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THE FIRST
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
TRUSTEES OF THE COOPER UNION,

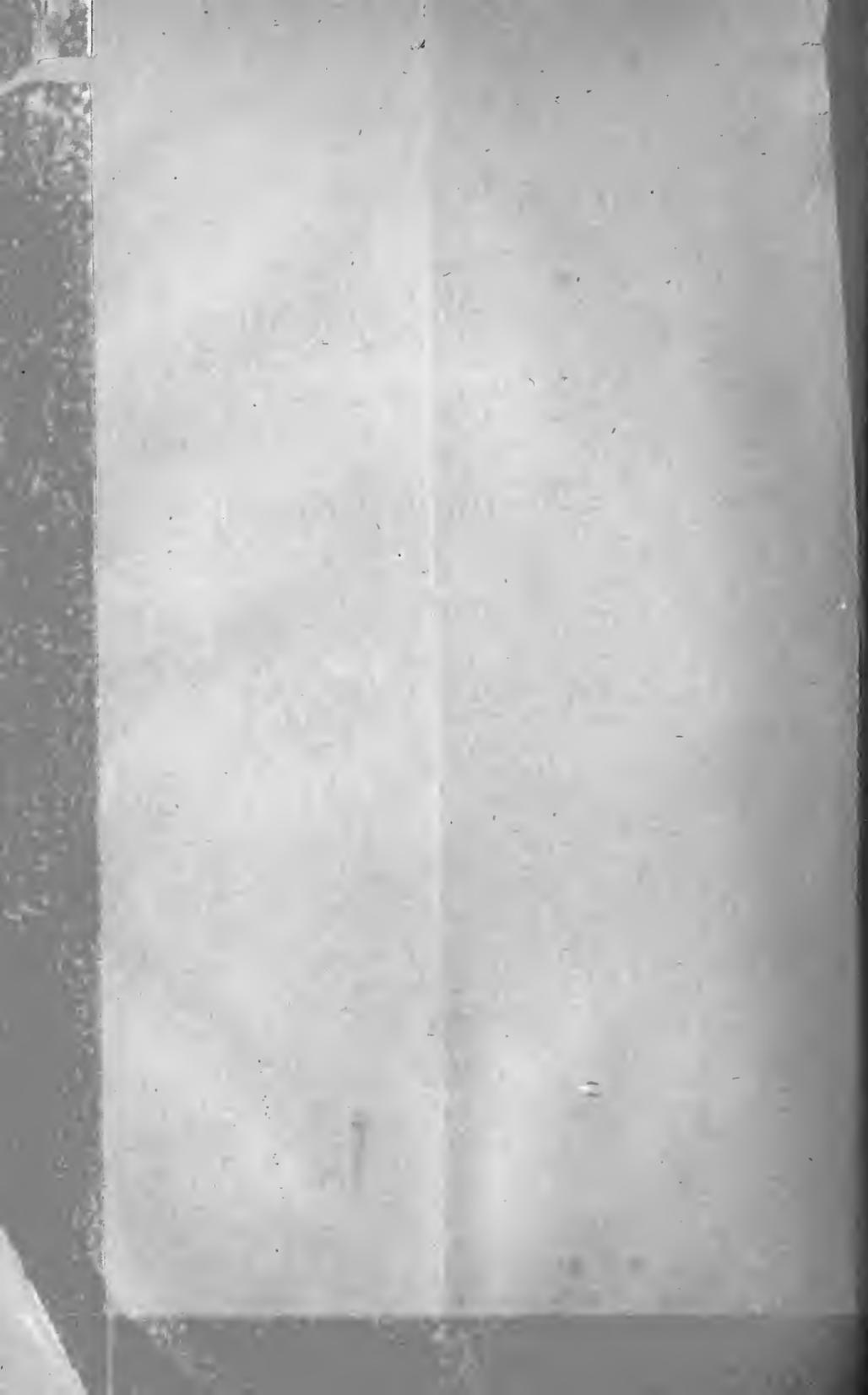
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF
SCIENCE AND ART.

JANUARY 1, 1860.



NEW YORK :
JOHN F. TROW, PRINTER, 377 & 379 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF WHITE STREET.
1860.

2d. ed.



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CP 25 Oct. '35

OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES

OF THE

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.

President.

PETER COOPER.

Treasurer.

WILSON G. HUNT.

Secretary.

ABRAM S. HEWITT.

Curator and Assistant Secretary.

JAMES T. HODGE.

Trustees.

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DANIEL F. TIEMANN.
JOHN E. PARSONS.

WILSON G. HUNT.
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MRS. ABRAM S. HEWITT.
MRS. A. M. COZZENS.
MRS. WM. H. OSBORN.

1881-1882

INSTRUCTORS.

School of Design for Women.

T. ADDISON RICHARDS. ROBERT O'BRIEN.
CONSTANTINE HERZBERG.

Mathematics.

B. S. HEDRICK. JAMES D. WILSON.
H. C. THOMPSON. CHS. McLEAN KNOX.
JOHN P. APPLETON.

Chemistry.

JOHN C. DRAPER, M. D. P. H. VANDERWEYDE, M. D.

Mechanical Philosophy.

LEVI REUBEN. P. H. VANDERWEYDE, M. D.

Architectural Drawing.

JOHN F. MILLER. HENRY PALMER.
CLARENCE COOK.

Mechanical Drawing.

RICHARD S. SMITH. THOMAS D. STETSON.
GEORGE H. BABCOCK.

Free Hand Drawing.

RICHARD S. SMITH. CONSTANTINE HERZBERG.

Vocal Music and Vocal Physiology.

CHARLES GUILMETTE, M. D.

*Receipts and Expenditures of the Cooper Union for the
Advancement of Science and Art, from May 1, 1859, to
January 1, 1860.*

R E C E I P T S .

Balance transferred by former Agent,.....	\$259 26
By Rents of Stores, Offices, and Halls,.....	10,599 08
Total Receipts,.....	\$10,858 34

E X P E N D I T U R E S .

For Office Expenses, including Salaries,.....	\$1,159 00
“ Furnishing Building,.....	2,101 75
“ Care of Building,.....	639 24
“ Engine Department,.....	427 75
“ Fuel,.....	220 25
“ Gas,.....	535 94
“ School of Design,.....	420 83
“ Picture Gallery,.....	61 60
“ Reading Room,.....	464 19
“ Instruction Department,.....	379 00
“ Philosophical Department,.....	390 05
“ Drawing Department,.....	143 61
“ Stationery,.....	401 61
“ Advertising,.....	82 94
“ Postage,.....	4 74
Total Expenditure,.....	7,432 50

Balance in hands of Wilson G. Hunt, Treas., Jan. 1, 1860, .. \$3,425 84

City and County } Peter Cooper, Edward Cooper, Abram S. Hewitt,
of New York, ss. } Daniel F. Tiemann, Wilson G. Hunt, and John E. Par-
sons, being duly and severally sworn, do, and each for himself doth, depose and
say, that he is a Trustee of the “Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science
and Art;” that the foregoing is an account of all the Receipts and Expen-
ditures of the said Trustees to the first day of January, in the year 1860, and
that as deponents are informed and believe, it is a true and correct account
of all such receipts and expenditures.

Sworn to before me, this 14th day of January, 1860,

E. D. MILLS, Commissioner of Deeds.

PETER COOPER,
EDWARD COOPER,
ABRAM S. HEWITT,
DANIEL F. TIEMANN,
WILSON G. HUNT,
JOHN E. PARSONS.



R E P O R T .



THE Tenth section of the act by which this Corporation is created provides, that "The Trustees of the Corporation hereby created, shall, in the month of January, render an annual account under oath of all their receipts and expenditures, to the Common Council of the City of New York, the 'Associates of the Cooper Union for the advancement of Science and Art,' and the Legislature of the State." In submitting their Report under this provision of the Charter, the Trustees deem it their duty in view of the general desire which exists to obtain full information in regard to the Institution committed to their management, and the objects which are contemplated in its foundation, to enter into much greater detail than would be necessary if its establishment were not so recent, and its origin so unusual.

Peter Cooper, a mechanic and merchant of the City of New York, having become satisfied early in life that the working classes of this city required greater opportunities for instruction and rational recreation than were afforded by existing institutions, determined, if he could command the means, to found an institution designed especially to supply the needs, of which he himself had been conscious. Having by industry and enterprise gained the necessary funds, he purchased the entire block of ground at the intersection of the Third and Fourth Avenues, and proceeded

in 1854 to erect thereon a massive building of stone, brick, and iron, six stories in height and completely fire-proof, at a cost as shown by his books of over \$630,000 for the land and building. An act of incorporation having been procured from the legislature at their last session, Mr. Cooper, in accordance therewith, on the 29th of April, 1859, executed a deed in fee simple of this entire property to the undersigned, without reservation of any kind, upon the trusts specified in the act of the Legislature, the first of which is, "that the above-mentioned and described premises, together with the appurtenances, and the rents, issues, income, and profits thereof, shall be forever devoted to the instruction and improvement of the inhabitants of the United States in practical science and art." In order that the nature of the trust may be fully understood, the deed of conveyance is annexed hereto, *in extenso*. At the same time the Trustees received in cash the sum of \$259.26 which had accumulated in the hands of the agent, W. H. Beebe, from the rents of such portion of the building as had been rented, Mr. Cooper having himself carefully abstained from receiving into his possession one dollar of the revenue that had accrued previous to the conveyance to the Trustees. Mr. Cooper also authorized the Trustees to draw upon him for the further sum of ten thousand dollars, as it might be required for furnishing the building, providing suitable philosophical apparatus, and establishing the courses of instruction. With this act Mr. Cooper's personal connection with the institution ceased, and his fiduciary capacity as Trustee in common with the other Trustees commenced.

