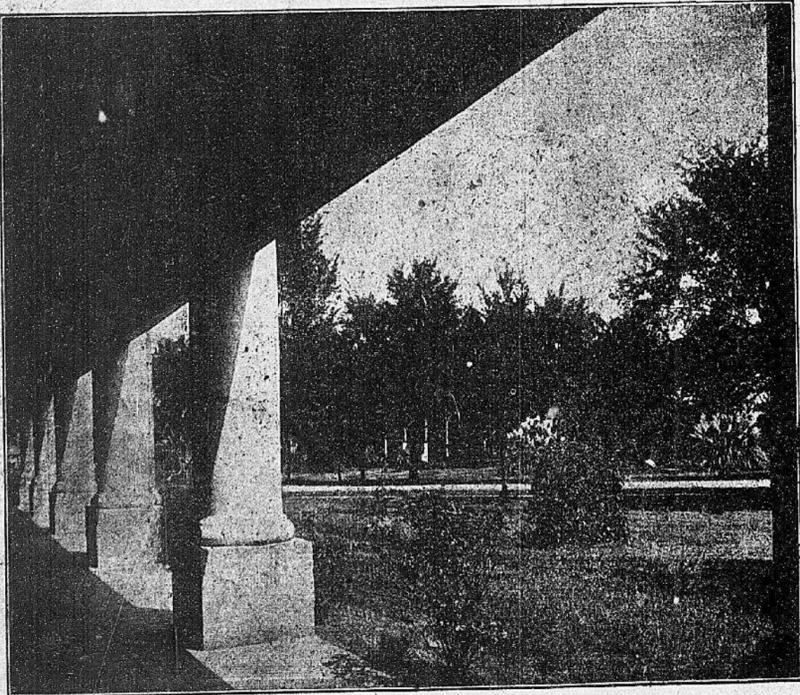
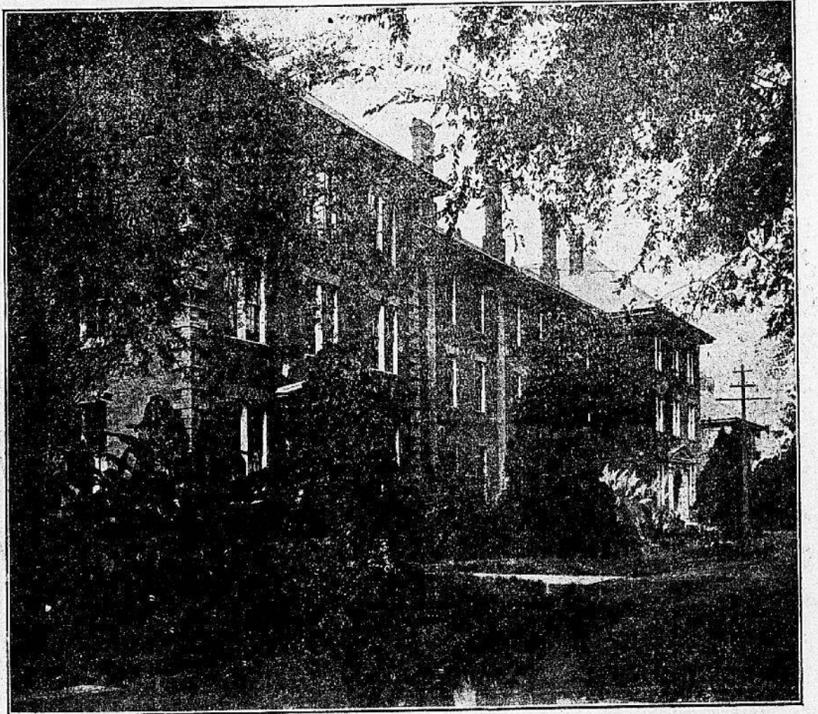


Historic is the Site of "The Old Louisiana University"



VIEW FROM OLD BARRACKS.



