but the Dissenters are rushing in. What do you say?' They—that is, the Church-of-England friends of the scheme—concerted that I should go, commissioned from them, to say at the conference that either the Church of England must predominate, or else there must be no church influence. I went with this commission; I debated the matter with the Dissenters. Brougham, Hume, and John Smith, who had before deserted me, changed sides, and came over to me. Irving and his party stoutly opposed me; but I succeeded at last in gaining a complete victory. . . The Dissenters themselves, I must say, behaved with extreme candour; they would not even suffer me to conclude my reply to Mr. Irving; but exclaimed, 'Enough, enough. We are convinced, and concede the point, that the University shall be without religious rivalry.' . . You cannot conceive what anxiety I have undergone whilst I imagined that the whole beautiful project was likely to be reduced to a mere Dissenters' University. But I have no more reason to be dissatisfied with the Dissenters than with the hundred Church-of-England subscribers whose interests I have done my best to support. I regard this as an eventful day of my life." Indeed, when the desire of his heart was attained, Campbell himself spoke of the share he had taken in the founding of this place of education as the chief event in his life's history. It was a Pleasure of Hope realized.

The troubles of the time, in some respects, favoured the movement thus begun; for they produced an enthusiasm of resistance to the wrongs entrenched in ignorance, and hotly defended by men of all classes in the State. A fictitious prosperity at the beginning of 1825 led to wild speculation; and in the autumn failures began. Then there was a run on the banks; and in December banks began to break. Pole's bank broke on the 5th of December; Williams's next day. In the course of the next five or six weeks, sixty or seventy banks stopped payment. At that anxious time George Grote, about thirty years old, was a junior partner in the banking-house of Grote and Prescott, living next door to the bank in Threadneedle Street, and with almost sole charge of its business. Born with the genius that conquers every obstacle on its appointed path, he was occupying early hours of the morning and late hours of the night in study, and had lately begun his 'History of Greece.' But he had also joined himself in living fellowship with some of the most earnest thinkers of the day. David Ricardo, James Mill, John Stuart Mill, John Black, of 'The Morning Chronicle,' Thomas Campbell, John Austin, John Romilly, and others of like aim, were his chosen friends; and he was one of the first to answer the call for active work towards the founding of

the new free University. After long hours of responsible work at the bank in a time of panic, preceded by his morning hours of private study, he had yet labour to give to the founding of an Institution that afterwards (with sole exception of a short period which he found that he must wholly give up to the completion of his 'History of Greece') drew strength for more than forty years from his unfailing attention to its growth.

Famine and riot among workpeople went with the bankruptcies that began in autumn 1825 and extended over 1826, the year that brought, among its disasters, ruin to Sir Walter Scott. In the spring of 1826 there was a rising in Lancashire against the power-looms. In summer there was drought. Government was obliged to relax the grasp of the Corn Laws, but was careful to imply no hope of their repeal. In the midst of these distresses, nearly all of which had ignorance for their cause, a blind prejudice maintained the great cry of the day against Catholic Emancipation. The rights of Irish Catholics had been constantly in question since the Union. In 1812 Canning had ceased to oppose them. Catholic claims had since become an open question in the Ministry; they had been supported by majorities in the House of Commons, rejected in the House of Lords, opposed also strongly by the King, and by a large section of the people. The result was the development in Ireland of a machinery of agitation that appeared to bring the country to the brink of civil war. At the time when this College was opened, 25,000 out of an infantry force of 30,000 men were held in readiness to maintain the peace of Ireland. That they might be ready for immediate dispatch, three regiments of cavalry, the battalion of Guards, and all the disposable forces were being forwarded to Liverpool in the days when our first Introductory Lectures were being delivered.

To many it seemed that a wider and wiser education of the people of all ranks was the best safeguard for the future. Dr. Birkbeck, who had been labouring for the better enlightenment of artisans and operatives, founded in 1823 the London Mechanics' Institute, and in 1824 had laid the first stone of its Lecture Theatre. Two thirds of the members of its Committee were then working men; and Dr. Birkbeck's became the pattern for like institutions that sprang up in all parts of the country. Henry Brougham had been energetic in support of this movement; and when he was asked in 1825 by the first promoters of what afterwards became University College, to work also for the enfranchisement of higher education, a tract of his entitled 'Practical Observations upon the Education of the People, addressed to the Working Classes and their Employers' was in its twentieth edition. There were ignorant mechanics breaking up the power-looms by which they lived, while soldiers employed in

coercing them were held ready for a descent upon Ireland, because noble Lords were as much wanting in wisdom as the mob itself.

The enlarged Provisional Committee for promoting the proposed University worked indefatigably. The Rev. Dr. Cox of Hackney was its Honorary Secretary. It was resolved to raise, by hundred-pound proprietary shares, a Capital Fund which should not exceed £300,000 nor be less than £150,000. Already by the 12th of August, 1825, eleven hundred shares had been subscribed for; and the first advertisement for a site on which to build the proposed University was published in the journals of that day. Sir Isaac Lyon (then Mr.) Goldsmid, one of the firmest of our early friends, and one of those who had given heartiest support to Campbell while he was endeavouring to win acceptance for his scheme of a free University, held the plot of ground on which now our College stands. It had been offered to him as a private investment; he had seen what might be the future value of it as a site for the new University; secured it, and held it till a choice of site was in question, and then offered to transfer it at the original price to the Trustees of the College if they found nothing better. In that way a most advantageous purchase was secured. The first General Meeting of Proprietors was held in the same year on the 19th of December, Mr. Brougham in the Chair. The first Council was then appointed, and the Provisional Committee then ceased to exist. The first Session of Council followed on the 22nd of the same month. Henry Brougham was here also in the Chair, and work began with the appointment of Committees. The Members of Council placed on the Finance Committee included Zachary Macaulay, Isaac Goldsmid, and George Grote. Among those on the Building Committee were Lord Auckland, Dr. Birkbeck, and Thomas Campbell. A Committee formed for drawing up the Deed of Settlement included Joseph Hume, James Mill, the historian of India, and William Tooke; the Members of the Education Committee were Henry Brougham, Thomas Campbell, Lord Dudley and Ward (then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs), Dr. Olinthus Gregory, George Grote, Lord Lansdowne, Sir James Mackintosh, James Mill, and John Smith, of the banking firm of Smith, Payne, and Smith, as convener. Henry Brougham, Joseph Hume, and William Tooke were a Committee for general purposes; and Dr. Cox was asked to retain his post as Honorary Secretary. Lord John Russell was among the Members of the Council; and English Roman Catholics were represented by the Duke of Norfolk, who then held the hereditary office of Earl Marshal, and had only been enabled to take it by a special Act of Parliament to exempt him from subscribing declarations hostile to his own religious faith.

Not very long after the first Council Meeting, a Deed of Set-

tlement was drawn up, and it was signed on the 11th of February, 1826. It formed a body of Proprietors of the University of London, who were in due course to be legally incorporated for the purpose of "affording to young men when residing in, or resorting to, the cities of London and Westminster, the Borough of Southwark, and counties adjoining to either of the said cities or to the said borough, adequate opportunities for obtaining literary and scientific education at a moderate expense." It approved the purchase of a piece of land near Gower Street, and provided "that halls, schools, lecture-rooms, offices, and other buildings proper and suitable for receiving Professors and Pupils, and for carrying into effect the object of the Institution, should be erected upon the said purchased piece or parcel of land; and that the said building, when completed, should be called 'THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON,' and appropriated solely to the objects of the Institution." The Deed then having defined at length the conditions under which shares should be held, provided that the business and concerns of the Institution should "be carried on under the management of a Council consisting of twenty-four persons, to be chosen from time to time from the Proprietors for the time being, . . . who shall have full power to enter into, enforce, rescind, or vary contracts or agreements relating to the said Institution, and the exclusive right of appointing Professors, Masters, and other Officers of the Institution, . . . and that the Council for the time being shall frame Rules and Regulations, and prescribe orders and directions for the admission of Students, and the conditions on which they shall be admitted, and in all other respects whatsoever, for carrying on the business and concerns of the Institution . . . provided, nevertheless, that all such Rules, Regulations, and Orders, as far as they partake of the nature of Bye-Laws, shall receive the sanction of a General Meeting of Proprietors before they shall have any force or authority." The Deed having recited the names of the first Council provided that on the last Wednesday in February of every year six Members of the Council should go out of office, three only being re-eligible, and six should be chosen at a General Meeting of Proprietors. The requirement was that every year there should be appointed to the Council three Proprietors who had never served on it before. The Deed proceeded further to define the duties of the Council, to arrange the place of the Proprietors in the governing system, and empower the Council to obtain, at the expense of the funds of the Institution, an Act of Parliament or Charter of Incorporation. The first President of the Council was Henry Brougham, who retained that office until his death, at the age of ninety, in 1868, when he was succeeded by George Grote.

