



KENTUCKY

A L U M N U S

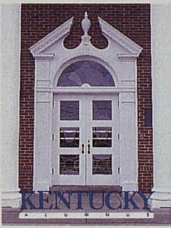






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1989 - 1 & 2

KENTUCKY

A L U M N U S

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JOURNEY THROUGH UK 5

While UK's Architecture doesn't have the distinctive style of a Stanford or a Rice, it tells an interesting story.

STAY FOR TEA 17

The home of UK presidents since 1903 has been host to prominent alumni and citizens of the eras.

REFLECTIONS ON THE TIMES 21

Alumni remember student life in each decade as they knew it. Threads of common emotions and experiences are at the heart of the Alumni Association.

PROFESSORS OF DISTINCTION 38

A favorite topic at reunions are those professors of unique achievement, influence or personality.

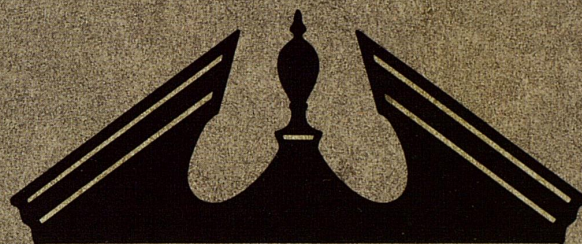
ALUMNI LEADERSHIP 43

The UK National Alumni Association was created by alumni for alumni. Throughout its history, a cadre of volunteers and two permanent secretaries have directed its growth in size and service.

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HIS YEAR, 1989 MARKS THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE UK NATIONAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION. IT'S A PROUD MOMENT FOR ANY ORGANIZATION THAT WITHSTANDS THE WHIMS OF SO MANY YEARS, ESPECIALLY A LARGE, VOLUNTEER-DEPENDENT SERVICE GROUP LIKE THIS ONE. THAT'S WHY WE COULDN'T LET IT GO BY WITHOUT CELEBRATION. ✎ THIS ANNIVERSARY IS A REASON TO LOOK BACK AT HISTORY. THE ALUMNI HISTORY IS INTERWOVEN WITH THAT OF THE UNIVERSITY. MILESTONES FOR EACH ALONG THE PATH OF TIME DEMONSTRATES THE SYMBIOTIC RELATIONSHIP THE UNIVERSITY AND HER ALUMNI SHARE. ✎ THIS ANNIVERSARY IS A REASON TO RETRACE THE STEPS WE ALL HAVE SHARED. SOME OF THE BUILDINGS WERE HERE FOR ALL OF US; SOME ARE KNOWN ONLY THROUGH PICTURES IN THE ALUMNI MAGAZINE, BUT THE BRICK AND MORTAR GIVE SUBSTANCE TO OUR MEMORIES. ✎ THIS ANNIVERSARY IS A REASON TO RECOLLECT THE INDIVIDUAL EXPERIENCES WHICH GAVE US A COLLECTIVE REASON TO BE. EACH ERA, EVEN EACH DECADE, CAN BE STRIKING IN ITS CONTRASTS, BUT THE QUIET ECHO OF SIMILARITIES REQUIRES OUR ASSOCIATION. ✎ THIS ANNIVERSARY IS A REASON TO CELEBRATE OUR ACHIEVEMENTS AND THE PEOPLE WHO HAVE BEEN AN INTEGRAL PART OF THESE ACHIEVEMENTS. AN ALUMNI ASSOCIATION CANNOT EXIST WITHOUT THOSE WHO PAY DUES TO ITS SUPPORT AND GIVE TIME TO ITS CAUSES. ✎ AS ONE OF THESE TREASURED ALUMNI, MAY YOU CELEBRATE WITH US AT EVERY OPPORTUNITY THROUGHOUT THIS VERY SPECIAL YEAR. ✎



J O U R N E Y
T H R O U G H
U K ' S
E C L E C T I C
C A M P U S

K

JOURNEY THROUGH UK

BY STEVE BARON



ew people will accuse the University of Kentucky campus of being too orderly. Its collection of buildings and pathways seems designed to confound the first-time visitors. And the architecture, to many, seems random and uncohesive.

Yet while UK clearly lacks the distinct “look” of a Stanford or Notre Dame or Rice, its diverse collection of styles has much to say about the history of the University and, to some extent, the history of architecture over the past century.

Although the architectural emphasis at UK has generally been on the practical, a great many of the buildings were designed with loftier ideas in mind.