FOSTER HALL—BUILT IN 1898.

"Loose the Shoes From Off Thy Feet! For the Place Where Thou Standst is Holy!"

Origin and Growth of University

HISTORICAL STATEMENT.

The Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College had its origin in certain grants of land made by the United States government in 1806, 1811, and 1827, "for the use of a seminary of learning." In 1846 the state constitution directed the organization of the institution. In 1852 the Legislature founded the Louisiana State Seminary of Learning and Military Academy, locating it three miles from Alexandria, in the parish of Rapides. The institution was opened January 2, 1860, with Colonel William Tecumseh Sherman as superintendent. His exercises were suspended April 23, 1863, on account of the war, but were resumed October 2, 1865, under the superintendency of Colonel David F. Boyd, who remained at the head of the institution for nearly 20 years. The college building was burned October 15, 1869, and, on the first day of November following, the institution resumed its exercises in Baton Rouge, where it has since remained.

The Louisiana State Agricultural and Mechanical College was established by an act of the Legislature approved April 7, 1873, to carry out the United States act of 1862, granting lands for this purpose. It was located at the Chalmette Cattle Ground, St. Bernard Parish, but temporarily opened in New Orleans, June 1, 1874, where it remained till its merger with the University.

On the second day of January, 1877, the act as passed by the Legislature of 1876, uniting the State University and the Agricultural and Mechanical College and locating the same at Baton Rouge, became a law and was promulgated June 1, 1877.

The two State institutions as thus "united and constituted into one and the same institution of learning," began their first joint session on the fifth day of October, 1877, "under the name and legal title of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College."

The United States government generously gave the use of the splendid buildings and grounds at the military garrison at Baton Rouge to the University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, August 27, 1886. By act of Congress, approved April 28, 1902, full title to these buildings and grounds was vested in the University.

On the eighth day of November, 1904, the people of Louisiana approved an amendment removing the constitutional limit to the appropriations for the support of the University, thereby permitting the Legislature to provide adequately for the future needs of the institution.

THE GARRISON BUILDINGS.

When the University was moved to its present location in 1886 the only buildings on the grounds were those of the old United States army post. These buildings were erected at various dates from 1810 to 1835. Together they constituted the largest military post in the south to 1860. In 1847, as a result of the compromise following the disputed Hayes-Tilden presidential election, the troops were withdrawn and the buildings left with a custodian in charge.

The most striking of the army buildings are the Pentagon Barracks, which stand on the bank of the Mississippi. In these buildings, for 25 years the students have lived in Spartan simplicity, electric lights and modern baths and plumbing being the only new additions to these historic old structures. The cadets are housed on the upper floors while the first stories contain offices and class rooms of the departments of English, French, German, Latin, Greek, Commerce, Spanish and Military Science, as well as an armory, a fruit store, and several store rooms.

Three of the four residences on the campus were constructed 80 years ago for the accommodation of the commanding officers of the garrison and manding officer of the garrison and now reside in one of the residences and the commandant in another; the third has been given to the Young Mens' Christian Association of the University. The house formerly used by the unmarried officers of the military post, a fine three-story building, is now used as quarters for the members of the cadet band.

The Agronomy building, which now accommodates one of the departments of agriculture and laboratories for soils and fertilizers and farm machinery, was formerly the garrison commissary store house.

Adjoining it is the Agricultural Hall, a three-story brick building, once the quartermaster's store house, which contains the departments of Botany,

Zoology, Veterinary Science and Economics, and the assembly room of the Y. M. C. A.

Three other interesting buildings are those of the old army Arsenal, Hay, farm implements, agricultural bulletins, and various other kinds of very pacific plunder now occupy the space where formerly cannon balls, cartridges, cannon, and other munitions of war were stored. The Powder Store House is now occupied by mules and other farm stock and the old Cartridge Factory and repair house contains a model dairy and creamery, which is considered one of the very best in the state.