In May 1826 the Council printed a short Statement of the

Plan of the new University, for information of the public. It pointed to London as the place which most needed a University, and the only great capital which had none. It undertook only to indicate the proposed course of instruction, and said that it was "to consist at present of Languages, Mathematics, Physics, the Mental and the Moral Sciences, together with the Laws of England, History, and Political Economy, and the various branches of knowledge which are the objects of Medical Education." The grounds were given for this choice of subjects; and with respect to the proposed medical education the Statement proceeded to say, "At this moment the great majority of those who are called General Practitioners, . . . in whose hands the whole ordinary practice of England is placed, receive their systematic instruction from lectures in London during one or two years, while many of them are attending hospitals. The annual average of such students is about 700. Many of the lecturers have been, and are, men of very eminent ability; and the practitioners thus educated are generally most respectable for information and skill. It is no reflection on either body to affirm that Medical Education would be improved if the teachers of most distinguished ability who are now scattered over London, were gradually attracted to one Institution, where they would be stimulated to the utmost exertion of their faculties by closer rivalry, larger emolument, and wider reputation." Although an Engineering School was not immediately proposed, it was a part of the very first conception of the College; for the Statement of May 1826 went on to say, "The young men who are intended for the scientific profession of an Engineer, which has of late been raised so high by men of genius, and exercised with such signal advantage to the public, have almost as strong reasons as those who are destined for the practice of Medicine for desiring that a system of academical education should be accessible to them where they can be best trained to skill and expertness under masters of the first eminence."

There were no less than twenty-four Sessions of Council before the 30th of October 1826, when progress was reported to a General Meeting of Proprietors. Designs for the building of the London University had been received from several architects, and that of William Wilkins, R.A., was adopted. Thirty thousand pounds had been paid for upwards of seven acres of freehold land between Upper Gower Street and the New Road, and the estimated cost of Mr. Wilkins's building, with the wings, was £81,000; the actual cost of it without the wings was £86,000. It was proposed to erect only the central part, 430 feet in length, leaving the two wings to be added when sufficient funds had been secured. Mr. Fergusson, the histo-

rian of Architecture, in his 'History of Modern Architecture,' cites the portico of University College as not only Wilkins's masterpiece; but as certainly the most pleasing specimen of its class which has yet been attempted in this country. "The stylobate," he says, "is singularly beautiful and well proportioned; the Order itself is faultless, both in detail and as to the manner in which it stands; and the dome sits most gracefully on the whole, and is itself as pleasing in outline and detail as any that ever was erected, in modern times at least. It is true," he adds, "the porch is too large for the building to which it is attached; but this arises from the wings, which were an essential part of the original design, not having been completed." We hope now to complete them.

Immediately after the Meeting of Proprietors in October 1826 the digging of foundations was begun. On the 30th of April 1827, the first stone was laid by the Duke of Sussex, a Royal Duke who had distinguished himself in Parliament by liberal advocacy of Catholic Emancipation; Dr. Edward Maltby, Preacher of Lincoln's Inn, afterwards Bishop of Durham, offered a prayer for success to the endeavours here made in the cause of education; and Dr. Stephen Lushington, who had been educated at Eton and Oxford, held a Fellowship of All Souls' College, and became in 1838 Judge of the High Court of Admiralty and Privy Councillor, in presenting to the Duke the thanks of the Proprietors for his cooperation in their work, said:—"England has indeed to boast of those venerable seats of learning, the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, which the munificence of our forefathers prepared for us; but the demand for public instruction, the desire, nay, I may add, the necessity of obtaining knowledge, classical and scientific, have increased so rapidly, that Oxford and Cambridge are utterly inadequate to supply the wants of the nation. The great expense attending education in those Universities, the distance from the home of the parent, the exclusion of all who do not conform to the Established Church, necessarily prevent a large proportion of the youth of this kingdom from resorting thither. Can any man contend that an institution that diminishes the expense, which brings the means of acquiring knowledge closer to the home of the parent, which expands its portals with equal hospitality to all without distinction, will not confer an inestimable boon on learning and science? Have we not with one common consent of all parties and denominations agreed to educate the whole population of the country? Are we to stop short in this splendid career? Will any one argue for limiting the degree of cultivation which the human intellect shall receive, or establishing a monopoly to be enjoyed only by the few whose wealth renders expense undeserving of consideration, and who are of one denomination of the Chris-

tian Church only?" On the evening of the same day 430 Proprietors and friends of the new institution dined at the Freemason's Tavern, with the Duke of Sussex in the Chair, supported on his right hand by the Duke of Norfolk, and on his left by the Duke of Leinster.

The next step taken by the Council had afterwards to be retraced. It was designed to meet a real want, which has since been met in a much better way. As the opening day drew near, it became evident that the minute continuous attention which the Council had hitherto paid to the carrying out of details necessary to firm establishment of the University, could not be extended throughout the future into exact superintendence over all concerns entrusted to them; and they proposed "to appoint a gentleman whose whole time and attention should be devoted to the management of the affairs of the University under their control." To this office they nominated a gentleman of known ability, Mr. Leonard Horner, F.R.S., brother to Francis Horner, who had been one of the founders of the 'Edinburgh Review,' and afterwards, for some years before his death in 1817, distinguished in political life. The proposal needed the assent of the Proprietors, and at a Special Meeting called for the purpose on the 30th of May 1827, their assent was given. Mr. Leonard Horner became Warden at a salary of a thousand a year, with £200 a year added in lieu of a house.

At this time progress had been made in the first appointment of Professors. George Long, whose name is still distinguished among scholars, had been chosen as the first Professor of Greek. Augustus de Morgan was the first Professor of Mathematics, and proved himself here not only a man of genius and a devoted friend to all liberal thought, but the most successful among mathematical teachers of his time, during forty years. The first Professor of Italian was Antonio Panizzi, afterwards Chief Librarian of the British Museum. The Professor of Natural Philosophy was Dr. Lardner; of Botany, Dr. Lindley; of Political Economy, John R. MacCulloch; of Jurisprudence, John Austin. Dr. Grant, who almost completed fifty years' service in that Chair, was the first Professor of Comparative Anatomy; and the Medical School was fitted for a brilliant opening with Charles (afterwards Sir Charles) Bell in the Chair of Physiology, Dr. Anthony Todd Thomson Professor of Materia Medica, and Dr. Conolly of the Practice of Medicine. A Hospital was planned; but until it could be built, arrangements were made with the Middlesex Hospital for clinical study. What may be called the first of the Calendars, showing the course of study for the opening Session, appeared in June 1828, as a pamphlet of 123 pages, entitled 'Second Statement by the Council of the University of London, explanatory of the

Plan of Instruction.' It suggested for each regular student in Arts and also for each student in Medicine a four-year course, and sketched its outline, with an estimate of the hours given to each subject and the fees, which were then somewhat reduced in the case of Students nominated by Proprietors. Each Professor who had been appointed helped to fill out the pamphlet with a little disquisition on the way in which he meant to undertake the teaching of his Class.