UK's earliest buildings were a varied lot. The Administration Building (1882) drew in part from the classicism of Ancient Greece — a popular and expected image at that time for buildings associated with education.

Originally, the building had an impressive tower rising 157 feet above the ground, making it more visually dominant and giving it more of an eclectic Victorian look. By 1898 the top section had been taken off, and later the entire tower was removed.

Barker Hall and the Gillis Building also illustrate the eclecticism of the period, especially in the Gillis Building's turret and projecting bay with skylight and stained glass window.

Architecture professor Russell Groves points out that most of the oldest buildings have high foundations which elevate the structures above ground level. “They are built on a ‘pedestal.’ This added to the grandeur and importance of the buildings,” he says.



Administration Building



Barker Hall

Around the turn of the century, campus architects adopted the Georgian style, which persisted at UK until the 1930s. The style was inspired largely by Thomas Jefferson's University of Virginia campus, long considered a model of campus architecture and planning.

The clearest expressions of Georgian architecture at UK are Memorial Hall and the men's dormitory quadrangle (Bradley, Kinkead, Breckinridge and Bowman Halls), now used for offices.

Memorial Hall was paid for by private donations, as a memorial to Kentuckians who died in the first World War. The original 1921 concept for the building bore no resemblance to the Georgian chapel that was eventually built. Rather, the first sketches depicted a monumental stone temple that seemed inspired by Imperial Rome.

Discussing the structure that was eventually built in 1929, Groves believes the architects “wanted to create a little jewel on campus. I feel sure they were making every effort to break with the institutional nature of the nearby buildings, such as Mathews.

“They also knew that it would be one of the few buildings on campus that attempted a formal, symmetrical approach at a distance from outside campus.”

The dormitory quadrangle, begun in 1921, “was built at a time when the University was a smaller place. It also reflects growth of the University to the south,” Groves says.

