

(Excerpts from an indenture or deed of trust, the first in a series of three such documents; drawn by a lawyer as instructed by Lawrence.)

[Amos A. Lawrence was party of the first part; the party of the second part consisted of William Appleton, A. A. L.'s father-in-law, James S. Amory, his partner in business, and Charles Henry Parker, his lawyer.]

Whereas the said A.A.L. . . . is desirous of founding within the State of Wisconsin, in the town of Lawrence, a school, for which a charter has been granted by the legislature, for the purpose of educating young men. To effect which as soon as a fund adequate therefore can be obtained, the said A.A.L. has appropriated \$10,000 . . . to constitute the commencement and foundation of such a fund and whereas the said party of the second part . . . have covenanted and agreed to receive and hold in trust for the purpose aforesaid the sum of \$10,000 together with all other sums of money that shall or may be contributed <sup>and</sup> ~~be~~ given by any person or persons whomsoever to aid in carrying into effect the design aforesaid. . . .

[A second sum of \$10,000 shall be paid by others (it was expected that this would be done by the Methodists of Wisconsin) to the party of the second part; whereupon these gentlemen of Boston shall take steps leading to the election of Trustees in Wisconsin who shall establish

the school and bring it into operation. What follows never had the force of law, but shows Lawrence's ideas on college government.]

. . . . The following are prescribed and shall be observed and obeyed as fundamental statutes and regulations of said Institution:

1. The board of Trustees [chosen at a meeting of contributors] shall consist of six clergymen and six laymen and all vacancies caused by death, resignation or otherwise shall be filled as soon as conveniently may be by the election of new members by the remaining Trustees. They shall appoint a secretary to record their acts and doings and a Treasurer to take charge of their fiscal concerns who shall give satisfactory security for the faithful performance of his duty. They may dismiss or remove a Trustee for any cause they may deem sufficient provided ten members of the board concur in the vote thereof. No vote except to adjourn shall be valid unless agreed to and passed by and with the concurrence of a majority of all the members of the Board. No more than one half part of the funds shall be in real estate for the accommodation of the school and its officers. No pecuniary compensation shall be paid from the funds of the Institution to a trustee or to a member of the Board of visitors herein after mentioned for attending a meeting of their respective Boards.
2. The said Trustees may from time to time enact and make such by laws and regulations for the government, conducting, and management of

said Institution and all matters and things pertaining thereto not inconsistent with the fundamental regulations, as they shall deem proper and conducive <sup>[sic]</sup> to the welfare thereof, and the said Board of Trustees may with the assent and concurrence of the Board of visitors alter, amend or repeal any of the fundamental regulations provided two thirds of the members of each Board agree and concur in doing the same. The said Trustees shall hold in trust and have full power over all the property of the said Institution and the ordering and directing all its interests and concerns, subject however to the superintendance and control of the Board of visitors as hereafter provided.

3. The said Trustees shall appoint such professors and officers for the government and instruction of said school as they may deem proper, prescribe their duties, fix their salaries, and define their powers. They may vote the appointment of Trustees and subordinate instructors and professors under such limitations as they deem proper and to secure a reasonable degree of independence. The professors shall hold their offices during good behavior subject to removal by the Trustees on trial for neglect of duty, incapacity satisfactorily to perform their duties, immorality, holding and avowing doctrines or adopting practices inconsistent with sound religion and morals. The Trustees may appoint one of the professors President of the School with such powers as they deem proper and expedient. They shall regulate the administration of the students, the term and course of study.

4. Any person shall have the right to found and establish professorships and scholarships in this institution under such regulation as they shall respectively prescribe not inconsistent with the standing regulations of the institutions by endowing such professorships or scholarships with funds adequate to the support thereof and such founders may reserve to themselves respectively and to their heirs or representatives the right of appointing incumbants to their respective professorship or scholarship which appointments however shall be with the approbation of the Trustees.
  
5. [About a board of visitors. The available copy of this indenture, which may be here abbreviated, does not show how visitors are to be chosen. Lawrence gave his idea about their election in his letter of August 4, 1847 (No. 11), paragraph Number 3.]  
. . . . They [the visitors] shall enjoy all the powers by law incident to the office of visitors of Eleemosynary institutions  
. . . .
  
6. It shall be the duty of said visitors to examine into the state and condition of the Institution and all matters relating thereto. They shall take care that the statutes and by laws and regulations are obeyed and reform all abuses from whatever cause arising. They may sustain appeals from the board of Trustees relating to any professor or other officer, and vacate or confirm such decree. But such decree shall remain in full force until so vacated by visitors. . . .