The Trustees in executing the plans of the founder as expressed in the trust deed, and the letter which accompanied it, laid down as a fundamental basis the following principles:—First, that the details of the Institution in all the departments should be arranged with especial reference to the intellectual wants and improvement of the working classes. And, second, that as far as might be consistent with the first principle, all interference with the plans or objects of other existing institutions in this city should be avoided. The night schools on the one hand, and the Astor Library on the other, afford without charge admirable facilities in special departments, which rendered it unnecessary

and inexpedient to attempt to offer similar privileges. Guided by these two principles the Trustees arrived at the following broad scheme, as best calculated to instruct, elevate, and improve the working classes of this city :

First.—Instruction in the branches of knowledge which are practically applied in their daily occupations, by which they support themselves and their families.

Second.—Instruction in the laws by which health is preserved and the sanitary condition of families improved ; in other words, in personal hygiene.

Third.—Instruction in social and political science, by virtue of which communities maintain themselves, and nations progress in virtue, wealth, and power.

Fourth.—Instruction addressed to the eye, the ear, and the imagination, with a view to furnish a reasonable and healthy recreation to the working classes after the labors of the day.

This general scheme necessarily included both sexes within its scope, and hence it was decided to extend all the privileges of the institution to males and females alike. Of course, in adopting this general plan, the Trustees were fully aware it could not all be carried out at once, and that the respective divisions, although philosophic in their nature, must necessarily be intermingled to some extent in their execution. Nor is this any ground of objection, especially where the useful and practical can be mixed with the agreeable and the recreative.

It will be seen that up to this time the ground covered by the first and fourth divisions only have been occupied, and this because their necessity seemed to be most obvious. Early in October, the Trustees caused the following notice to be inserted in the daily newspapers :—

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE
AND ART.

The Trustees announce that since the execution and delivery of the deed by Peter Cooper, Esq., conveying to them in fee simple, without reservation of any kind, the property at the junction of the Third and Fourth avenues, commonly known as the

Cooper Institute, with all its rents, issues, and profits, they have been diligently engaged in organizing the institution upon the several trusts contained in the deed.

1.—*The School of Design for Females* will open for the reception of pupils on the 26th September inst., under the direction of T. Addison Richards, M. A., assisted by Mr. Robert O'Brien in the department of engraving on wood and copper. The design of this school is to prepare females to become teachers of drawing and painting, and to enable them to earn a livelihood by engraving. Pupils will be received into the industrial classes without charge, on complying with the rules of the school, which can be obtained at the office of the Union.

2.—*Reading-Room.* The great Hall on the third floor has been arranged as a reading-room, and will be supplied with all the leading foreign and domestic newspapers and magazines. It will be open after the 1st of November, from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M., free to all persons, male and female, of good moral character, who comply with the regulations. This department is designed especially for the use and instruction of the working classes; but none will be excluded so long as its capacity is not exhausted.

Attached to the reading-room is a gallery of art, in which are deposited the Bryan Collection, and other works of art, which will be open day and night, without charge to the public.

3.—*Department of Night Instruction.* Regular classes will be formed for instruction in architectural, free-hand, and mechanical drawing, (including the designing of furniture,) chemistry, mechanical philosophy, mathematics, and music. These classes are designed especially for the improvement of mechanics and mechanics' apprentices; but, as the arrangements are adequate for at least 800 pupils in each branch, no applicants will be rejected, unless the rooms are crowded, in which cases the preference will be given to the working classes. The instruction will be entirely free, but will be systematic, and continued orally, and by text-books and recitations, from about the 1st of November until the 1st of June. Only persons entering for the course will be received in any of these classes; but the public will be permitted to occupy the vacant seats at any of the lectures.

The instruction in chemistry will be given by Prof. John C. Draper; in mathematics, by Prof. B. S. Hedrick; in mechanical philosophy, by Prof. L. Reuben.

The drawing classes will be under the charge of competent

instructors in the several branches, with especial reference to the business of the pupils.

The instruction in music will be given by Dr. Charles Guilmette, and will consist of physiology, pathology, and Hygeine, as pertaining to the vocal and respiratory systems, classical *solfeggi*, vocalization, and lyrical declamation.

On Saturday evening, one lecture-room will be at the disposal of the students, for the purpose of debate and mutual instruction.

Applicants for admission to any or all these classes will register their names, ages, (which must not be less than sixteen years, except by special permission,) and residence, with a certificate of good moral character, without delay, at the office of the Union, between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M., and on Saturday evenings from 6 to 8, when tickets of admission will be issued.

In these departments no preliminary education will be required, except such as may be acquired at the public night schools, as the courses given in the Union are intended to impart such instruction only as cannot be got elsewhere by night, without charge.

The result astonished the Trustees. About 2,000 pupils were admitted to the various classes, and on the 2d of November, the institution was opened to the public with a very able address, by Dr. John W. Draper, before the pupils, and a large number of intelligent citizens, on the nature and objects of the institution. On the 7th of November the regular instruction commenced, and the reading-room was opened, the privileges of the institution being entirely gratuitous in all its departments. All the instruction, except in the school of design for women, is given at night, commencing at half-past seven o'clock, after which no admission to the lecture-rooms is permitted. The public are freely admitted to the unoccupied seats, and large numbers have availed themselves of the privilege. The instruction is given orally, but each pupil is required to have a text-book, and regular examinations are made either during the lecture or after its close. In the class in chemistry the number of attendants was so great, that it became necessary to adopt a novel expedient in order to carry on the system of examination, which has been attended with the happiest results. The class was divided into eight sections. The professor and his assistant examine two of these sections

each night in rotation. In the other sections a moderator is chosen, and the pupils examine each other. In this way they not merely gain knowledge, but they learn how to express it. This system is referred to here, because it will be adhered to in all cases where it may be practicable.

The rules and regulations adopted for the government of the institution are few and simple,* and the Trustees are happy to report, that they have been found amply sufficient for the purpose, the behavior of both students and visitors having been such as to secure the admiration and thanks of the Trustees.

DEPARTMENTS.

1.—*The Class in Mathematics* is under the charge of Prof. B. S. Hedrick, assisted by Messrs. Henry C. Thompson, John P. Appleton, James D. Wilson, and Charles McLean Knox. The number of pupils in attendance is 164. They represent a great variety of the professions and trades, as will appear in the tabular statement presented below.

Instruction is given in Algebra, Geometry, and Trigonometry, with the applications to practical science.

This class meets on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

The Mathematical Lecture-Room will accommodate about eight hundred pupils, and four separate class rooms are assigned for Examinations and Exercises.

* 1. ATTENDANCE.—Pupils are required to be regular in attendance. The lectures will begin at half-past seven o'clock precisely, at which time the doors will be locked. Pupils absent without satisfactory excuse will be dismissed.

2. VISITORS.—Occasional visitors are admitted to the classes of mathematics, natural philosophy, and chemistry, provided they enter before half-past seven o'clock, and occupy seats not assigned to pupils. To avoid interrupting the instruction in the other classes, visitors cannot be admitted to them without special permission from the Trustees.

3. BEHAVIOR.—Any breach of good behavior or violation of the regulations of the professors, will be punished by dismissal. Cleanliness in person and habits is required, and smoking strictly prohibited.

4. EXAMINATIONS.—At the close of each course, pupils will be examined by a Board of competent examiners, and at the annual anniversary in June certificates of proficiency will be granted to those who pass satisfactorily.

2.—*The Class in Mechanical Philosophy* is under the charge of Professor Levi Reuben, assisted by Dr. P. H. Vanderweyde.

The number of pupils in attendance is 105.

The lectures are given on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. The lecture-room assigned to this course and to the course on Chemistry will seat about eight hundred pupils. It is arranged and fitted up with great care and expense, with express reference to its uses, and has attached a large laboratory and apparatus room, which contain the necessary appliances for these important branches of practical education, and the Trustees are careful to add from time to time whatever articles are required by the Professors for properly conducting the instruction.

3.—*The Chemical Class* is under the direction of Dr. John C. Draper, assisted by Dr. P. H. Vanderweyde. Instruction is given in the principles of Light, Heat, Electricity and Chemistry, with especial reference to their application to the Arts. The Class meets on the evenings of Tuesday and Thursday of each week. The number of pupils in attendance is 280.

Beside the regular pupils a large number of casual visitors have attended this course, which has been admirably conducted and has met with eminent success.

4.—*The Class in Architectural Drawing* is under the direction of Mr. John F. Miller, assisted by Mr. Henry Palmer and Mr. Clarence Cook. The number of pupils in attendance is 111.

It meets on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

The rooms used by this Class as well as the Classes in Mechanical and Frechand Drawing, are spacious, and lighted in a manner specially arranged for the purpose. The instruction is given not for show, but with especial reference to the principles of mechanical drawing; mere copying is prohibited, but mechanical models are employed as the means of instruction. For this purpose a complete set of the Darmstadt models have been ordered from Europe, and a considerable portion of them have been received.