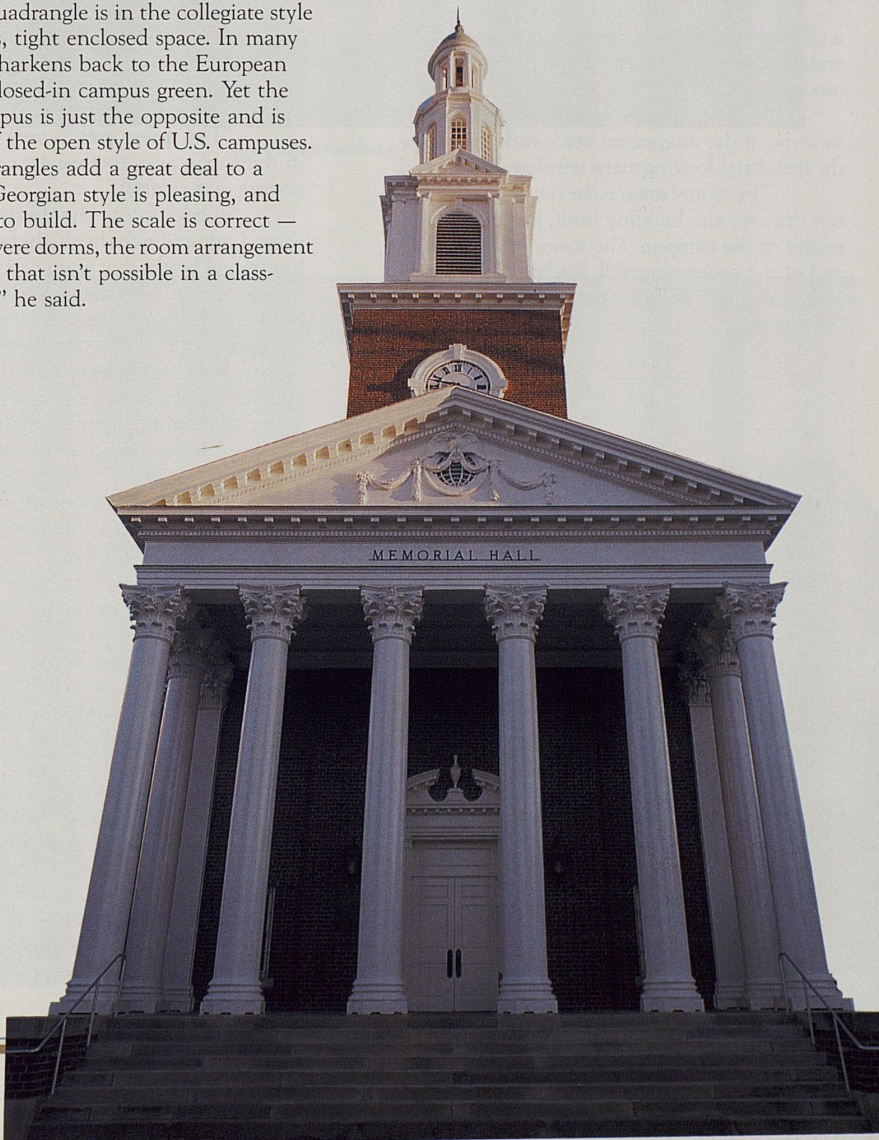


Gillis Building

“The quadrangle is in the collegiate style — tall columns, tight enclosed space. In many ways the style harkens back to the European model of the closed-in campus green. Yet the rest of the campus is just the opposite and is more typical of the open style of U.S. campuses.

“Quadrangles add a great deal to a campus. The Georgian style is pleasing, and not expensive to build. The scale is correct — because these were dorms, the room arrangement allowed a scale that isn’t possible in a classroom building,” he said.

The final building of the quadrangle, Bowman Hall, was also UK’s first permanent postwar building, and the realities of postwar inflation began to be felt. In February 1946, when the bid application went out, University officials expected the structure to cost \$250,000. Five bids arrived by the April deadline, with the lowest at \$413,200. UK took it. They also opted for a few options offered by the contractor, which may have seemed like bargains in comparison: for \$1,525 they got stone columns instead of wood, and for a paltry \$200 they got marble window sills instead of the wooden ones called for in the specifications.



Memorial Hall



1 8 8 9

The UK Alumni Association is founded. . . President Patterson asks that graduates begin to organize themselves and they do so on June 4, 1889 just before commencement. There are 56 known graduates of the College. Dr. Alfred M. Peter is made president and Little “Joe” Kastle calls the meeting to order.

Construction of the Gillis Building is completed. The building is used in many ways over the years including agriculture, chemistry, law and even the UK infirmary. The Office of the Registrar is located in the Gillis Building.

The school term begins September 11.

1 8 9 0

Eight degrees are awarded.

1 8 9 1

Nine alumni members meet. Although the College had added 26 new alumni, they are not too prosperous — the treasurer reports a balance of \$14.70.



1 8 9 2

Beginning this year the annual number of graduates never drops below 10.

Football began a year ago, but the first coach of record is Professor A.M. Miller.

1 8 9 3

The Alumni Association is \$37.00 in debt.

1 9 0 3

Alumni are showing first interest in the College's athletic teams. A smoker is held for the football team, where they serve "an elaborate collation" and pass around chewing tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes.

1 9 0 4

Patterson Hall is built. (The oldest residence hall on campus, women students often request Patterson because their mothers and grandmothers lived there.)

The Funkhouser Building is perhaps UK's most significant structure of the 1930s. It is built in the Moderne style, popular with the Depression-era public, which combined elements of traditional architecture, Art Deco imagery and the goals of "pure" modernism.

"I think it is an understated version of the Moderne," says Gary Hisle, a professor of human environment. "It's the designer's idea of institutionalizing what was basically a commercial style. He made it more appropriate for a college setting. At the same time, it's something that delights the eye, beyond the initial impression. The more you study it, the more you discover in it."

The architect, Ernst Vern Johnson, was a classmate of Eliel Saarinen, the Finnish-born architect who is considered one of the great modernists.

"The Scandinavian design influence results in some of the interesting brickwork, as well as the industrial-looking metal windows," Hisle said.

The central tower is the key design element, not only for the building itself, but in how it relates to the campus. The tower anchors the end of the pedestrian walk leading to Memorial Hall, creating a dominant spine through the campus.



Brick detail-Engineering Quadrangle

"The tower was very typical of this time period and the Moderne style, which was a style of skyline and silhouette. The silhouette is dominant and lends an air of importance, and within that silhouette you begin to pick up on the textural patterns in the brick," he said.

"The tower itself is very uneconomical in terms of square footage area. It is primarily a gesture and symbol."

In addition to the distinctive chevron-shaped patterns in the brick, the facade of the tower has several bricks that seem to jut out randomly.

"I would be very surprised if there had been detail drawings specifying the exact placement of the 'random' bricks," Hisle says. "More likely, in working with the masons, the architect might have indicated in general where something might be changed, giving the workmen something of a free hand to express their own creativity."