Dr. Lardner was in orders, and the Professors of Latin and English, the Rev. John Williams and the Rev. Thomas Dale were also clergymen of the Church of England. They asked, and obtained at once, permission of the Council to give outside the College Divinity Lectures to those students who were members of the Church of England, and to establish divine worship in an episcopal chapel purchased by them and called "The University Chapel." In opposition to the new University it was passionately alleged that to offer the best attainable education to all men, without regard to the question of their religious belief, was a godless procedure, none being held entitled to that blessing in this country if they did not accept the doctrines of the Church of England. Very many of the most pious members of the Church thought differently, and one of the most energetic friends of the new institution was conspicuous for his zeal as an evangelical churchman, Zachary Macaulay, father of the historian. In an educational institution which offers its advantages to students resident in their own homes, or in homes of their parents' choice, it was thought by some to be no small part of religion to abstain wholly from interference with the form of faith that was to each most precious.

Of the three clergymen who offered aid to Church of England students, one, the Professor of Latin, resigned before the College opened, stating in his letter of resignation that he was driven to this step by his ecclesiastical superiors. His place was filled by Thomas Hewitt Key, who thus became the first acting Latin Professor, and who afterwards, as Head Master of the School and Professor of Comparative Grammar in the College, was another of the true friends who gave nearly fifty years of strenuous life to the support of the high purpose for which this College was founded.

While the preliminary arrangements of the College were being made, Lord John Russell, a member of our Council, moved in the House of Commons, on the 26th of February 1828, for a Committee to consider the Corporation and Test Acts, and within three months his gallant attack on them, aided, let it not be forgotten, by many earnest men upon the bench of Bishops in the House of Lords, secured their repeal. They had been peculiar to England, apart from Scotland and Ireland,

extended even to non-commissioned officers, tide-waiters, and pedlars, and imposed penalties of forfeiture, disqualification, incapacity to maintain a suit at law, to act as guardian, to receive a legacy, also a money penalty of £500. The burdens they had imposed on Dissenters were in fact so absurd that they had been partially suspended by an annual Indemnity Act. Catholic Emancipation was not won till April 1829, and was then forced on the King by its firmest enemy, the Duke of Wellington, as a measure necessary for averting civil war. But when these Acts were being repealed, and a simple form of declaration substituted for the old doctrinal test, Jews were debarred from all the relief granted to others, by inserting in the declaration the words "on the true faith of a Christian." Lord Holland sought in vain on the third reading to obtain omission of these words, and there was still left, on the ground so far conquered, a battle against Jewish disabilities, which lasted for another thirty years.

Supported by the men who were thus winning the best fruit of freedom for their country, liberty of conscience, this College was opened as "The University of London" in October and November 1828. The Medical Session was arranged to extend from the 1st of October to the end of May; but for the rest of the College work the Session was from the 1st of November to the middle of July, with short vacations at Christmas and Easter. Our Medical School is therefore a month older than any other department of the College, and it was of its opening that Brougham wrote thus to Earl Grey on the 4th of October 1828: "My dear Lord Grey,—Though nothing is or ought to be very interesting at present but Ireland, I am sure you will be happy to hear how successful the opening of the University has been. All the accounts I have (and they are daily, and from very opposite kinds of men, as Auckland, Lushington, Leonard Horner, Loch, &c.) agree in this, that the delight of all who have been admitted was perfect; seven or eight hundred were allowed to attend the opening lectures (including the students), and the rooms and halls were thrown open to them. The two first lectures, Bell's and Dr. Conolly's, have had the greatest success! and the entry of students at starting exceeds (the medical men say) any thing before known in London at the opening of a course—namely, 54. The Professors and all concerned are therefore in the highest spirits, and we may consider the *Medical School* as fairly launched. The general department will be much benefited by their success; but I reckon on it being far less speedily in vogue, especially the Greek, Latin, and other elementary courses. However, all will, I am confident, be right in the end. I wish I could be as comfortable about Ireland." On the 15th of November, when the general classes had opened, Lord Brougham reported to Lord Grey

“University flourishing—new shares, 52 since we opened. The Law Class begins with *ninety* students.”

To the General Meeting of Proprietors held in February 1829, during the course of the first working Session, it was reported that the number of students was 557, of whom 269 were in the classes for general education, 123 attending law lectures only, and 165 in the medical department. In the second Session, 1829–30, the Warden and Professors were at war. Mr. Leonard Horner had in 1823 assisted in founding the Edinburgh School of Arts, which was the first Mechanics’ Institute in Scotland, and in 1826 the Edinburgh Academy, facts which had no doubt suggested that he might give valuable aid in the foundation of a College. But the appointment was a mistake. The Warden claimed authority over the Professors; the Professors would accept him only as a medium of communication between themselves and the Council. The dispute lasted throughout the following Session, resulted in August 1831 in the establishment of a Committee of Management consisting of seven Members of Council, and ended in June 1832 with the retirement of the Warden. The full working power of the College was afterwards secured by development of the scheme of an Academic Senate, consisting of the whole body of the Professors, with a Member of the Council for their President. The scheme was, ten years later, embodied in the by-laws, then adopted as the basis of our College system; and the first suggestion of it is ascribed to Mr. James Booth, who was added to the Council in 1832, and who has been a steady supporter of the best interests of the institution from that time until this. Mr. Booth retired only last year from the post of President of the Senate and from active work upon the Council.

In the Session 1831–32, Mr. George Long having resigned, Henry Malden was appointed Professor of Greek. He also gave the rest of his life to his work here. His fine scholarship, the gentle kindness that endeared him alike to colleagues and students, and the deliberate unbiassed tone of thought that gave value to his judgment upon all matters that concerned the interests of education and maintenance of the high principle that puts a soul into the place, have been with us and our predecessors almost until now. In other respects 1832 was a year of mark in our College history. In the history of our country it was the year of the Reform Bill, and the tide was rising that should sweep away many of the old ills of the land and float a venture such as ours into deep water. The history of this College is in fact everywhere associated with the history of social progress, the advance of education, and growth of opinion in this country.

In February 1832 the plan for a Hospital in connexion with the Medical School, which had lost strength for want of it, was

laid before the Annual Meeting of Proprietors; and in the preceding month, January 1832, a Junior School had been first opened within these walls. It had originated in 1830, when a day-school was established in the neighbourhood by several proprietors of the new University. When brought within the College it was placed entirely under the management of the Professors of Latin and Greek, Key and Malden. At the end of its first term it numbered 80 boys, at the end of the second, 140, at Christmas there were 192; and at the beginning of the next year's work the entries rose to 249. At the outset Professors Key and Malden established it as a principle of school management that there should be strict abstinence from corporal punishment. No boy has ever been flogged in University College School, and at this day complete discipline is maintained in it among six or seven hundred pupils. A gymnasium was attached to the School in or about the year 1842 by the late Captain Chiosso, which his grandsons believe to have been the earliest gymnasium erected in London, except that at the foot of Primrose Hill. There is a movement now on foot for giving renewed efficiency to this gymnasium. For that reason it is here referred to by the way. The disappearance of the Warden and committal of the interests of the College to direct control by the Council through the Committee of Management, with ready access through the Senate to suggestions on the educational machinery from those concerned in it, caused marked improvement in the classes of the Faculties of Arts and Medicine. The number of students in the Faculty of Arts rose in 1833 from 86 to 104, in the Faculty of Medicine from 288 to 347. The increase in the Medical School was contributed to by expectation of a Hospital, which was then being built. A part of it was opened on the first of November 1834.

In April 1834 an address from the Senate to the Council in support of the application for a Charter, was drawn up by Professor Malden, adopted, and printed and circulated by desire of the Council. In 1831 the Council had petitioned for a Charter of Incorporation which was approved by the Law Officers of the Crown and about to receive the Great Seal, when the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford suddenly interposed with the demand that a clause should be inserted to restrain the proposed University from granting degrees. A Charter subjected to this restriction was declined, and so matters remained until 1834, when at the instance of the Senate, the Council applied to the Home Department for the determination of the Crown. The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge then renewed their opposition. The Charter was also petitioned against by the London College of Surgeons and the teachers in the London Hospital Schools. The City of London sent up a petition in its

favour. The Council of the new University offered to submit to a restriction against granting degrees in Divinity and in Medicine. Oxford and Cambridge were then alone in opposition to the Charter.