The departments of Horticulture, Forestry and Agricultural Extension are located in two small brick buildings, formerly used for army offices.

The oldest building on the grounds is the old army guard house and prison, constructed about 1815, and now used as a place for practice by the cadet band.

"Saints Rest" and other small cottages are scattered around the boundary of the University campus and are used as quarters by older students and by employees.

WOMEN STUDENTS.

Women students were first admitted to the regular classes of the University in 1906. The first class of women was graduated in 1910. About 60 young women register each year as students. The attendance would be larger, but as yet the University has been able to make no arrangements for their accommodation. While they are admitted to all college classes, most of them register in the College of Arts and Sciences and in the Teachers' College. A few have taken work in Agriculture and Horticulture; many of them have elected scientific work in the laboratories, and one has been registered in the Law School.

The admission of young women to the University has had a good effect upon the conduct and scholarship of the young men students. Almost uniformly the young women are efficient students. The University offers to young women of Louisiana the best facilities that can be obtained in Louisiana for higher education. They board with the families of the town of Baton Rouge and are relieved from the various roll calls and the operations of the cadet discipline.

CAMPUS AND GROUNDS.

The grounds form the northern boundary of the City of Baton Rouge, overlooking the Mississippi River, and containing 209 1/2 acres. A large portion is used by the State Experiment Station, and a small portion is covered by the University lake. In the University enclosure proper there are 52 acres. From the boundaries of this inclosure, the ground slopes away sharply in every direction except toward the city. The system of drainage was devised and executed by the United States engineers, and is well-nigh perfect.

The grounds are more than 15 feet above the extreme high-water of the Mississippi. They are a part of the first bluffs on the river, north of its

mouth, and are beyond all possible danger of overflow.

The University has added an excellent sewerage system of its own, by which all refuse matter is emptied into the river. All the barrack buildings are supplied with water from the large artesian well supplying the city. The purity of this water has been established by chemical analysis and long use, and has never been questioned. The grounds are covered almost perpetually with rich green grass, and shaded by majestic trees. It is believed that no more beautiful campus is to be found in the south.

A handsome memorial tablet marking the site of President Zachary Taylor's residence, was erected in 1899 by Baton Rouge Camp No. 17, United Confederate Veterans, and adds materially to the beauty and the historic interest of the University campus.

ADVANCED STANDING.

In recent years the University has begun to draw numbers of students from other institutions of this and adjoining states and of foreign countries. The fact that it attracts students from many other colleges and universities is one of the best tests of the value of the work given at Louisiana State University. Among students who entered last year were representatives from the following higher institutions of learning:

Ohio Northern University, Lima College, Susquehanna University, Harvard University, Louisiana Industrial Institute, Washington and Lee University, College of the Immaculate Conception, Louisiana State Normal School, Tulane University, Hillman College, University of Notre Dame, Randolph-Macon Woman's College, University of Chicago, University of Illinois, Port Gibson Female College, Mississippi College, Bergen Cathedral-Schule, (Norway), St. Mary's Dominican Academy, Peabody College, University of Nashville, Jefferson College, Newcomb College, Centenary College, Robert Gordon College (Scotland), United States Naval Academy.

SUMMER SCHOOL REGISTRATION, 1911.

In the summer session just closed there were in attendance 242 men and 255 women, exclusive of the 91 pupils in the model schools, a gain of 51 over last summer. On the basis of certificates they are registered as follows: Holders of first grade certificates...275 Students of college grade.....224

On the basis of preparation they were classified as follows: College graduates.....79 Graduates of Ruston and Lafayette.....21 Graduates of Normal Schools.....75 High School students.....129 College students and others prepared to do college work.....183 The increasing number of men is remarkable, and the notably good preparation shown by the summer students proves that the Louisiana grounds are securing more efficient teachers every year.

William Jones, one-legged, after shooting and killing Bud Hunsucker, at Pearlhaven, following a gamblers' quarrel over a dime with a hole in it, fell and broke his crutch and was captured.