He said the idea of the workman as being himself an artist is a craft tradition going back to medieval Europe.

According to architecture professor Leslie Hennessey, brickmasonry was a highly developed local skill until World War II.

"Architects could count on masons to complete buildings with the finest materials and details, even making the buildings better than the drawings. World War II disrupted the old ways and caused the end of the tradition of masons. There was a great demand to put up buildings quickly, and the old style of brickwork became too expensive. And the traditions were no longer being passed to the next generation."

The brickmason's art is also evident in other Depression-era buildings, including Lafferty Hall and the Engineering Quadrangle.



Funkhouser Building



1 9 0 6

State College alumni are pleased that the College is completing the Observatory. Plans are being drawn for a library, Frazee Hall is underway, and an addition is being made to Mechanics Hall.

College spirit is growing, but the "smokers" are endangered because women graduates are becoming active in alumni affairs.

The Alumni report shows an active interest in the faculty.

Class reunions are held for graduates all the way back to 1871, and the practice of holding triennial reunions is begun.

Branch associations of alumni are established in Cincinnati and Chicago.

1 9 0 8

Women are beginning to be more influential in alumni affairs, and have a special section in the Alumni Bulletin.

Over 100 degrees are awarded this year.



Brick detail-Funkhouser Building

UK's architectural talent



uch of UK's early architecture was home grown. The architect of Barker Hall/Buell Armory (1902), was said to be James Russell Scott, a former student. F. Paul Anderson, the first dean of the College of Engineering, is the architect of record for Kastle Hall, Pence Hall, Mathews Building (Old Agriculture Building) and others.

Later buildings were, for the most part, designed by Lexington architects. Robert McMeekin, a prominent local architect best known for residences and the original Keeneland Race Course buildings, designed the Journalism Building and took part in the design of Memorial Hall.

(McMeekin's documents and drawings are now preserved for future study in a special section of the Architecture Library in Pence Hall.)

The bronze plaque on the Funkhouser Building credits "The Staff of

the College of Engineering" as architect, although the major designer was apparently Ernst Vern Johnson.

Johnson also drew the plans for the original Student Union, Lafferty Hall, and the Engineering Quadrangle. His Lexington firm, Brock and Johnson, went on to design most campus buildings in the years following World War II, and the successor firm, Johnson-Romanowitz, continues to be a major contributor to campus design.

For UK's largest construction ever (at that time)—Kirwan-Blanding Complex—UK engaged the architectural services of Edward Durell Stone and Associates. Stone was a nationally-known modernist who designed a long list of major buildings, including the Museum of Modern Art in New York and the Kennedy Center in Washington, D.C.



Journalism Building

The Journalism Building (1951) is a more traditional-appearing structure, at least in part in response to its relationship with its older neighbors. Still, Lexington architect Robert McMeekin was able to convey several messages, says Hennessey.

"The body of the building primarily tells us that the attitude toward the architecture and the materials was one of economy and functionality," she said. "But the facade, and specifically the staircase, is ceremonial. The premise is that this building counts in some way. It elevates the idea of learning, the idea of university."

"The staircase is made of fine materials and is finely detailed. Architecturally, it refers to the Baroque country houses of England."

The Journalism Building was the final structure in the pedestrian axis between the library and the Funkhouser Building. Hennessey says elements of the building relate to its older neighbors, yet "it was built at the end of an architectural era. It seems to strain against the current thinking of modernism.

"McMeekin had the modernist goal of form following function, and he stuck to his values," she says. The staircase, although clearly inspired by historic design, "is incredibly efficient and functional. He wanted to keep traffic patterns going in the direction of the axis without interrupting the flow, and the double staircase works perfectly."

Significantly, the Journalism Building was completed a year after two of Lexington's best examples of early postwar modernism: Memorial Coliseum and the Fine Arts Building.

When the Fine Arts building was conceived, in 1946, President Herman Donovan stated "the architecture of this building should be of such a type as to reflect the best in fine arts."



Memorial Coliseum

1 9 1 0

UK has a new president
— Judge Henry Stites
Barker.

Enrollment is 582.

1 9 1 1

Tuition rates are:
College of Law...\$40.00
Schools of Civil, Elec-
trical or Mechanical
Engineering...\$30.00
Arts and Sciences or
Agriculture...\$25.00

Alumni Hall is on
the third floor of
Barker Hall.

Job D. Turner is
editor-in-chief of the
Alumni Bulletin.
This bulletin is a
part of the Univer-
sity's literature.