Meanwhile the success of this institution was becoming more assured, although another College had been founded to compete with it—King's College—by many then regarded as its rival and antagonist, but now known and honoured, nowhere more than in this place, as our fellow-worker for the public good. There was, no doubt, a belief in the minds of many of the founders of King's College that no great place of education in this country should fail to impose upon its pupils the teaching of the doctrines of the Church of England. Upon this principle they worked faithfully for the foundation of a College that should associate with its teaching "the doctrines and duties of Christianity as the same are inculcated by the United Church of England and Ireland." A Charter was immediately granted for this purpose, and the government of the day made to the founders of King's College the free gift of a building-site near Somerset House in the Strand,—substantial aid, since the founders of this institution had paid for its site thirty thousand pounds. King's College was established, and one part of the design of the founders of the London University was extended to an institution, born of it, that joined to liberal education a teaching of those theological doctrines which very many wished to have associated with it. Such a foundation met a real want, and could be open to no attack from us except when an unwise champion might claim for it that it strove to defend a narrow bridge of licensing as the one way of access to the higher education. Education has already sent its light so far as to lift the mists that were about us in the morning of our battle. The two Colleges now, each true to its own principle, assist each other in securing the advance of knowledge.

But the opening of King's College brought a new element into the question of the Charter sought by this place as the University of London, and its claim to grant Degrees. The result of long negotiations was to win for the first time a national assertion of the duty of throwing open to all comers the highest education. Two Charters were granted instead of one. The power of conferring Degrees was separated from the teaching power of the University. This institution, founded as the University of London, consented in 1836 to a change of name; it then became University College, London, and transferred its claim to confer degrees to a separate institution which should examine but not teach, which should thenceforth be called "The University of London," and which should be in entire accordance with the principle here first established in the

public mind. In their report to the annual February meeting of Proprietors in 1837 it was said, "the Council cannot but feel, they trust no unbecoming, pride, when they behold the principle upon which the former London University, now University College, was established, thus adopted by the Government. In the elaborate statement published in 1827 by the Council, of the necessity for the foundation of another University in England, the exclusive character of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge was urged as the prime cause of that necessity. In the University Charter it is stated that the King 'deems it to be the duty of his royal office to hold forth to all classes and denominations of his faithful subjects, without any distinction whatsoever, an encouragement for pursuing a regular and liberal course of education.' This sentiment in itself is by no means novel. It has been for ages on the lips and in the writings of reformers and liberal philosophers, but never before was embodied in a Royal Charter. The mere assertion of the principle is a source of reasonable hope and expectation; it is an evidence of the increased liberality of the age: and in the assurance which the recognition of such a principle inspires, the Proprietors as well as the Council will not regret that their Charter of Incorporation places them in a station in academic rank below that to which they originally aspired, because they are warranted in believing that their own purposes will be carried into effect with an efficacy and to an extent which their own means could not reach." The belief has been completely justified. The motto from Virgil, chosen for this institution as significant of its principle, "*Cuncti adsint, meritaque expectent præmia palmæ*," would serve also in its broadest sense as motto for the University of London. The years of strife were at an end. Our founders, faithful to their work and strenuous in effort, had enlarged their benefit to the country by arousing those energies within the Church which brought King's College into existence, and they had established the free University they sought. Other great educational institutions were afterwards formed more or less in accordance with the example they had set, and, as at Owens College, Manchester, some of the most distinguished of the former students in this place, are now among their teachers. The Charters of the University of London and of University College, London, were signed together, on the same day, the 28th of November, 1836. Since that time it has been the whole care of the University to see that its Examinations for Degrees represent the advance of knowledge and accord with the requirements of the time, and that there shall be also a thorough test of fitness in the candidate. It has been the whole care of University College to see that its teaching shall be full and thorough; while both hold

still, as firmly as our founders held, by the free offer of aid to all, without offence to liberty of conscience. The current of opinion has so far changed that the tide is now all in our favour. Oxford and Cambridge no longer exclude Dissenters by religious tests, and many who might have come here by necessity, may now go to one of the old Universities if they please. Every such gain of freedom is gain to the cause which has been maintained in this College for half a century. There is a work yet of centuries before us; we must work hard if we would avoid stagnation, if, now and hereafter, we are not merely to follow or keep pace with the public notion of what education is, but are to form for ourselves, and carry out as far as possible, the best conception of our duty. Our place must be, as it has been, with those who lead, and not with those who follow.

In the Session 1835-36 the number of students in the Faculty of Medicine was 438; in the Faculty of Arts 101; and there were 267 boys in the School. Next year there was an increase of 32 in the Faculty of Medicine; of 36 in the Faculty of Arts; and of 13 in the School. In the Session 1838-39 the numbers had risen to 494 in the Faculty of Medicine, 156 in the Faculty of Arts, and 364 in the School. The attendance of medical students in 1838-9 was the largest ever yet known. For outside reasons, that affected all the Schools, there came in each of the two following years a great fall in the medical entries. The numbers dropped from 494 to 423 in one year, and in the next to 344. With occasional rise, there was on the whole a gradual decrease in the numbers of the Medical School until the years 1865 and 1866, when they had fallen as low as 161 and 163. Since 1866 there has been again a rapid growth, and the numbers in the Medical School have risen from 161 to 344. In the Faculty of Arts, not affected by the outside conditions that concerned medical teaching, the work was developed; some evening classes were introduced that were attended by from 30 to 60 schoolmasters, and, including these, the numbers rose from 101 in the Session 1835-36 to 281 in the Session 1848-49. Then came a long pause in our success. For a few years, numbers declined in every department. The number of pupils in the boys' school, which had risen to 401 in the Session 1840-41, had been reduced in the course of the following ten years to 285; after the next five years, though it advanced a little, it had only reached 308, and after yet another ten years the numbers stood, in the Session 1864-65, at 333. Then came a leap in the next year to 420, and since that time growth has been rapid and is still continuing. The number last Session was 669.

There seems to have been a period of rest after a memorable time of long-sustained and well-directed energy. The ground seemed to have been won. Men who had year by year been in

the strain of battle were content with the peace earned. The well-ordered machinery of the College worked with perfect ease; the work of the class-rooms, as it had been established, if not extended, was maintained with great efficiency, and rest was good. Meanwhile our example was being followed. Our Medical School, which raised medical education in London to a standard never before approached, led to a wide reform in medical teaching. Our Arts Classes had been rising steadily in reputation. What would we have more? In the Session 1866-67, the number of students in the Faculty of Arts was 241, or if account be taken of 83 persons in Evening Classes, which had replaced the Schoolmasters' Classes, and have since been discontinued for want of success, the number was 324. The number of students in the same department last year was 470, or if account be taken of 309 students in the classes for Women, the advance was from 324 to 779. During the same period, the number of students in the Faculty of Medicine has risen from 220 to 327, and the number of boys in the School from 361 to 669. In 1865 the whole number of persons taught here, in College and School, was 828. Last Session it was 1602, or if the female students be included it was 1911. After a long intervening season of rest upon our first conquests, which was a time of actual decline, illustrating the maxim that not to go forward is to go back, we have during the last thirteen years recovered energy, become resolute in forward movement, and within that time doubled our numbers. In so doing we have outgrown our building. The end of its first fifty years thus finds the College active along its whole line of work, and far indeed from thinking that it has earned another period of rest. We are only at the beginning of new efforts from which we might flinch if we were less encouraged by our past.

One ground of success has been an increased use of the working powers of the admirable constitution of the College. The College having, as before mentioned, received a Charter of Incorporation, it proceeded to prepare and pass a large body of by-laws for, in fact, remodelling its constitution. Among the special objects aimed at in these by-laws, one was to fix the succession to proprietary shares, another and very important one was to institute a new class of Members of the College, consisting of Students of the College who had taken degrees with distinction at the new London University. These Students were from time to time to be selected by the Council and appointed Life Members of the College under the title of "Fellows." Another object was to establish in a more formal manner and to regulate the powers and proceedings of the academic body before referred to as the Senate. These by-laws were passed at a General Meeting of the proprietors of the College on the 7th of

May, 1842, and were substituted for the provisions of the Deed of Settlement, which were formally annulled.