5.—*The Class in Mechanical Drawing* is under the charge

of Prof. Richard S. Smith, a graduate of the West Point Academy, assisted by Thomas D. Stetson and George H. Babcock.

It meets on Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

The number of pupils in attendance is 104.

The remarks made in reference to the Architectural Class apply also to this Class, which is in a most satisfactory condition.

6.—*The Class in Freehand Drawing* is under the direction of Prof. Richard S. Smith, assisted by Constantine Herzberg. It meets by sections on the evenings of Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. The number of pupils belonging to the class is 102.

The Trustees regard the success of the night Drawing Classes with great satisfaction, as affording to the young mechanics of the city an opportunity to perfect themselves in their respective trades, and of which they have availed themselves in such numbers as to demonstrate the absolute necessity of the provision which has been made for their instruction.

7.—*The Class in Vocal Music, &c.*, is under the direction of Dr. Charles Guilmette, who has generously given his valuable services for this course.

The Class meets on Saturday evenings, and contains 380 members, of which 225 are males, and 155 are females. Besides giving a scientific knowledge of music with reference to the exercise of this delightful and pure recreation, many members of the Class prepare themselves to earn a livelihood as teachers, and members of church choirs. The Trustees were at the outset reluctant to undertake this course, but its success has demonstrated that the views of its necessity and value, entertained by Dr. Guilmette, were entirely correct.

The following Table presents the number of pupils, as they are distributed among the several classes so far named, and the various trades and professions which they represent :

TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.	Mathemat.	Nat. Phil.	Chemistry.	Arch. Draw.	Mech. Draw.	Free Ha. Dr.
Clerks, Bookkeepers, and Salesmen.	20	29	58	8	3	15
Machinists	20	6	6	1	52	1
Carpenters and Cabinet Makers.....	10	2	7	64	2	3
Students.. ..	18	10	37	1	1	5
Teachers.....	8	3	10	..	..	3
Iron workers	4	..	1	..	3	..
Brass workers	1	..	1	..	2	..
Pattern makers.....	2	..	..	2	10	1
Jewellers.....	2	..	4	..	..	7
Woodmoulders and Turners.....	2	1	1	..	..	..
Draughtsmen	2	2	1	..	1	..
Real Estate	1	..	..	..	..	..
Insurance.....	1	..	..	..	..	..
Lithographers.....	2	..	1	..	1	3
Printers.....	2	..	11	..	1	3
Types and Stereotypes.....	1	1	..	..	..	..
Photographers.....	..	..	10	..	..	4
Painters	1	8	4	4	1	7
Engineers.....	3	3	5	..	3	..
Civil Engineers.....	1	1	..	..	..	..
Math. Inst. Makers and Adjusters...	1	..	1	..	..	..
Car Builders.....	..	..	..	..	3	..
Coachmaker	1	..	..	..	..	..
Umbrellamakers.....	2	..	..	..	1	..
Watchmakers.....	1	1	..	..	..	..
Melodeon makers.....	1	..	1	..	..	..
Tinsmiths.....	1	..	1	..	1	..
Gas works	1	..	..	..	..	..
Architects.....	..	..	..	2	..	..
Burnisher.....	1	..	..	..	..	..
Merchants.....	2	4	5	..	..	..
Trunkmaker	1	..	..	..	..	..
Shoe & Leather Makers and Dealers	1	1	3	..	..	..
Penmakers.....	1	..	2	1	..	..
Physicians.....	..	1	3	..	..	..
Dentists.....	..	1	2	..	..	..
Druggists.....	..	1	3	..	..	..
Carriers.....	..	1	1	1	..	..
Cigar Maker.....	..	1	..	..	..	..
Hatters.....	..	1	1	..	..	..
Plumbers .....	..	1	1	..	1	..
Engravers .....	..	1	4	1	1	7
Farmers .....	..	1	4	..	..	..
Janitors .....	..	1	1	..	..	..
Collectors .....	..	1	..	..	..	1
Telegraph Operator.....	..	1	..	..	..	..
Tailors & Clothiers.....	2	1	1	..	..	..
Stone Cutters.....	..	1	..	13	1	3
Gilder .....	..	1	..	..	..	..
Carried forward	117	37	191	98	88	63

TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.	Mathemat.	Nat. Phil.	Chemistry.	Arch. Draw.	Mech. Draw.	Free Ha. Dr.
Brought forward	117	87	191	98	88	63
Paper Hangers.....	1	2	..	..	..	..
Finishers.....	2	..	..	..	..	..
Cutler.....	1	..	..	..	..	..
Mantua Makers.....	3	2	..	..	..	..
Bookbinders.....	1	..	..	..	1	1
Custom House Inspectors.....	1	1	1	..	..	..
Broker.....	1	1	..	..	..	..
Porter.....	1	..	..	..	..	..
Upholsterer.....	1	..	..	..	..	..
Masons.....	..	..	1	9	..	..
Locksmiths.....	..	..	2	..	1	..
Mechanic.....	..	..	1	..	..	..
Coal Oil.....	..	..	1	..	..	..
Superintendent.....	..	..	1	..	..	..
Grocer.....	..	..	1	..	..	..
Harness Makers.....	..	..	2	..	..	..
Silversmiths.....	..	..	2	..	..	..
House Furnisher.....	..	..	1	..	..	..
Assayer.....	..	..	1	..	..	..
Boarding House Keeper.....	..	..	1	..	..	..
Platinum worker.....	..	..	1	..	..	..
Chemist.....	..	..	1	..	..	1
Glass Cutters.....	..	..	1	..	..	1
Glass Stainer.....	..	..	..	..	..	1
Clergyman.....	..	..	1	..	..	..
Wheelwright.....	..	..	1	..	..	..
Varnisher.....	..	..	..	1	..	..
Carvers & Sculptors.....	..	..	..	1	..	9
Artist.....	..	..	..	..	..	1
Plasterers.....	..	..	..	..	..	2
Japanners.....	..	..	..	..	1	1
Designer on Silver.....	..	..	..	..	..	1
Chasers.....	..	..	..	..	..	2
Collector.....	..	..	..	..	..	1
Interpreter.....	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hoop Skirt.....	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lawyer.....	..	..	..	..	..	1
Architect.....	..	..	..	..	1	..
Moulders.....	..	..	..	..	3	..
Blacksmiths.....	..	..	..	..	2	..
Meter Maker.....	..	..	..	..	1	..
Inventors.....	..	..	..	..	2	..
Millwright.....	..	..	..	..	1	..
Woolen Manufacturer.....	..	..	..	..	1	..
Not specified.....	47	6	65	2	2	16
	164	105	280	111	104	102

The ages of the pupils in the several classes are presented in the following table :

	Mathemat.	Nat. Phil.	Chemistry.	Arch. Draw.	Mech. Draw.	Free Ha. Dr.
Number of Pupils below 20 years...	61	45	91	31	30	29
“ “ (20 to 29).....	54	38	73	44	59	35
“ “ (30 to 39).....	5	12	34	14	11	5
“ “ (40 to 49).....	1	5	8	8	2	..
“ “ (50 to 59).....	..	1	5	..	..	..
Not specified.....	43	4	69	19	2	33
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Females included in the above.....	164 9	105 3	280 30	111	104	102

8.—*School of Design for Women.* This school was organized some years ago by the patient and generous efforts of a private society for the purpose of giving instruction in the arts of design at a moderate cost, to females who might desire to fit themselves to become teachers, or to secure a livelihood in the industrial departments of art. During the year previous to the execution of the trust deed, the school had, by permission of Mr. Cooper, occupied a suite of rooms in the “Union Building.” The Trustees found it in comparatively a feeble condition, although the progress made had been encouraging. They at once incorporated it into the Union, as an organic part of the institution, by the adoption of the following by-law:—

“The Trustees shall establish and maintain a school for the instruction of respectable females in the art of design, and in such other branches of knowledge as in their judgment will tend to the elevation and employment of female labor. The instruction afforded in this school *shall be given without charge*, but the regulations may provide for the admission of amateur pupils for pay, so long as industrial pupils are not thereby excluded. All money received from such amateur pupils shall be applied to the support of the school. The industrial pupils will be required to aid in the instruction of the school, so far as the director thereof may require.”

It will be perceived that in this school there is a departure from the invariable rule in the other department of the Union, that the instruction *shall in all cases* be entirely gratuitous.

The Trustees were at first opposed to this deviation, but it was represented by the benevolent and enlightened ladies, who had established and maintained the school up to the time of its incorporation with the Union, that its character and usefulness would be impaired, if the wealthy and refined were entirely excluded from it; that the presence of ladies of leisure and refined tastes tended to raise the standard of art, and to give to the friendless associations of value in reference to their future careers. The Trustees, yielding to this argument, have limited the number of amateur pupils to one-tenth of the total number instructed. Of 120 pupils in the school, only 12 make payment; and 108 are instructed gratuitously. An advisory council of ladies have kindly undertaken to visit the school daily and report the result of their observations, and their suggestions for the improvement of the school to the Trustees, whose duty and pleasure it is to act thereon at their regular meetings. The advisory council, at present, consists of Miss Mary Morris Hamilton, Mrs. Martha Sturges, Mrs. George Curtis, Mrs. Henry M. Field, Mrs. V. Botta, Mrs. William Henry Jones, Mrs. John Sherwood, Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, Mrs. Richard Hildreth, Mrs. A. M. Cozzens, Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow, Mrs. William H. Osborn.