Men Who Have Trod the Campus

THE HISTORIC LOCATION.

The site of the University is historic ground; over it hovers the romance of the struggles of the great powers for supremacy in the Mississippi Valley. These extensive grounds and splendid buildings, the princely gift of our National Government, were occupied successively by the armed battalions of France, England, Spain, and America.

Here, in 1779, Galvez, the Spanish governor general of Louisiana, after three days' battle, captured the British Garrison under Colonel Dickson. Here, in 1810, Philemon Thomas, with his mixed band of pine-woodsmen and Ohio flatboatmen, captured the Spanish post, killing Grandpre, its commander, and wresting West Florida from Spain. Here nearly every prominent officer in the United States Army since the Revolution did duty. Wilkinson and the first Wade Hampton, Revolutionary heroes, commander here; as did afterwards Gaites and Jesup and Taylor, heroes of the War of 1812. Here Winfield Scott, the conqueror of Mexico, saw his first service as lieutenant of artillery. Here Lafayette was received by the military and citizens in 1824; and Andrew Jackson later. Here was the home of Zachary Taylor, hero of Buena Vista and President of the United States, and of his brilliant son "Dick," the distinguished Confederate general. Here, in 1861, the Louisiana State Guard, before the accession of Louisiana, took the garrison and the arsenal, with all their munitions of war, from the United States troops. Here, in 1862, General Breckinridge, commander in the Confederates, fought a desperate battle with the Union Army and Navy under Williams and Farragut. Williams was killed, and the Confederate ram Arkansas was blown up in full view.

These grounds were trodden by Grant and Lee, Sherman and "Stonewall" Jackson; by McClellan and the Johnstons, Bragg and Rosecrans; by Longstreet and Harney; George H. Thomas and Beauregard; by Forrest and Phil Sheridan, Hardee and Hood; by Hancock and Custer, Admiral Porter and Bishop General Polk; and by the great civilians, Clay and Calhoun, Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis.

"Loose thy shoe from off thy foot, for the place whereon thou standest is holy."

UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL.

A large two-story building, constructed especially for the purpose, is supplied with modern conveniences and comforts for the sick. The University surgeon is present every day to examine and prescribe for those who may be sick. He is assisted by a resident trained nurse and several cadet hospital stewards, and other experts are employed in case of serious illness. Frequent inspections of the hospital are made by the president and commandant of cadets. Town students, as well as cadets, may use the University hospital by paying the surgeon fees and hospital fees, amounting to \$10.

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

The library is one of the most valuable and most popular departments of the University. It is housed in the Hill Memorial building, a gift of Mr. George Hill, of West Baton Rouge, as a memorial to his son, John Hill, Jr., a graduate of the university and a member of the board of supervisors at the time of his death, which occurred in 1893. The building was constructed especially for library purposes and is provided with steel book-stacks. The building contains space for 100,000 volumes and the usual reading and reference rooms, store rooms and seminar rooms. At present the library contains about 33,000 volumes and several thousand pamphlets. The card catalogues, indexes and bibliographies are guides to the selection of books. The students have practically free access to the book shelves.

The library collection is particularly strong in general literature and scientific works. A special collection of works on Agriculture is housed in the Experiment Station building and the Law library is placed with the Law department. There are in the main library good working collections in English History, Economics, Political Science, Education, Philosophy, Ancient and Modern Languages, Agriculture, Engineering and Law. The library also possesses a very good collection of public documents, which are invaluable for reference work in History, Economics and Political Science.

Of bound periodicals and files of scientific publications, the library has a full collection. It receives regularly 171 magazines and 40 newspapers, many of them being donated by the publishers. All periodicals of value are bound into volumes at the close of each year.