It may be doubted whether the representatives of the College were not exceeding their power in passing by-laws of this extensive character. The new constitution thus established was, however, never called in question, and was confirmed by "an Act of Parliament to alter the Constitution of the University College, London, and for other purposes relating to the said College," which received the Royal Assent on the 24th of June, 1869. By this Act there was reincorporation, with a slight change in the wording of the statement of its objects, which got rid of the limitation of the sphere of labour to "young men." Thus we were left free to do, at any future time, what we now find that we can do, and offer to women also a liberal education without finding our Charter in our way. By the same Act the original system of Proprietary Shareholders was abolished. There is no longer a nominal holding of shares in this College as a commercial speculation. But the rights actually exercised by Proprietors, rights which form an essential part of our Constitution, were preserved to them and to their successors under the new name of "Governors." To these were added registered Donors, distinguished friends of the College, and others having special claims, who might be made "Life Governors," and the body of the "Fellows," consisting, as before said, of the most distinguished among the old Students, who had been nominated by the Council for that honour, and elected at a February meeting by the members of the Corporation. This constituency of Governors, Life Governors, and Fellows, which forms a full representation of public opinion among educated men who care for the well-being of the College, is the source of power in its government. At the February meeting it fills up the vacancies in the Council, upon which all power is conferred for carrying out the purpose of the College and securing the observance of its by-laws. The Act left in force the existing by-laws. If a new by-law be proposed, it must be submitted to a General Meeting of the Members, that is to say, of the Governors and Fellows of the College; and upon any question of vital interest it is in the power of Members to summon a Special Meeting of their body, and refer the decision of the matter to the whole community for which the Council acts. In ordinary times the report of Council to the Annual Meeting of the Members is received as matter of course, and its suggestions are adopted without question. But let it be supposed by only a few friends of the College that its principles are being departed from, or that the best interests of education are in any way neglected, and at once the way is open to what may be called a direct appeal to the country, the country here being a large constituency

of educated men who value the well-being of the College as well-being of the cause it represents.

Subject to this safeguard, the Council of the College governs. All authority is vested in it. For the good of the College it must needs be, and it is, a working Council. It always includes, indeed, men of the highest intellectual distinction, and of social rank, but they hold office because they take a direct and active interest in the promotion of the ends for which this College was founded. There is not one ornamental *ex officio* member who is placed upon the Council because he is a Prince, Archbishop, or Lord Chancellor. There has been also from the first a wholesome provision for the annual introduction of new members into the Council. For all ordinary working-purposes, the Council of the College again delegates its power to a Committee of its own members, the "Committee of Management," whose instructions are carried out by the Secretary. The Council meets every month, the Committee of Management every fortnight. When business presses there are many added meetings of the Council, which are fully attended, and at which the merits of all questions that arise are most impartially and patiently considered.

The Senate, formed of the whole body of Professors, is without direct authority of any kind. It was wisely constituted, after abandonment of the mistake of attempting to govern through a Principal, as a machinery enabling the Professors as a body themselves to watch over the working of the whole educational system, point out observed defects, suggest the remedies, and bring, when necessary, the minutest details of the College work under review, to be reported upon, with suggestions for the consideration of the Council. When a Professorship is vacant, and applications have been sent in, with such evidence of competence as each candidate is able or thinks fit to offer, the Council begins by referring all the applications to the Senate, which appoints a Committee of those of its members who, from the nature of their own studies, may in each case be thought competent to inquire into their value. The Committee of the Senate, so appointed, carefully weighs all the evidence, and reports to the whole body of the Senate, not merely an opinion, but the grounds on which it is formed, with a just summary of the evidence in favour of each candidate. This Report has then to be considered by the Senate, representing the whole educational staff, and if approved, it is sent up to the Council with a recommendation that it be adopted. The Council, again, on its own part, pays careful attention to the evidence, and, if satisfied, makes the appointment. The appointment rests with the Council only; and on rare occasions when the recommendation of the Senate has not been adopted, it has been as much the duty of each member of the Senate to accept the ruling of the Council as it is the duty

of a member of the House of Commons to accept the ruling of the Speaker. It would be difficult to devise a more thorough safeguard for the just appointment to Professorships and efficient maintenance of the whole work of education. Every Professor able to point out a fault or suggest a reform in the working of the College system can at once set inquiry on foot through the machinery of the Senate, submit his ideas to the deliberate judgment of his colleagues, and, if they be found sound, can cause them to be submitted to the Council, with a full statement of those reasons for their adoption which have satisfied the Senate. Every action so proposed will then have the reasons set forth in its justification carefully considered by the Council; and although the College system is here, as everywhere, protected against sudden intrusion of individual crotchets, it is obvious that here, as everywhere, it opens a clear way to the carrying out of every suggestion that can bear the ordeal of a full unbiassed investigation of its merits. One among several causes of the rapid growth of the College during the last thirteen years is the new energy that has been put into the working of this part of our well-harmonized constitution. The Professors being in direct relation with the students, it is open also to any student who has a good suggestion to make, or who can hit a blot in our procedure, to contribute to the maintenance of our free, healthy, academic life. As to the Deans, they are no more than, in each Faculty, Professors, annually elected by their colleagues to represent them when necessary, and to do for their respective Faculties some matter-of-course work. They have, beyond that, no personal authority, and never hold office for more than two successive years. Our Society is a free commonwealth formed wholly of educated men, which Milton held to be of all forms of life the one most favourable to the support of liberty of conscience.

It is not a fact of small significance that we may date the renewed energies of the College from about the time when Mr. Grote became its President. Lord Brougham, dying at the age of ninety, was for many years unable to take active part in College business. But while improvements in the educational machinery may often originate in the suggestions of the Senate, there is very much that is essential to the progress of the College and depends exclusively on thought and action of the Council. The close and direct attention paid to the wellbeing of the College by George Grote, to the very last, even while fatal illness was upon him, and, since the death of Mr. Grote in 1871, by his successor, our deeply valued President—our third President—Lord Belper, has during these latter years been setting an example that puts energetic life into our governing body. The University College Act of 1869, which

makes a new point of departure in our College history, is due entirely to the wisdom of the Council, and was passed in the year after George Grote became President.

Until 1869 the College had remained to outward appearance as it had been left in 1828, without attempt towards the addition of either wing. In 1869 a part of a south wing was opened for use of the School. The impulse to this action came from a member of the Council, Mr. Samuel Sharpe, who had headed with a thousand pounds a subscription towards the first building-fund. Mr. Sharpe did not stop there, but, finding that the improved accommodation brought with it successes which made further building needful, he gave five thousand pounds towards the building of a second section of the same wing, another liberal friend, the late Mr. Pemberton Heywood, giving at the same time a thousand pounds to the School, another thousand to the Hospital, and another thousand to the College. The second section of the south wing was opened in September 1873, and not long afterwards Mr. Sharpe gave another four thousand towards carrying the work on; the result of his liberality being that a third section has been built and opened for use, and that the School is now provided with the space required at present and for a few (not many) years to come. How greatly this College has benefited by the ample generosity of donors, each supplying some particular need, an hour would not suffice to tell. But Mr. Samuel Sharpe has a place in our history, thus far, as the supporter who has in his lifetime done the most to conquer difficulties caused by want of funds. He has undertaken the cost of a printed Catalogue of our Library. He has now subscribed five thousand pounds towards the extension of the College buildings; and we trust he may live to see much fruit of the generosity that has aided the work of this place with benefactions to the extent of about twenty thousand pounds.