The Trustees are happy to acknowledge their obligations to these ladies for their valuable services, and trust that the ladies of New York will ever take a kindly interest in a school, which can be of such inestimable value in enlarging the sphere of female occupation in this country.

The demand for this kind of instruction is very great. The rooms assigned to the school are full, and the trustees, recognizing the necessity for its enlargement, will provide more ample accommodations, both in space and instruction, before the next annual session begins.

The director of the school is T. Addison Richards, M. A. The instruction in wood engraving is given by Mr. Robert O'Brien, and in drawing by Mr. C. Herzberg. The school is open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. daily, and except for special reasons, the pupils are required to attend during these hours.

Instruction is given in the use of the lead pencil and crayon; in drawing from casts and from life; in perspective and sketching

from natural objects; in painting in oil and water colors, and pastil, landscape, heads, figures, flowers, etc.; in designing and drawing on wood; in lithography, etching on stone, painting on china; and in such other studies as it may be desirable from time to time to pursue.

Already many pupils have qualified themselves for the practice of wood engraving as a business, and several books have been illustrated with great success in the school. Orders for this kind of work are received in the school, and although it forms no part of the design of the Trustees to convert it into a workshop, yet to a certain extent this work is found to afford the best and readiest means of instruction.

Many accomplished teachers of drawing and painting have also been educated in the school, and have gone out to occupy useful and profitable situations in various parts of the country, and the Trustees have every reason to believe that this school will henceforth prove the chief fountain for artistic instruction in the seminaries of polite learning throughout the country.

The Trustees have supplied to the extent of their means the necessary appliances for instruction in this school, but the collection of models is far from being complete or even ample; and it is to be hoped that some benevolent person will supply a collection of casts from the Louvre and other public collections of Europe, whence they can be procured at a moderate cost. If this should be done, the Trustees could devote their means solely to the instruction of the pupils. The present cost of maintaining the school is not less than \$3,000 per annum. The result, however, would justify a much larger expenditure, if the Trustees had the means at command.

9.—*The Free Reading Room* was opened on the 7th November, 1859, to the public upon the simple condition of good behavior. The apartment devoted to this purpose is 125 feet in length, 82 feet wide, and 32 feet in height, and has been fitted up with every comfort and convenience as regards light, warmth, and ventilation. The following Papers and Magazines are now received, upon a subscription list amounting in the aggregate to over \$1,200 per annum.

New York Dailies.

Commercial Advertiser.	Journal of Commerce.
Courier and Enquirer.	Morning Express.
Day Book.	New York Herald.
Daily News.	New York Sun.
Evening Post.	New York Times.
Evening Express.	New York Tribune.

Dailies of other Cities.

Baltimore American.	Missouri Democrat.
Boston Post.	New Orleans Picayune.
Charleston Daily Mercury.	Philadelphia North American.
Chicago Press and Tribune.	Pittsburg Post.
Cincinnati Commercial.	“ Commercial Journal.
Congressional Globe.	Portland Daily Advertiser.
Detroit Advertiser.	Richmond Enquirer.
Louisville Journal.	Washington National Intelligencer.

Foreign Dailies.

Commercial Journal, (Newfoundland.)	London Times.
London News.	

Weeklies.

Albion.	Irish American.
American Mining Chronicle.	“ News.
“ Publisher's Circular.	Jewish Messenger.
“ Rail Road Journal.	Life Illustrated.
“ Messenger.	New Jerusalem Messenger.
Banner of Light.	New York Chronicle.
Century.	“ Freeman's Journal.
Christian Advocate and Journal.	“ Leader.
“ Inquirer.	“ Ledger.
“ Intelligencer.	“ Musical Review.
Church Journal.	“ Musical World.
Churchman.	“ Observer.
Country Gentleman.	Pottsville Miner's Journal.
Dwight's Journal of Music.	Presbyterian.
Evangelist.	Protestant Churchman.
Examiner.	Saturday Press.
Frank Leslie's Illustrated.	Scientific American.
Harper's Weekly.	Shipping and Commercial List.
Home Journal.	Spirit of the Times.
Independent.	United States Economist.

Foreign Weeklies.

All the Year Round.	Cassell's Illustrated.
Annals and Magazine of Natural History.	Critic.
Athenæum.	Dublin Nation.
Bell's Life in London.	Economist.
	Edinburgh Witness.

Examiner.	Mark Lane Express.
Jewish Chronicle.	London Mining Journal.
Illustrated News.	Once a Week.
Illustrated News of the World.	Press.
Illustrated Times.	Punch.
Leader.	Saturday Review.
Literary Gazette.	Spectator.

Magazines.

American Agriculturist.	Great Republic.
“ Farmer’s Magazine.	Harpers’ New Monthly.
“ Journal of Education.	Historical Magazine.
“ “ of Science and Art.	Homœopathic Review.
“ Magazine of Natural Hist.	Horticulturist.
“ Medical Monthly.	Hunt’s Merchant’s Magazine.
“ Merchant.	Illustrated Inventor.
“ Messenger.	Irish Quarterly.
“ Phrenological Journal.	Journal of the American Geographica
“ Theological Review.	Society.
Art Journal.	Journal of the Royal Geographical
Artisan.	Society.
Atlantic Monthly.	“ Boston Soc. of Nat.
Banker’s Magazine.	History.
Beauty of Holiness.	Journal of the Franklin Institute.
Bentley’s Miscellany.	“ Pharmacy.
“ Quarterly.	“ Sacred Literature.
Blackwood’s Magazine.	“ the Society of Arts.
British Quarterly,	“ “ Statistical Society.
Builder.	Knickerbocker.
Canadian Naturalist.	Littell’s Living Age.
Chambers’ Journal.	London Lancet.
Chemical Gazette.	“ Review.
Chess Monthly.	London, Dublin, and Edinburgh Phil-
Christian Examiner.	osophical Magazine and Journal.
“ Observer.	Magazine of Horticulture.
Civil Engineer and Architect.	Mechanic’s Magazine.
Colburn’s New Monthly.	Methodist Quarterly.
“ United Service Journal.	Mining Magazine.
Congregational Quarterly.	National Magazine.
Cosmopolitan Art Journal.	National Review.
Crayon,	Nautical Magazine.
Cultivator.	New Englander.
De Bow’s Review.	New England Magazine of Industry.
Dublin University Magazine.	N. Y. Teacher.
“ Review.	New Quarterly Review.
Eclectic Review.	Newton’s London Journal.
“ Magazine.	North American Review.
Edinburgh New Philosophical Journ.	North British Review.
Edinburgh Review.	Notes and Queries.
English Journal of Education.	Photographic Art Journal.
Frank Leslie’s New Family Magazine	Practical Mechanic’s Magazine.
Frazer’s Magazine.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
Gentleman’s Magazine.	Printer.
Godey’s Lady’s Book.	Pulpit and Rostrum.

Quarterly Journal Chemical Society.	Sharpe's London Magazine.
“ “ Geological “	Southern Literary Messenger.
“ “ Micros. Science.	Swedenborgian.
“ “ Pure and applied	Tait's Edinburgh Magazine.
Mathematics.	Transactions of the Soc. Civil Engi- neers.
Quarterly Review.	U. S. Service Magazine.
Repertory of Arts.	U. S. Democratic Review.
“ Patent Inventions.	Westminster Review.
Scottish Review.	
Scalpel.	

French Papers and Magazines.

Annales de Chimie et de Physique.	L'Ingenieur.
Comptes Rendus.	Journal des Debats.
Cosmos.	Journal des Economistes.
Courier des Etats Unis.	“ de l'Ecole Polytechnique.
Bulletin de la Soc. d'Encouragement.	“ Pour Tous.
Bibliotheque Universelle.	Magazin Pittoresque.
Encyclopedie d'Architecture.	Revue generale d'Architecture.
L'Esperance.	“ Contemporaine.
Genie Industriel.	“ des Deux Mondes.
L'Illustration.	“ Germanique.
L'Independence Belge.	Le Technologiste.

German Papers and Magazines.

Allgemeine Zeitung.	Hausblätter.
Annalen der Chemie und der Phar- macy.	Illustirtes Familienbuch.
Archiv für Naturgeschichte.	Illustrierte Zeitung.
Ausland.	Kladeradatsch.
Blätter für Litterarische Unterhal- tung.	Lesefruchte.
Bremer Handelsblatt.	N. Y. Handels Zeitung.
Deutsche Gewerbe-Zeitung.	N. Y. Staats Zeitung.
Deutsches Museum.	Petermann's Mittheilungen.
Dingler, Polytechnisches Journal.	Poggendorf's Annalen der Physik.
Deutsche Vierteljahr Schrift.	Polytechnisches Centralblatt.
Fliegende Blätter.	“ Notizblatt.
Frank Leslie's Illustrierte Zeitung.	Westerman's Monatshefte.
	Zeitschrift für Allgemeine Erdkunde.
	“ Staats Wissenschaft.