The library is used by every student in the University for reference and for general reading and under slight restrictions the public is admitted. Among the treasures of the library are some exceedingly rare and valuable volumes of history, classics and the fine arts. There is no better collection in the state of eighteenth century Louisiana history. One of the rarest books is a volume of Ovid, bound in rawhide and wood, which

was printed within 50 years after the invention of printing, and is, therefore, one of the oldest books in America. It is dated 1506 and was printed in Venice. A five volume edition of Galet in Greek is dated 1538. Many of the French books bear the peculiar revolutionary dates—An VII, An VIII, etc.

Miss Inez Mortland is the efficient librarian. She is assisted in the administration of the library by a trained cataloguer, an assistant librarian, and two students.

ABOUT SCHOOL LUNCHES.

If there is one thing more than another which is apt to grow monotonous it is the school lunch. Invariably it consists of a sandwich or two small cakes and a piece of fruit.

This is wholesome and sensible, as far as it goes—but too many mothers forget to widen the scope of this trio. The sandwich, for instance, may be most temptingly made—and new ideas be called upon to make it more attractive. Instead of one good-sized sandwich, try making two or three smaller ones, of thin bread, cut in round, square or diamond shapes.

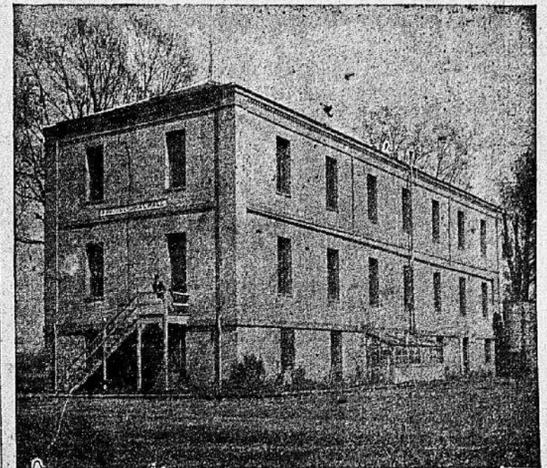
One may use chopped nuts, peanut butter, celery and mayonnaise, chopped olives, dates, figs or prunes, finely minced cress or lettuce as well as the more prosaic roast beef, cold chicken, lamb, tongue or ham. Cheese, too, is nourishing and delicious. One might include a cheese sandwich, for instance, with one of meat or lettuce. Then when they are made and ready to be packed don't forget that a covering of tissue or oiled paper will keep the bread fresher and sandwich daintier.

Vary the bread, too. Use the whole wheat or brown bread, or even rye bread occasionally if the child likes it. Butter thin or biscuits make a pleasant change from the plain white bread.

Crisp little cookies or small cakes are often easier to carry—and carry better—than layer cakes.

Quarreling over a crop division, Calvin Hopper, merchant and planter was shot and probably fatally wounded by his cousin, Oscar Hopper, at De Kalb.

Mississippi Oyster commission decided not to open the Pass Christian reef until November 15.



ONCE U. S. ARSENAL.

Presidents and Professors

The University has had during the past 50 years, five presidents, W. T. Sherman, D. F. Boyd, William Preston Johnson, J. W. Nicholson and Thomas D. Boyd. It has had some well known professors in the past, to say nothing of the present faculty. Anthony Valias, the first professor of mathematics, was a well known Hungarian mathematical scholar. Maj. Richard M. Venable had been a Confederate engineering officer and in later years was a leader of the bar of Baltimore. Raphael Semmes, the former commander of the Alabama, was for a while professor of Philosophy and Literature. Mark Harrington, later chief

of the United States weather bureau and noted as a meteorologist, was a professor in 1879 and left the University, it is said, because he was required to teach a sub-freshman class. Samuel H. Lockett, Pemberton's chief engineer during the siege of Vicksburg, was for years professor of Engineering. After leaving the University he was an officer in the Egyptian army and later an eminent constructing engineer in the United States and South America. James Mercer Garnett, later noted as a philologist, was professor of Greek during the sixties and about the same time John R. Page the chemist, was professor of Mineralogy.