The largest bequest in our history, and in its terms among the wisest, was that of our late Treasurer, Sir Francis Goldsmid, the memory of whose long, earnest service to the principle for which we stand—in the world outside as in our Council-room—will always be fresh within these walls. It may be said incidentally that for some time before his death, he had been paying an endowment of £200 a year to the chair of Applied Mathematics and Mechanics. His bequest of £40,000 to the College, and £10,000 to the Hospital, was subject to the condition that the capital sums should be invested, and the interest applied, year by year, for ever to the advancement of the educational work of the place. By liberality of donors we are furnished with many Scholarships and other aids to the encouragement of learning. But we have no money to spend upon building, except what may

from time to time, as occasion calls, be given definitely for that purpose.

It was a definite gift of this nature that enabled us to found and to build, as the first instalment of our north wing, a Fine-Art School, which was first opened in 1872. Its formation had been preceded by an association of this College with advancement of the Fine Arts, when the perpetual custody of the works left in the studio of the chief English sculptor, John Flaxman, was entrusted to University College by his executrix, Miss Denman, his sister-in-law and adopted daughter. The Council completed the unfinished part of the building under the dome at an expense of £1300 as a fitting gallery for the reception of a large number of casts taken for Flaxman from the original models in clay of his noblest works,—many of which had, since they were cast, been retouched by him—and also for an invaluable collection of his drawings. An appeal to friends of art written and circulated by Samuel Rogers, the poet, at the close of 1848, obtained further aid to the fit placing of the works, with occasional advice from the President of the Royal Academy, and under constant superintendence of Mr. Cockerell, R. A., Professor of Architecture at the Academy. These arrangements were complete at the beginning of 1857. In May 1868 notice was given to the Council of a bequest by Mr. Felix Slade of £45,000 for the founding of three Professorships of Fine Art—one at Oxford, one at Cambridge, and one at University College, London—and for founding also in this College six Exhibitions of fifty pounds a year, tenable for three years by students in drawing, painting, and sculpture. Each of the Professorships founded at Cambridge and Oxford produces a few annual lectures. The Council of this College interpreted in the largest sense the trust implied in the bequest and the added offer of Scholarships, and, much guided by Mr. Edwin Field, gave thought to the foundation of a practical and thorough Fine-Art School, which should bear the name of Mr. Slade, and supply such systematic training as is needed by young men who hope to become successful artists. The course taken by our Council was so satisfactory to Mr. Slade's executors, that they used a power given them to make a limited addition to the bequest, for the building of studios. The result was that small part of our north wing which was opened in 1872 as a Fine-Art School, so thoroughly planned and organized by Mr. Poynter, and which has been maintained in such high efficiency by his successor, M. Legros, that the available space is utterly insufficient to meet all the demands upon it; and during the last two or three years it has been necessary, after the studios have been filled, to refuse admission. There has been no space even for the fair beginning of a school of Sculpture, though some modelling has been attempted under difficulties. It is not the part of a great

liberal College to close its doors against any one. But we are unable to say *cuncti adsint* in the Slade School until a part of the plan for extension of the College buildings has been carried out.

The same activity is manifest, and the same need of extension of our space, if we glance at another line of the development of College work since 1868. We have been labouring to provide all that is asked from us by the advance of science in our day, and to meet the demand for a clear application of scientific principles to the business of life in many forms. In 1870, as help to thoroughness in work for the required results, the studies in the College that fall under the head of science, formerly included in the Faculty of Arts, were separately grouped and formed into an independent Faculty of Science, some subjects, of course, falling within both Faculties. A separate Faculty of Science having been thus formed, with its own Dean and Vice-Dean, machinery was at once provided for separate and continuous attention to the right development of all its uses. Old studies were extended, grouped, and harmonized; new studies were introduced; bold plans for the future—bold, but not too bold—were conceived. I must be content with two examples. To the study of pure Chemistry there has been added special provision for a study of Chemistry applied to the Arts, under a special Professor of Chemical Technology. This is but one of the reasons why a new laboratory is wanted. The School of Engineering has not only thriven well, but is now fearlessly beginning an endeavour to fulfil the hope indicated in the very earliest statement of the objects of this institution. It will be remembered that when the plan of the Medical School was proposed, it was added that there was scarcely less need of a School of Engineering. There no more existed in England at that time a thorough School of Medicine than there exists now a thorough School of Engineering, at once practical and scientific. Mr. Quain, now a member of our Council, gave, in his published lecture at the opening of our School of Medicine in 1864–1865, a striking record of the low state of Medical education in England before this College was founded. As our Medical School set a pattern of teaching that raised medical education throughout the whole country, and became, and is, the best School in England, wanting only more hospital accommodation, towards which also there is now active work here afoot, to satisfy the utmost want; so shall the Engineering School we mean to have, take its place one day beside our Medical School in equal honour. University College never has lost sight of this part of its duty. Our first Professor of Engineering was Charles Vignoles, who died only last year. His published lectures on Civil Engineering, referred to in all

notices of his life, were given here, and the distinctions he earned in his profession were crowned by his election as President of the Institution of Civil Engineers. Mr. Eaton Hodgkinson, as Professor here from 1847 to 1861, made at this College some of his best-known experiments on the strength of columns, which are even now quoted as standards. Professor Fleeming Jenkin, whose work in telegraphic engineering is well known, was a most successful teacher in this College until he left us for the University of Edinburgh. But while the labours of such men within our walls represent the constant recognition of a duty here, what we are now resolved to work for unremittingly until by slow degrees it is obtained, is something that it may take the lifetime of another generation to attain. The plan to be realized has been laid before all, or nearly all, the chief Engineers of the country, and has obtained, not only their cordial assent, but promise, in many cases, of material support in carrying out. The very first advance to it, which we are ready to make, needs the introduction of machines that require space; and without extension of the College buildings, development of the department of Engineering can advance only a little way.

In the Faculty of Arts, as distinguished from the Faculty of Science, there is not so much space required by the apparatus of teaching, and the work of a class-room can be very much extended without help of the bricklayer. In the Language Classes, for example, the resolve to make each form of work in University College thorough, is shown by the fact that, thirteen years ago, at the close of the interval during which the College was not making way, there were eleven lectures a week by the Professor of Latin—there are now seventeen; there were eleven lectures by the Professor of Greek—there are now sixteen; there were four lectures by the Professor of English—there are now seventeen, besides three hours of Exercise Class under a skilled assistant. Such Exercise Classes have been added to secure firm progress in classes of the Faculty of Arts which belong also to Science; and here again there has been a great extension of the area of teaching, in order to enable students to adapt their work to their different degrees of knowledge, and because we wish also to provide means for the continuing of their studies by those who have been through the ordinary senior classes, and seek aid in devoting themselves to higher labours upon chosen ground. As, with very few exceptions, our Professorships are unendowed, the most advanced teaching—and, indeed, all teaching that, however necessary as a part of a full system of education, is in slight demand—involves really a call on the Professor for a free gift of his time and labour. They are freely given; but I may suggest, in passing, that among the ways hereafter to be taken by friends of this College who would by gift or bequest afford

substantial help to its efficiency, one may be—not endowment of particular Chairs—but, in pursuance of the course first indicated by Sir Francis Goldsmid's well-considered legacy, aid to the maintenance and enlargement of a General Fund for purposes of education, an intellectual Building Fund, the interest of which might be spent in grants made at the discretion of the Council and renewable from year to year, for any necessary teaching that, in the opinion of the Council, should have such support.