The Trustees expect to increase this list largely by offering to keep files of all papers, which may be sent to them gratuitously from the smaller towns and cities of the country, inasmuch as it will be very desirable for the conductors of such journals to have them regularly filed in a reading-room which is free to all comers, whether inhabitants of this city or not.

The number of visitors to the reading-room is now about 3,000 per week, of which about 10 per cent. are females. When the community are better apprised of the advantages here offered

for their recreation as well as instruction, the number of visitors will largely increase. The Trustees have made the room particularly rich in illustrated Magazines and Newspapers, with a view of affording to the working classes an attraction from less desirable places of resort; and they are happy to state, that while all treasures of the room seem to be appreciated, no tables are so constantly filled as those which contain the illustrated periodicals.

The Trustees propose also to form a Library for reference in the reading-room, composed of the periodicals, reviews, and other standard literature. They have already received many donations of such books, and will be glad to add to their number. Of course care will be taken not to waste any means or effort in competition with the other libraries in this city. The Astor Library contains all that is necessary for the student and the mechanic, but being closed at night the latter is deprived of its use except upon extraordinary occasions. On the other hand his range of reading and his requirements are more limited. It will not therefore be difficult to supply his ordinary wants, without expending the funds and the energies of the Institution in an unprofitable direction. If an arrangement could be effected with the Trustees of the Astor Library, and of the American Institute, by which such books as might be called for by notice on the day before, could be had in our reading-room, a great boon would be secured to the working classes of this city, at an inconsiderable expenditure of means. The main objection to keeping open the other institutions appears to be the expense of lighting them, which is very considerable, as may be inferred from the fact, that the gas bills of the Union are over \$300 per month. Now an arrangement to use the books at night, where the expense of light is already indispensable, would seem to be a wise and politic measure, and the Trustees of this corporation will be glad to act upon the suggestion, if it should be found acceptable to the Trustees controlling the other institutions named.

10.—*The Gallery of Art.* Adjoining the reading-room an extensive suite of rooms have been temporarily assigned as a picture gallery. In them are deposited the Bryan gallery, and some other pictures belonging to private individuals. Being entirely free to

the public, these rooms have been and are extensively visited, and it is believed the collection is doing something toward elevating and refining the taste of the community in matters of Art. The Trustees would rejoice, if an effort could be made to establish a permanent free gallery in the building, and in that event they would undertake to arrange the upper hall appropriately for its reception. Without desiring in any way to secure to this institution a monopoly of any exertions that may be made in favor of the artistic culture of the working classes, the fact that this portion of the community have in the "Cooper Union," an institution devoted to their instruction and improvement, and to which they now resort daily by hundreds for the other advantages offered, would seem to indicate that this is the proper place for the establishment of a free gallery of painting and sculpture. The public mind undoubtedly recognizes the necessity of such a gallery, and the great success which has attended the Artists' receptions, and the number of visitors who have sought admission to the admirable private collections of Mr. Belmont and Mr. Aspinwall, are but fair indications of the increasing love for Art, and the refining nature of its influence. The Trustees make the above suggestions merely to indicate their readiness to co-operate in any way with the public in securing additional means of recreation and instruction for an overworked and, in Art, a poorly instructed community.

11.—*Debating Society.* In his letter accompanying the trust deed, Mr. Cooper makes the following request:—"It is my desire that the students shall have the use of one of the large rooms (to be assigned by the Trustees) for the purpose of useful debate. I deem it best to direct that all the lectures and debates shall be exclusive of theological and party questions, and shall have for their constant object the causes that operate around and within us, and the means necessary and most appropriate to remove the physical and moral evils that affect our city, our country, and humanity."

This Society has accordingly been organized, and now numbers about 75 members. It is too early in its history to speak of its value, but so far as the Trustees can judge it promises to be a useful auxiliary in the work of improving the rising generation, especially in the ready use of the training and

knowledge elsewhere acquired. Every pupil in the Institution has the right of membership, which will doubtless be extensively improved.

12.—*Examinations.* At the close of each academic year, in the month of June, a public examination of the pupils will be held, and a certificate of proficiency will be granted to such as may, by their diligence and acquirements, be found to have deserved them. The Trustees, by their charter, have authority to confer degrees, but until the Union has been longer in operation, and the Polytechnic School been duly organized, it is not deemed expedient to use this privilege, inasmuch as the Trustees intend that the degrees shall not be a matter of form, but be conferred only upon such as may really deserve them; so that the possession of a diploma from this Institution, shall, like that of the diploma of the *Ecole Centrale*, at Paris, be a valuable acquisition. The Trustees propose, also, not to limit their examinations merely to the pupils of the Institution, but to open them to all applicants who may not have received a degree elsewhere, so that deserving persons may be able to avail themselves of whatever advantage may be found to attach to the certificates of the Institution. As the Trustees have the power to confer the right of membership to the Society of the Associates (hereafter referred to) by their certificates, they will doubtless be eagerly sought after. The matter is noticed here, because the Trustees propose to invite men eminent in their respective departments to conduct these examinations, a duty which they hope will not be declined.

The Trustees have now reviewed in detail all the departments of the Institution under their charge, which they have thus far been able to put into operation, with what measure of success for a new undertaking, they leave the public to judge. The large number of persons who have partaken of its privileges, would seem to indicate that its mission is not a mistaken one. The operations are too recent to enable them to do more than state, that the expenditures are at the rate of nearly \$2,000 per month. The revenue of the corporation from the stores, offices, and great hall, would be amply sufficient to bear the cost, were it not for the loss entailed by the disgraceful condition in

which the temporary market sheds on the south part of the building have been left, and still continue. All attempts to abate this nuisance have failed. Beside deferring the opening of the Institution for more than a year, they now deprive it of a revenue of over \$5,000 per annum, (actually deducted from the rents,) and render the entrance to the educational departments filthy and disagreeable. The Trustees feel justified in calling the attention of the Common Council to this state of things, and asking for relief, not in the way of pecuniary indemnification, but in the immediate removal of the unauthorized and prejudicial incumbrances.

To complete the plans contemplated in the trust deed, and the scheme of instruction adopted by the Trustees, it remains, 1st, to establish a course of instruction in political and social science; 2d, to establish a course of instruction in personal hygiene; 3d, to organize the Polytechnic School; 4th, to organize "the Society of the Associates of the Cooper Union for the advancement of Science and Art."

The Trustees foresee no serious difficulties in the way of accomplishing the first two objects specified in their arrangements for the next year.

In regard to the Polytechnic School, the difficulties are more serious. The provision of the trust deed in relation thereto is as follows:

"As soon as in the opinion of the Board of Trustees, the funds which shall from time to time be at their disposal, will warrant such an expenditure, such funds shall be appropriated to the establishment and maintenance of a thorough polytechnic school; the requirements to admission to which shall be left to the discretion of the said Board of Trustees, and shall be specifically determined by them from time to time; and which school shall, as far as possible, and as soon as possible, be made equal to the best technological schools now established, or hereafter to be established. Until the funds at the disposal of the Board of Trustees shall be sufficient, in the opinion of the said Board of Trustees, for the establishment of such polytechnic school, the said Board of Trustees may furnish with rooms and accommodation for such school, and may assist in the maintenance thereof, the department of public instruction of the city of New York, the Trustees of any college or university, or any other body, individual or individuals."⁷

Now it is evident that the present revenue of the Trustees is all absorbed by the several departments which have already been established for free instruction. Unless, therefore, an arrangement can be made with "the Department of Public Instruction of the city of New York," or "the Trustees of some college or university," or "with some individual or individuals," for this purpose, the establishment of the polytechnic school as a free institution, in whole or in part, must be deferred, or it must be undertaken as a pay school, upon the basis of securing from it sufficient revenue to pay its current expenses, exclusive of rent. The Trustees have entertained the hope that Columbia College, with its ample revenues, would move in this direction, but the university course appears to be preferred by the trustees of that venerable and useful institution of learning. It is extremely doubtful whether it would be wise for the Board of Education to attempt more than is so well accomplished in the Free Academy. If, however, either of these bodies should desire to entertain the idea of establishing a thorough school of science in this city, the Trustees will be most happy to co-operate with them, by supplying, free of charge, the necessary rooms for that purpose, and the requisite accommodation. If no such arrangement can be made, it will then remain for the Trustees to establish the school themselves at the earliest possible date, making such charge for tuition only, as will make up any deficiency in their revenues applicable for this purpose.

The extraordinary industrial development of the age, and especially of this country, requires that a thorough school of practical science should be undertaken without delay. The only institution in this country which offers a complete training of this kind, is the national military school at West Point. It is, however, inaccessible to thousands who would gladly avail themselves of its instruction. Our young men of means are driven abroad to France and Germany for the thorough training which is required to make the able engineer and architect. Many young men of the highest order of practical genius cannot give it a suitable development, because they are unable to incur the expense of a foreign education. This state of things should not be permitted to continue. The difficulty is so great, that even suitable

instructors for such a school are scarcely to be found in our midst. With these views, the Trustees would not hesitate at once to undertake the duty which belongs to them, if they were sure that their revenues would not be diverted from the channels to which they have been necessarily appropriated by the trust deed. After the removal of the market sheds they may see their way clear to establish the school, and the public may rest assured that no slight obstacles will be permitted to stand in the way of the execution of this essential feature of their scheme of practical instruction.