Another line along which, in this College, energies have been at work may be traced from 1868, and it is the last to which I dare venture to refer. In that year a movement began in the north for the higher education of women. Members of the Universities were engaged as teachers to classes of ladies in several towns of Lancashire and Yorkshire. In the same year, as part of the same movement, an Edinburgh Ladies' Association was formed in connexion with the University there, and two courses of lectures were delivered, one in Literature, one in Science. This led directly to the forming of a London Association with like objects, which looked to Professors of this College to do what Professors of the University of Edinburgh were doing in the north. More than assent was given. Many here felt that the time would come, and with right help might not be long in coming, when the woman's right to free and thorough training of the mind would be as obvious as the man's. The point reached by us to-day was in our minds at the outset, and was foreshadowed by the closing words of the first prospectus of the Ladies' Educational Association, which announced only, as at Edinburgh, two courses of lectures, one on Literature, one on Science, at the Beethoven Rooms in Harley Street. The movement for the higher education of women became active throughout the country. The University of Cambridge aided. Public opinion was duly instructed by all that was said and done. In 1868 it would have seemed unwise to attempt to form a ladies' class of any kind within this College. From two courses in the Beethoven Rooms we (and here "we" means the Ladies' Association before referred to, and several Professors of this College who were acting in cordial cooperation with them) advanced, feeling our way, to six in St. George's Hall, still with success; and instead of giving, as was then usual in ladies' classes all over the country, courses of one lecture a week for eight or ten weeks, we usually required ladies who took one of our subjects to come twice a week, and not to flinch from courses of thirty-six lectures. Meanwhile there had been advance enough in public opinion to enable us to suggest that, for convenience of access to apparatus necessary for experiments, certain scientific classes should meet in the College, the others still

remaining at St. George's Hall. That was in the Winter Session 1869-70. Next year we had three classes, instead of two, within the College, and five at the hall of the Quebec Institute in Lower Seymour Street. In the following year, 1871-72, encouraged by success and the continued advance of liberal opinion in the matter of the education of women, we pushed boldly on, with the consent of the Council of the College, brought all the classes into our own Lecture-rooms, and suddenly increased the number of the subjects taught from eight to twenty-one. The classes having been established in the College, not as part of the College system, but as an experimental work in which, without exception, all the Professors of the Faculties of Arts and Science concurred, and attentively watched by the Council, the rest of our work was comparatively easy. We could prove that what had to be done was possible, by doing it. Medical education of women is a matter to be discussed on grounds of its own. That we have not touched, and have no present thought of touching. But the advance of public opinion, to which we have endeavoured to contribute our full share, has been, year by year, preparing the way for that which we now do, while, year by year, we have been acquiring practical experience as to the best way of doing it. If there is one man who has helped more than any other to the success of these classes it is their Honorary Secretary, Mr. John Eltham Mylne, who has taken minutest care to secure the smooth and efficient working of their whole machinery. From time to time, by the opening to women of small Senior Classes in the College, the Council has cautiously varied the experiment. And so it has happened that now, when the University of London, true to its traditions and its principle, which are one with those of this College, has found the time to be come when it may offer its degrees to all, ready to conquer the false prejudices based on sex as it has already conquered those based on religion, University College is at once prepared to take action with it. In the Faculties of which the Session is now being opened, we begin our second fifty years as we began our first, not following, but leading the liberal thought of our time, and with a large, bold outlook in the future.

In our plans for the education of women we leave untouched all that was being well done last Session, supplementing it so as to insure a full curriculum, and formally adopting it as part of College work. Among our Classes some are open to women only, some to men only, and some to both. There is a practical reason for every part of our present arrangement; and as to the best way of doing this part of our work, we shall follow the teaching of experience from year to year; only we mean to do it, and the doing of it makes another great demand on us for space, another reason for our claim upon the public for aid to the requisite extension of our College buildings.

We ask for fifty thousand pounds. It will cost, according to a careful estimate that has been made, £100,000 to complete the College; half of that represents only the immediate need. If our work still thrive as it has thriven during the last thirteen years, thirteen years hence we shall be asking for the other fifty thousand. And why not? The University of Edinburgh, well appointed as it was, found that the needs of the time could not be satisfied without extension of its University buildings. It calculated the cost of what it wanted, asked for £107,500, and on the 30th of last April had already £98,669 subscribed. The University of Glasgow has done, I believe, yet more to enable it to meet the new calls on its energy. We who, as I have sought to show, can say in 1878 that we are staunch to our old cause and, as we were in 1828, still in the forefront of its battle, have reason to put no less faith in our friends.

Our Classes are now opened; and the happy intercourse of the Session between Students and Professors will begin to-morrow. There is no need to encourage Students here to work—the genius of the place will lay its hold on them; they more commonly require warning against overwork. But I would ask them, in the name of the whole body of Professors, to look upon us as their friends, to come to us frankly with all doubts and questions incident to their work and to the relations here between us. They are the chief part of our little commonwealth; for them all the long battle has been, so far, fought; to them all our regards turn; all thought here is for them and for those who follow them in future years. This thought for you, Students, in your youth, that you may rise to worthy manhood, and help on the coming of the time when the whole world shall grow to the likeness of those who now are but the happy few.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

A STATEMENT of Present Requirements, and Proposal for Completion of the Building, was written by Sir George Young, Chairman of the Building Committee, and printed for the Festival of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Opening of the College, on the occasion of the Laying of the First Stone of the New Buildings of the North Wing, by the Right Hon. the Earl Granville, K.G., Chancellor of the University of London. The Statement having pointed out the grounds of an Appeal for Funds—the resources of the College being unavailable for building-purposes—gave the following account of

WHAT IT IS PROPOSED TO DO.

In looking forward to the completion of the College Buildings, it is proposed, in order fairly to utilize the ground, to add to the original design, which comprised a centre and two wings only, two buildings forming T-shaped terminations to the wings. Each of these would be about 130 feet in length, and of an architectural elevation worthy of the central design; and they would not interfere with the effect of open space, which gives its character to a very noble building, or even intercept the view of the portico from the oblique approaches by Grafton Street and University Street. Assuming this plan for the completion of the College, it is proposed to construct the portions that are yet unbuilt in the following order:—

A. To continue the North Wing as far as will balance the present South Wing; to construct on the wedge-shaped piece of ground behind it a one-storied annex suitable for a chemical laboratory; and to effect what changes and improvements are necessary in the existing buildings, and supply the necessary fittings. It is estimated that, so far as the College and Fine-Art School are concerned, this will bring the accommodation up to the standard of what is required at present, and provide for as much extension as it is reasonable now to contemplate.

B. When this is accomplished, to build the Southern Terminal building, in order to provide for the expansion of the Boys' School.

C. Afterwards to build the Northern Terminal Building.

Under each of these heads some particulars may be added.

A. PARTICULARS OF THE BUILDINGS NOW TO BE ERECTED.

1. The new North Wing, of which the first stone is laid to-day, will provide for the expansion of the scientific classes. In this part of the building room will be found for the Schools of Chemistry and Physiology, which are inadequately accommodated at present. The Birkbeck Laboratory might be supplemented or superseded by the new northern annex. The Slade School would be provided with a large increase of space, especially in the Antique School, where it is most required.

2. The withdrawal of some of the Scientific Classes from the Central Building would leave room for the increased accommodation in others and in the Faculty of Arts and Laws, which is rendered absolutely necessary by the increasing numbers of the Students, and more particularly by the admittance of Women to the College.

3. The formation is contemplated, in a suitable quarter of the premises, of a new Engineering Laboratory. The Council and Senate are desirous of making University College one of the chief places of Scientific Education for the Engineer. The proposal has been laid before, and highly approved by, more than fifty of the chief Engineers in the country, many of whom have written cordial letters expressing a wish to help in its development, and promising valuable assistance. A beginning has been made by the appropriation of a sum of money from the small resources at the disposal of the College towards the provision of the necessary fittings and appliances.

It should be added that the usefulness of the work of such a Laboratory will not be limited to its educational functions. Investigations will be conducted, the results of which, when published, may be of permanent value to engineers. Help is desired by the College in founding it, not merely in a pecuniary form, but also in kind, in the shape of apparatus, of suitable machinery, and of materials for testing.

4. The Central Hall has received a splendid adornment by the deposit therein of the Flaxman Casts, the gift of the late Miss Maria Denman; and the Slade School has given to the collection an employment as a field for artistic study. But the want of space has hitherto prevented the College from giving to this stately entrance its proper architectural value as a vestibule to some apartment worthy of it, adapted for ceremonial occasions, such as the Annual Distribution of Prizes. In completing the buildings, it is desired that this want should be supplied; and it is intended that a spacious Theatre should be arranged to open out of the Gallery, and that its wall-space should be utilized for the better arrangement and future extension of the libraries.