The Society of the Associates.

By the eighth section of the charter it is provided as follows:

“ The Trustees of the corporation, hereby created, may at any time associate with themselves such persons as they shall see fit, as members of the corporation hereby created, and with such persons organize a society, with the style and title of the ‘ Associates of the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art,’ the objects and purposes of which shall be the encouragement of Science, Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce; the bestowal of rewards for such productions, inventions, and improvements as tend to the useful employment of the poor, the increase of trade, and the riches and honor of the country; for meritorious works in the various departments of the fine arts; for discoveries, inventions, and improvements; and generally by lectures, papers, and discussions thereon, and other suitable means to assist in the advancement, development, and practical application of every department of science in connection with the arts, manufactures, and commerce of the country. The said Society shall consist of the said associates, and graduates of the institution hereby incorporated, whose diplomas may include such rights and privileges, and of such other persons as from time to time shall be elected members thereof, always including the members of the Board of Trustees of the ‘ Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art,’ and all the members of the said Society shall, while members thereof, be members of the Corporation hereby created. The said Board of Trustees shall, from time to time, prescribe the conditions and terms of membership of the said Society, which, subject to the approval of the said Board of Trustees, shall make all rules and regulations for its own conduct and government, pass its own by-laws, and prescribe the duties and powers and annual dues of its members and officers; and

which said Society shall elect its own officers and members, and shall, from its members, annually elect a council, consisting of at least twenty-four members of said Society, which said council is hereby authorized and empowered to do and perform all and every act and thing whatsoever, by it provided to be done and performed, in and by said deed. The said Society shall be inseparably connected with the 'Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art,' the Trustees whereof shall be entitled and are hereby permitted to receive, and in whom shall vest all property whatsoever, which shall in any way be acquired by, or at any time be granted, consigned, assigned, divided, or bequeathed to the said Society, save only the current receipts thereof, which property shall be held by the said Trustees, but in trust, however, for the corporation hereby created; and which said property, so long as the same shall be held in trust, may at any time be sold or disposed of by the said Corporation on the consent of the Council of the said Society and of the Trustees of the said Corporation."

By the Trust Deed it is made the duty of the Trustees

"To provide rooms, in the judgment of the Board of Trustees, suitable for the offices of a society to be organized, as provided in the act hereinbefore specially referred to, and to be called 'The Associates of the Cooper Union for the advancement of Science and Art,' and to furnish to such society for its general meetings on one evening of each week, the great hall of the building, if the council of the said society shall require it so often.

"*Fifth.* The above-mentioned and described premises shall be forever subject to the visitation and examination, at all reasonable hours, of the council of said society so to be organized, and to be called the 'Association of the Cooper Union for the advancement of Science and Art,' the terms and conditions of membership of which shall, from time to time, be prescribed by the Board of Trustees of the party of the second part; which said society shall make all rules and regulations for its own conduct and government, subject, however, to the approval of the Board of Trustees of the party hereto of the second part, and shall pay to the said Board of Trustees for the general uses, intents, and purposes, of the corporation hereby created, hereby and in the said act, and any acts amendatory thereof, provided or to be provided, all fees received on the initiation into said society of the members thereof, and the said Board of Trustees shall consider such suggestions of the council of the said society as shall, from time to time, be communicated to them, and shall adopt such of

them as in their judgment may be practicable and expedient, and calculated to increase the usefulness of the institution herein contemplated.

"Sixth. Upon the happening of any vacancy in the Board of Trustees, above provided for, which is above provided to be filled by election, unless such vacancy shall be filled as herein provided, within one year of the time when such vacancy shall occur, the same may be filled at any time before it shall be actually filled by the Board of Trustees, by the said council of the said 'The Associates of the Cooper Union for the advancement of Science and Art,' by election, in such manner as may be provided by the by-laws of the said society."

The Trustees have deferred the organization of this society only because it was deemed advisable first to establish and put in operation all the departments of instruction before undertaking the serious duty of prescribing the terms and conditions of membership, and the fixing the rules for the primary government of the society. They have, however, decided to open the doors as widely as possible for membership, and hope to see in it an influential and respectable organization, representing all classes and interests in the community. They have therefore determined to invite as the original "associates" the members of over twenty-one years of age of the following societies, thus endeavoring to realize practically the idea of Mr. Cooper embodied in the name of "Union" given to the institution. The Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, the Chamber of Commerce, the Historical Society, the American Geographical and Statistical Society, the Society Library, Mercantile Library and Clinton Hall Association, the alumni associates, trustees, and professors of Columbia College, the New York University, and the Free Academy; the American Institute, the Mechanics' Institute, the Horticultural Society, the American Institute of Architects, the Photographic Society, the National Academy of Design, the Century, the Atheneum, the Lyceum of Natural History, the Law Institute, the Academy of Medicine, the Sanitary Association, the clergy of New York, and the Teachers in the Public Schools, and such other persons as may, to the Trustees, appear to be desirable members.

When the results accomplished by the Society of Arts in London (an association corresponding nearly with the proposed society) are considered, the Trustees do not entertain a doubt that

their invitations will be generally responded to, and that thus many thousands of our influential citizens will be brought into direct union and co-operation with them in executing the grand design of the institution—the elevation and improvement of the working classes of this city and country.

Endowments.

To correct a prevailing impression, arising from the fact that the "Union" is the foundation of a single individual, that assistance from other persons or quarters would be unacceptable, the Trustees call attention to the fact, that they are by the Charter "authorized and empowered to receive all and every endowments made to it, and to appropriate the same to the uses, intents, and purposes contemplated" in the charter and the deed of trust. If, therefore, the enlightened and the benevolent should find in the operations and aims of this corporation any departments which address themselves to their sympathies, the trustees will be glad to receive, and to administer to the best of their ability, any donations which may be made either for specific objects or the general purposes of the Union. The trustees would suggest, especially, the endowment of professorships in the Polytechnic School, to which the name of the donor may be affixed or not according to his desire. In connection with this subject, Mr. Cooper desires the Trustees to state, once for all, that his own name was given to the corporation, not by his desire, but by the Legislature, against his express wish.

Conclusion.

It is the hope of the Trustees that this report will make the public fully acquainted with the nature of the institution under their charge, and that all classes will avail themselves of the privileges which it offers.

In organizing its various departments, they have aimed at solid utility rather than empty display and temporary attraction. Of course, defects in the plan and its execution will from time to time appear, for which the remedy will be promptly applied.

With the countenance and sympathy of the community in their behalf, the Trustees expect to accomplish results of lasting value; but without it, they are fully aware that their efforts must fail. They therefore earnestly request that all persons who take an interest in popular education, will visit the institution; and from such, all suggestions for its improvement will receive a respectful consideration. The sphere of its influence may be humble, addressing, as the Union does, mainly the working classes, but let it be remembered that there is no soil more grateful for the seeds of knowledge, or more responsive to intellectual culture, than the industry and the mechanical skill of our common country. *Esto perpetua.*

PETER COOPER,	} Trustees.
WILSON G. HUNT,	
DANIEL F. TIEMANN,	
EDWARD COOPER,	
JOHN E. PARSONS,	
ABRAM S. HEWITT,	

DEED OF TRUST.

THIS indenture, made and entered into the twenty-ninth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, by and between Peter Cooper, of the city, county and State of New York, and Sarah, his wife, parties hereto of the first part, and "The Cooper Union for the advancement of Science and Art," a corporation created by and existing under the laws of the State of New York, party hereunto of the second part, witnesseth that the parties hereto of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of one dollar, lawful money of the United States, to them in hand paid by the said party hereto of the second part, at or before the ensembling and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and of other good considerations them thereunto moving, have granted, bargained sold, aliened, released, and forever conveyed and confirmed, and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, alien, remise, release, convey, and confirm unto the said party of the second part, and to its successors forever, all and singular, the block of ground situate, lying, and being in the city, county and State aforesaid, and bounded northerly by Astor place, easterly by Third avenue, southerly by Seventh street, and westerly by the Fourth avenue, together with the building thereon erected, and all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, and profit thereof, and also all the estate, right, title, interest, dower and right of dower, property, possession, claim and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said parties of the first part, of, in or to the above-described premises, and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances, to have and to hold, all and singular the above mentioned and described premises, together with the appurtenances, unto the said party of the second part, and its successors; in trust, nevertheless, and subject to the following conditions and restrictions to, for, and upon the following uses, intents, and purposes, and to, for, and upon such other uses, intents, and purposes as are embraced in an act incorporating the party hereto of the second part, passed by the Legislature of the State of New York, the thirteenth day of April, in the year 1859, and entitled "An act

to amend the act passed February seventeenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, entitled 'An act to enable Peter Cooper to found a scientific institution in the city of New York;' and also to amend the act passed March twenty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, entitled "An act to amend the act entitled 'An act to enable Peter Cooper to found a scientific institution in the city of New York,' passed February seventeenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven," or as shall be permitted thereby, and by any acts amendatory thereof; provided only that such other uses, interests, and purposes shall not contravene, or in any way be inconsistent with or opposed to the following specially enumerated restrictions and conditions, uses, intents, and purposes, to, for, and upon which the conveyance is specially made, that is to say:

First.—That the above-mentioned and described premises, together with the appurtenances, and the rents, issues, income, and profits thereof, shall be forever devoted to the instruction and improvement of the inhabitants of the United States in practical science and art.

Second.—That the management and control of the above-mentioned and described premises, together with the appurtenances, and of any other property or money at any time to belong to the party of the second part, and the receipt and expenditure of the rents, issues, income and profits thereof, shall be forever committed, subject to the conditions and restrictions herein contained, and to such other conditions as are or shall be contained in the aforesaid act of incorporation of the party hereto of the second part, or in any acts amendatory thereof, to a Board of Trustees, which shall consist at the first of the following persons, to wit: Peter Cooper, Edward Cooper, Abram S. Hewitt, Daniel F. Tiemann, Wilson G. Hunt, and John F. Parsons; that upon the death of that one of the aforesaid Trustees who shall first die, the vacancy in the said Board occasioned by his death, shall not be filled; but that forever after, except as herein especially provided, the said Board of Trustees herein above and in the said act of incorporation provided for, and to whom shall be committed the control and management of the above-mentioned and described premises, with the appurtenances and other property or money, and the receipt and expenditure of the rents, issues, income and profits thereof, shall consist of five male persons; that the five survivors of the said six Trustees above named shall constitute the first Board of Trustees consisting of five members; that every succeeding vacancy in said Board of Trustees shall be filled by the surviving or remaining Trustees by ballot; that to elect any person Trustee shall require the vote of at least three

Trustees for such person; and that the oldest lineal male descendant of Peter Cooper shall be a Trustee *ex gratia*, unless he be a Trustee by virtue of original appointment herein made, or by election as herein provided. If such oldest lineal male descendant of said Peter Cooper be a Trustee by virtue of original appointment made herein, or by election as such Trustee, as herein provided, the number of Trustees constituting said Board of Trustees shall be five; but if such oldest lineal male descendant of Peter Cooper be not a Trustee by virtue of such original appointment or subsequent election, then and in such case, and until another vacancy shall occur in the said Board of Trustees by the death or removal of a Trustee other than such oldest lineal male descendant of Peter Cooper, the number of such Trustees shall be six.

Third.—The members of such Board of Trustees shall hold their offices as such Trustees for life; provided only that for cause any such member may be removed by order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on application of either of the Trustees, or a majority of the council of the "Associates of the Cooper Union for the advancement of Science and Art," on notice to him of application for such removal; and a Trustee may resign his office, and thereupon he shall cease to be a Trustee upon the election of his successor.

Fourth.—The premises above-mentioned and described, and the appurtenances, including all future endowments made to the party hereto of the second part, the appropriation of which shall not be specially provided by the parties making the same, and all money and property which shall at any time belong to the party hereto of the second part, and all the rents, income, issues, and profits thereof, shall be devoted to and among the following objects and purposes: the division and appropriation of such rents, income, issues, and profits to and among such objects and purposes being left discretionary with the Board of Trustees provided for as aforesaid, and it being left discretionary with such Board when and to what extent they shall carry out any of such objects and purposes, save and excepting that the course of instruction on social and political science, hereinafter provided for, shall have the preference over all the other objects of expenditure specified herein, in case there shall not be means adequate for them all, and shall forever stand pre-eminent among them.

1. To regular courses of instruction, at night, free to all who shall attend the same, under the general regulations of the Trustees, on the application of science to the useful occupations of life, on social and political science, meaning thereby not merely the

science of political economy, but the science and philosophy of a just and equitable form of government, based upon the great fundamental law that nations and men should do unto each other as they would be done by, and on such other branches of knowledge as in the opinion of the Board of Trustees will tend to improve and elevate the working classes in the city of New York.

2. To the support and maintenance of a free reading-room, of galleries of art, and of scientific collections, designed, in the opinion of the Board of Trustees, to improve and instruct those classes of the inhabitants of the city of New York whose occupations are such as to be calculated, in the opinion of the said Board of Trustees, to deprive them of proper recreation and instruction.

3. To provide and maintain a school for the instruction of respectable females in the arts of design, and, in the discretion of the Board of Trustees, to afford to respectable females instruction in such other art or trade as will tend to furnish them suitable employment.

4. As soon as in the opinion of the Board of Trustees the funds which shall from time to time be at their disposal, will warrant such an expenditure, such funds shall be appropriated to the establishment and maintenance of a thorough polytechnic school; the requirements to admission to which shall be left to the discretion of the said Board of Trustees, and shall be specifically determined by them from time to time; and which school shall, as far as possible, and as soon as possible, be made equal to the best technological schools now established, or hereafter to be established. Until the funds at the disposal of the Board of Trustees shall be sufficient, in the opinion of the said Board of Trustees, for the establishment of such polytechnic school, the said Board of Trustees may furnish with rooms and accommodation for such school, and may assist in the maintenance thereof, the department of public instruction of the city of New York, the Trustees of any college or university, or any other body, individual or individuals.

5. To provide rooms, in the judgment of the Board of Trustees, suitable for the offices of a society to be organized, as provided in the act hereinbefore specially referred to, and to be called "The associates of the Cooper Union for the advancement of Science and Art," and to furnish to such society for its general meetings on one evening of each week, the great hall of the building, if the council of the said society shall require it so often.

Fifth.—The above-mentioned and described premises shall be forever subject to the visitation and examination, at all reasonable hours, of the council of the said society so to be organ-

ized, and to be called the "Associates of the Cooper Union for the advancement of Science and Art," the terms and conditions of membership of which shall, from time to time, be prescribed by the Board of Trustees of the party of the second part; which said society shall make all rules and regulations for its own conduct and government, subject, however, to the approval of the Board of Trustees of the party hereto of the second part, and shall pay to the said Board of Trustees for the general uses, intents, and purposes of the corporation hereby created, hereby and in the said act, and any acts amendatory thereof, provided or to be provided, all fees received on the initiation into said society of the members thereof; and the said Board of Trustees shall consider such suggestions of the council of the said society as shall, from time to time, be communicated to them, and shall adopt such of them as in their judgment may be practicable and expedient, and calculated to increase the usefulness of the institution herein contemplated.

Sixth.—Upon the happening of any vacancy in the Board of Trustees above provided for, which is above provided to be filled by election, unless such vacancy shall be filled as herein provided within one year of the time when such vacancy shall occur, the same may be filled at any time before it shall be actually filled by the Board of Trustees, by the said council of the said "The associates of the Cooper Union for the advancement of Science and Art," by election, in such manner as may be provided by the by-laws of the said society.

Seventh.—Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the said Board of Trustees, to be filled by them by election as above provided, such election shall be held at a meeting of the said Board of Trustees, on and only on previous notice given at, and entered in the minutes of at least one preceding regular meeting of such Board, stating the meeting at which such election shall be held; and at such meeting, or at any regularly adjourned meeting from that meeting, such election shall be held by ballot, and the person first having three of the votes cast, shall be the trustee to fill such vacancy, provided that if such person so elected shall decline to act as such trustee, by so declining the vacancy filled by his election shall be deemed to be again created.

Eighth.—Neglect by a trustee of his duties as such, indicated by his absence, without excuse or permission of the Board of Trustees, from three successive regular meetings of the Board, shall always be a sufficient cause, among others, for the removal of a trustee.

Ninth.—In the event of the partial destruction of the building now erected upon the above-mentioned and described premises, the injury thereby occasioned shall be repaired by the Board of Trustees. In the event of the entire destruction of said building, the Board of Trustees shall, unless as next hereinafter provided, re-erect a building suitable for the objects and purposes herein above enumerated, with any funds at their disposal, whenever such funds shall be sufficient, in their opinion, for that purpose; and until the funds at their disposal shall be sufficient for that purpose, such funds shall be securely invested in the name of the party hereto of the second part, and the above-mentioned and described premises may be used or disposed of by the Board of Trustees for any temporary purpose calculated to yield the largest income.

Tenth.—In the event of the entire destruction of the building erected on the above-mentioned and described premises, the Board of Trustees may, at their option, with the consent of the Supreme Court, sell and convey, and they are hereby empowered to sell and convey the said premises, with such consent, and with the proceeds of such sale and conveyance, and any other funds at their disposal, the said party hereto of the second part shall purchase such other premises as shall in their judgment be suitable, and shall thereon erect a building suitable for the objects and purposes herein before enumerated, and to such premises all the restrictions, provisions, and conditions thereof shall apply with like effect as if said premises were the premises herein granted and conveyed, as aforesaid.

Eleventh.—The party hereto of the second part is hereby expressly forbidden ever to mortgage the above-mentioned and described premises, or any part thereof.

Twelfth.—The Board of Trustees shall not contract any pecuniary obligations for any current year, save such as the revenues, rents, and income of such year to be at their disposal, with five thousand dollars, or such smaller sum as will be the difference between five thousand dollars and the amount of any existing indebtedness at the commencement of such year, if there be such existing indebtedness, added thereto, will suffice to pay; it being the express intention of this provision that the said party of the second part shall never be in debt more than five thousand dollars, excepting only indebtedness incurred for any year in anticipation of the revenues, rent, and income of such year; and for any debt incurred beyond the above restriction and limitation, the said corporation shall not be liable, but the Trustees shall be personally liable: provided, that no trustee

shall ever be responsible for or upon any debt, against incurring which he shall have voted when the Board of Trustees shall have determined to incur the same, or against incurring which he shall have made to the Board of Trustees, and filed with them, a written remonstrance to incurring such debt, at any time before the contract is made, by which the same is to be incurred.