For the purposes above mentioned it is desired now to raise a fund of £50,000, the distribution of which is roughly accounted for as follows :—

Extension of North Wing, estimated to cost ..	£22,000
Northern Annex, as Chemical Laboratory	3,000
Alterations and adjustments, including the Engineering Laboratory, the new Theatre, &c...	10,000
Fittings and other expenses	15,000
	<hr/>
	£50,000
	<hr/>

**B. PROGRESS OF THE BOYS' SCHOOL, AND PROPOSED EXTENSION
TO BE NEXT TAKEN IN HAND.**

In the year 1832 a Boys' School was established within the walls of the College, under the control of the Council, and has been gradually brought to take its place in the foremost rank of similar institutions in London or elsewhere. The principle on which it has been conducted from the first is one which has since been adopted, to a greater or less extent, by all the great schools of England; but at the time of its foundation it stood alone in teaching with equal thoroughness, and rewarding with impartial honours, all the studies of the place; and it has thus been the pioneer of the liberal system now more generally adopted, whereby modern equally with ancient languages, and scientific equally with literary culture, are recognized as part and parcel of a liberal education. By the necessity of the case, religious teaching has not been included in the curriculum of the School, any more than in that of the College; but this, so far from being a sign of indifference in the conductors, was due to their recognition of the impossibility of any compromise in so important a matter; and experience has shown that it was possible in a day-school to leave such teaching in the hands of parents, or of persons selected by the parents, in whose houses the boys live, without forfeiting the confidence of religious people in the character and influence of the teaching. The School must now be considered one of the most important departments of the College. Its progress is shown in the following Table:—

	1834.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1877.
Number of Pupils	284	391	292	396	494	768*

The School was at first lodged in a portion of the central building; but between 1868 and 1876 the South Wing was erected at a cost of £25,700, and is now entirely occupied by the School Classes. At the present time the School is still increasing, and it will soon become necessary to provide further accommodation.

* These numbers represent entries throughout a Session. The highest number in attendance at one time in 1877 was 669.

1. It is therefore contemplated that the School should continue to occupy the South Wing of the College, behind which is the Playground appropriated to the school-boys, and should find room for expansion in the proposed T-shaped termination of the Wing, which will, when completed, enable it to receive about 1000 pupils. For this purpose it is estimated that a sum of £40,000 will be required.

2. A covered Gymnasium is much wanted for the School, the present appliances in the playground being inadequate, and useless in bad weather. The difficulties of organizing school-games in a school situated in the centre of London are necessarily great; and it is therefore important to make as perfect as possible the arrangements for gymnastics which can be carried on in a limited space. Plans have been prepared, and £300 has been promised for this object. The sum required is estimated at from £1500 to £2000, according to the character of the building.

C. COMPLETION OF THE COLLEGE AS AT PRESENT DESIGNED.

The terminal building of the North Wing, if it were to be undertaken at the same time with the previously mentioned works, would add £35,000 to the sum required to be raised. As already stated, it is thought possible to provide for present need, and for the more immediate prospect of extension, within the limits of the buildings above described, and therefore the Council do not set forth this further requirement as being now practically necessary to the efficiency of their work. But, undoubtedly, if the future of the institution should be as satisfactory as its past, either the present or the next generation of its directors will be called on to undertake this, the completing instalment of the design at present contemplated for the Buildings of the College.

PAYMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS.

Contributions to the Building Fund, either generally or for one or more of the specific purposes above mentioned, should be paid to the account of the Treasurer, the Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P., with Messrs. Smith, Payne and Smith, Bankers, or to Talfourd Ely, Esq., M.A., Secretary, at University College; and it is suggested that payments may be spread, if desired, over a series of years.

9th July, 1878.

EXTENSION OF BUILDING FUND.

The following are among the Donations received or promised:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Belper, Rt. Hon. Lord, F.R.S., <i>President of</i> <i>the College</i>	1000	0	0	Kimberley, Rt. Hon. Earl	100	0	0
Bedford, His Grace the Duke of	1000	0	0	Littler, R. D. M., B.A., Q.C.	100	0	0
Sharpe, Samuel, Esq. ..	5000	0	0	Lowe, Rt. Hon. Robert, D.C.L., M.P., F.R.S.	100	0	0
Fishmongers' Company	1000	0	0	Mason, J., Esq.	100	0	0
Jodrell, T. J. Phillips, M.A.	1000	0	0	Mills, J. R., Esq.	100	0	0
A.B., per A. W. Franks, M.A., F.R.S.	500	0	0	Palmer, G., Esq., M.P.	100	0	0
Booth, James, C.B. ...	500	0	0	Prevost, A., B.A.	100	0	0
Franks, A. W., M.A., F.R.S.	500	0	0	Prevost, George, Esq., of Geneva	100	0	0
Mrs. Nathaniel Montefiore, in memory of her brother, Sir F. H. Goldsmid, Bart.	500	0	0	Quain, R., Esq., F.R.S.	100	0	0
Devonshire, His Grace the Duke of, K.G., LL.D., F.R.S.	300	0	0	Samuelson, B., Esq., M.P.	100	0	0
Marcet, F., Esq., F.R.S.	300	0	0	Waterhouse, Theodore, B.A., LL.B.	100	0	0
Eve, H. W., M.A., <i>Head</i> <i>Master of the School</i> .	50	0	0	Watson, Thos. C., Esq.	100	0	0
Do. for School Gymnasium	250	0	0	Williamson, Prof., Ph.D., F.R.S.	100	0	0
Clothworkers' Company	250	0	0	Wood, J. F., LL.D. ...	100	0	0
Martineau, Mrs. Richard	200	0	0	Worsley, P., Esq.	100	0	0
Mocatta, F. D., Esq., F.R.G.S.	200	0	0	Anstie, James, B.A. ...	50	0	0
Morley, Samuel, Esq., M.P.	200	0	0	Aspland, L. M., LL.D. ...	50	0	0
Rotton, J. F., M.A. ...	200	0	0	Bonney, Rev. Prof., M.A.	50	0	0
Lawrence, Edwin, B.A., LL.B.	105	0	0	Charles, Arthur, B.A., Q.C.	50	0	0
Bigge, Lt. Col. T. E. ...	100	0	0	Cozens-Hardy, H. H., LL.B.	50	0	0
Buchanan, Geo., M.D. ...	100	0	0	Crompton, Lady.	50	0	0
Busk, E. H., M.A., LL.B.	100	0	0	Darwin, E. A., Esq. ...	50	0	0
Crompton, Chas., M.A.	100	0	0	Fry, Hon. Mr. Justice, B.A.	50	0	0
Ellis, Sir Barrow H., K.C.S.I.	100	0	0	Galton, Capt., F.R.S. ...	50	0	0
Enfield, Edward, Esq. ...	100	0	0	Gooden, J. C., Esq. ...	50	0	0
Gibson, T. F., Esq.	100	0	0	Grote, A., Esq.	50	0	0
Gladstone, J. H., Ph.D., F.R.S.	100	0	0	Herschell, Farrar, B.A., Q.C., M.P.	50	0	0
Goldsmid, Mrs. Caroline	100	0	0	Houghton, Rt. Hon. Lord M.A., D.C.L., F.R.S.	50	0	0
Goldsmid, Miss Emma	100	0	0	Legros, Prof. A.	50	0	0
Goldsmid, Miss Flora .	100	0	0	Lewis, Prof. T. Hayter, F.S.A.	50	0	0
Goldsmid, Miss Isabel .	100	0	0	Malthus, Rev. Henry ...	50	0	0
Jessel, Rt. Hon. Sir G., M.A., Master of the Rolls	100	0	0	Morley, Prof. Henry ...	50	0	0
				Robertson, Prof. G. C., M.A.	50	0	0
				Sanderson, Prof., M.D. F.R.S.	50	0	0
				Walker, J. J., M.A. ...	50	0	0

With other Subscriptions to the amount of £1487, making a total to the date, March 5th, 1879, of £17702 5s. 6d. towards the Extension of the College Buildings and £389 14s. 6d. towards the School Gymnasium.