Thirteenth.—Every trustee of the party of the second part shall be at all times at liberty, in his discretion, freely to publish any matter within his knowledge relating to the institution herein contemplated, or to its management in any respect, including any discussions in the Board of Trustees, and shall fully disclose the same whenever required, either by the Supreme Court, or by either branch of the Legislature. Full minutes shall be kept by the said Board of all their proceedings, and the ayes and noes shall be recorded on any vote on the request of any member. Neither the said Board of Trustees, nor any member thereof, shall in any way take into account any religious tenet or opinion of any professor or teacher, or of any candidate for any office in said institution, on any appointment to or removal from such office, nor of any student applying for admission into said institution, or competing for any of its honors or advantages; nor shall they permit any professor or teacher in said institution to make any discrimination among its students on account of their religious tenets or opinions. And the Board of Trustees, and each member thereof, shall at all times furnish any information in respect to their funds, revenues, and proceedings, which the Legislature may require.

In witness whereof, the said parties hereto of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

PETER COOPER. [L.S.]

SARAH COOPER. [L.S.]

In presence of

EDWARD COOPER.

SARAH A. HEWITT.

Recorded in the office of the Register of the city and county of New York, in Liber 787 of Conveyance, page 58, May 25th, 1859, at 11 o'clock, A.M.

Examined by

WM. MINER,

Register.

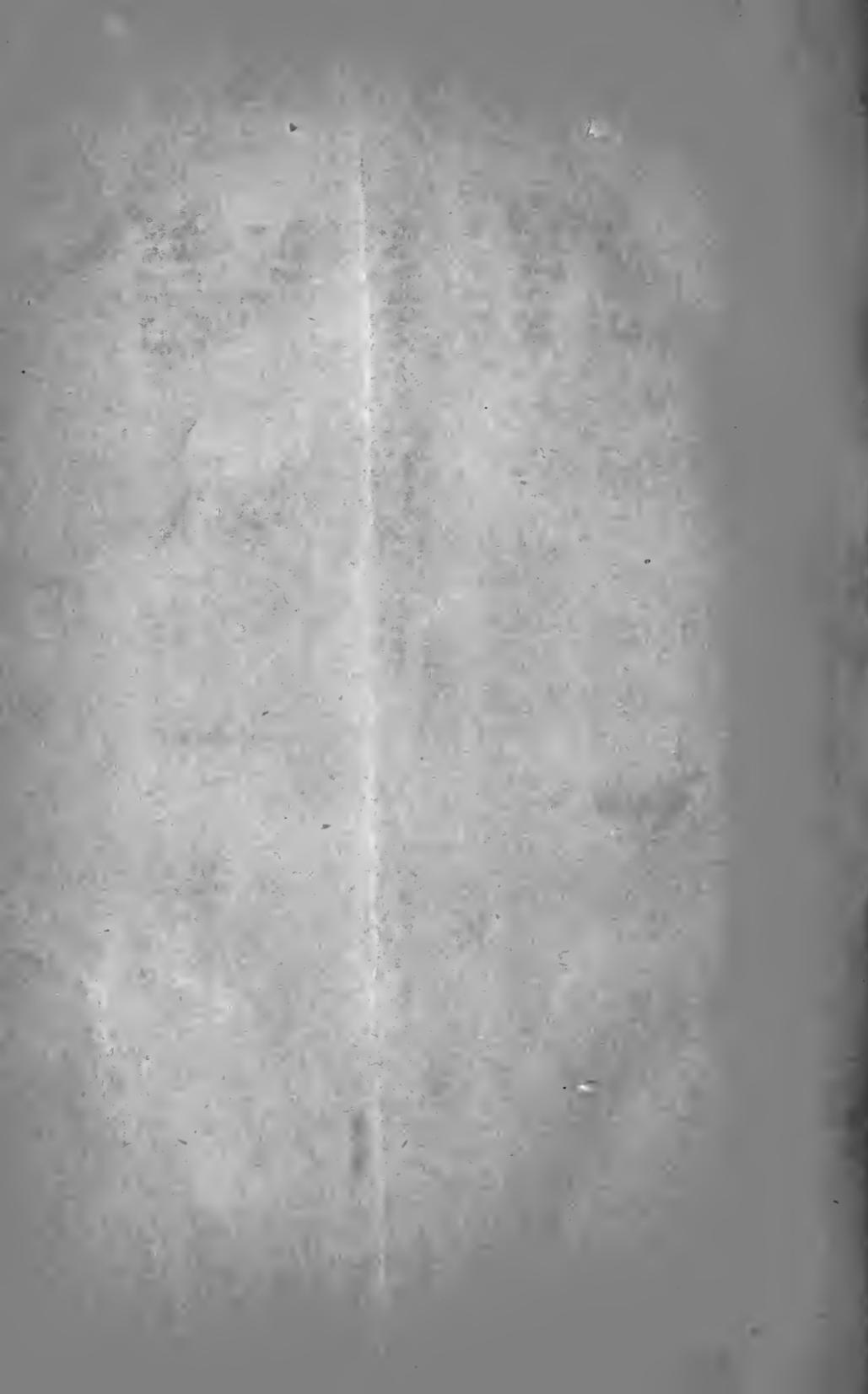
Deacidified using the Bookkeeper process.
Neutralizing agent: Magnesium Oxide
Treatment Date: Sept. 2005

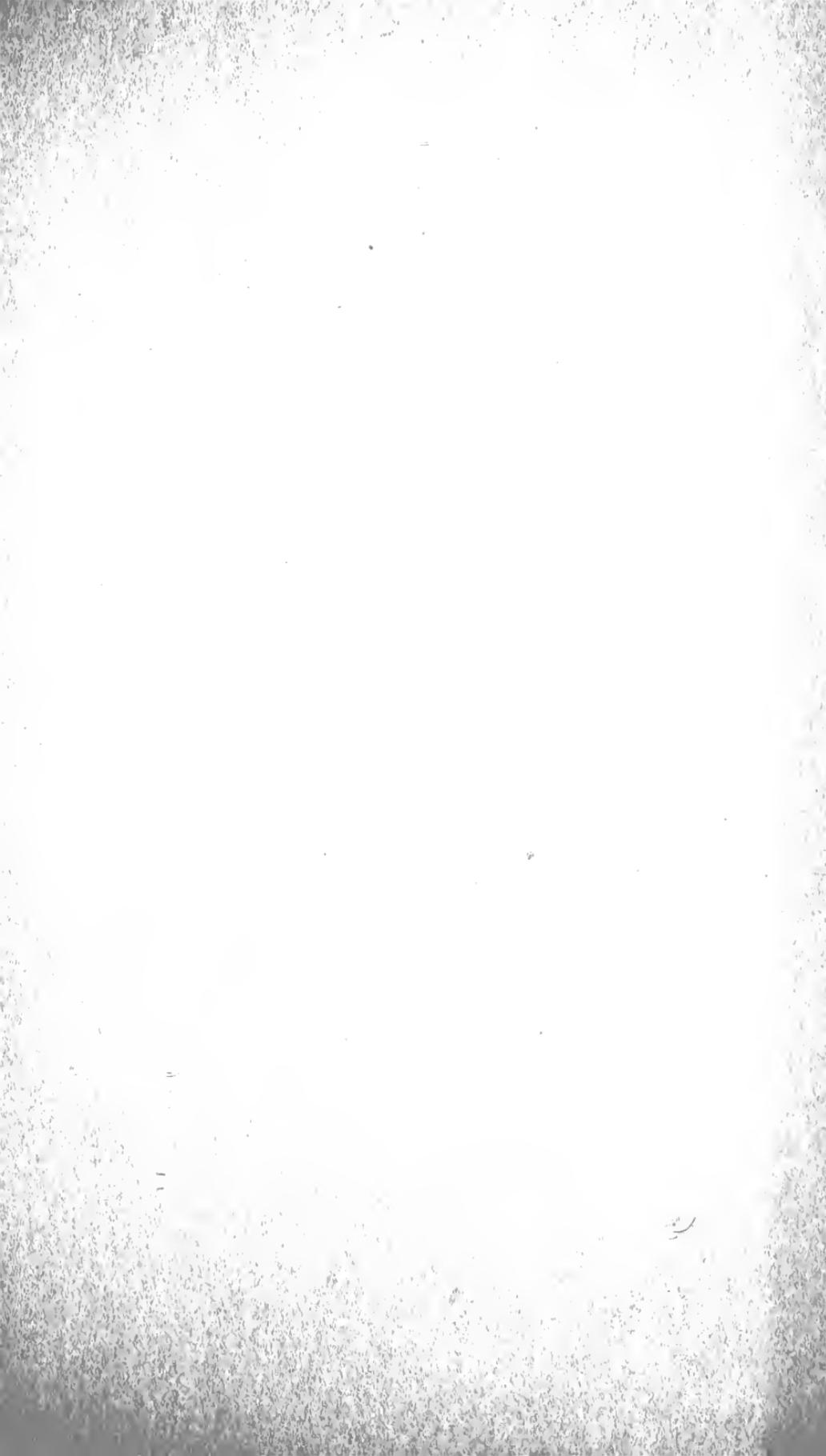
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