1 9 1 3

There are 230 co-eds
living in Patterson Hall,
there are 15 women
faculty members, and
there are 19 women in
the graduating class.

The faculty passes a
resolution to the effect
that the Turkey Trot,
Drag, or any other such
unconventional dance
should not be permitted
at University social
functions.



Fine Arts Building

The architects, Brock and Johnson, came up with a building that Rena Niles, writing in a 1950 *Courier-Journal Magazine* article, said was “styled architecturally in what might be called restrained modern design.”

Said a news release: “The building is functional in design, eliminating surface ornament, except for flat reliefs designed by Mr. Barnhart and executed in Bedford as part of the contract for limestone used in the construction of the building. These reliefs bear symbols representing the different arts of architecture, sculpture, painting, drama, speech.

“All structural elements involving color — flooring, tile, wall covering, furniture, curtains, etc. — have been selected in consultation with the Department of Art.

“Important features in the art studios are the high (4 foot) sills to ensure a high source of light, also the placing of the light fixtures in series parallel to the windows so that daylight can be reinforced without distortion.

Memorial Coliseum, in the words of local architect Sarah House Tate, is “a temple of good design.”

Writing in a 1987 *Lexington Herald-Leader* article, she praised architect John Gillig’s use of the “form follows function” ideal to create a building whose exterior clearly expresses its interior purpose, and does so in a way that approaches fine art, with geometries that always seem to draw the eye to the center.

“There is something mysterious about such a big private volume; you sense that what happens there isn’t your everyday humdrum affair. The glass entry vestibule is a great transparent box which fills with excited people moving with purpose.

“On event nights it is impossible to approach the building without being energized by the sight; magnetized and drawn straight in.”

The 1960s saw a variety of building styles. The Chemistry-Physics building, with an exterior of glass and aluminum, was one of UK’s few ventures into curtain-wall construction.

The new Anderson Hall employed brick and concrete construction, and was one of 20 new campus buildings nationwide cited for design excellence by the American Institute of Architects in 1966.



1 9 1 4

The Board of Trustees reflects the influence of the Alumni Association when the General Assembly enacts legislation permitting the Alumni Association to submit six names to the Governor so that three alumni may be added to the Board.

Interest groups and clubs are springing up all over campus. Two examples are W.C.T.U. (Women Can’t Touch Us), who are kidding, and the State University Prohibition Club, who are not.

World War I influences the tone of alumni reports after this year.

1 9 1 6

The institution has a new name. The University of Kentucky.

Enrollment is 998.

1 9 1 7

The January *Alumnus* lists the 30 graduates who have lost their lives in the war. The editor’s not sure he has all of the names.

This year marks the end of the Barker regime.

Frank L. McVey becomes the third president of UK.



1918

A new president for the University — the tall and distinguished Frank L. McVey is contending with wartime conditions, and all sorts of internal conflict on campus. President Patterson does not relinquish power easily and writes restrictive rules for the Board of Trustees. The Alumni Association adopts a resolution approving the Board of Trustee's action in checking this practice.

The editor regrets that there is no September issue of the *Alumnus* so he can give full details on the background of the new president.

After a long political maneuver with Transylvania College over the name University of Kentucky, the Alumni Association expresses concern for the welfare of the University, hoping it will outlive the bitter disputes of the past.

As many UK students die in the influenza epidemic as are killed in the war. Classes are closed from October 11 to November 3.



College of Law



1 9 1 9

Alumni are soliciting support for the construction of Memorial Hall to commemorate those from Kentucky who were killed in the war. The Association reports that the University had 1,096 students in the service.

The Alumni Association votes to place a copy of the Kentucky Kernel in the hands of every dues paying alumnus. Subscription rates to both the Alumnus and the Kernel is \$3.00.

The Association organizes a League of Nations pageant.

1 9 2 2

President Emeritus Patterson dies, bequeathing his property to the University, including a valuable library of books, later placed in the University library as a special collection.



The College of Law building (1965) was described this way when it was dedicated: "The contemporary design of the building reflects the forward-looking character of legal education, while the exterior walls of rose brick, made at Stanton, Ky., and white Vermont marble, quarried at Proctor, Vt., acknowledge the tradition and dignity of the law. The colors and materials for the exterior also were selected to give a pleasing relationship to Memorial Hall."

In the 1980s, the emphasis has been on contemporary buildings that contribute to an overall campus atmosphere, says Warren Denny, director of Design and Construction.

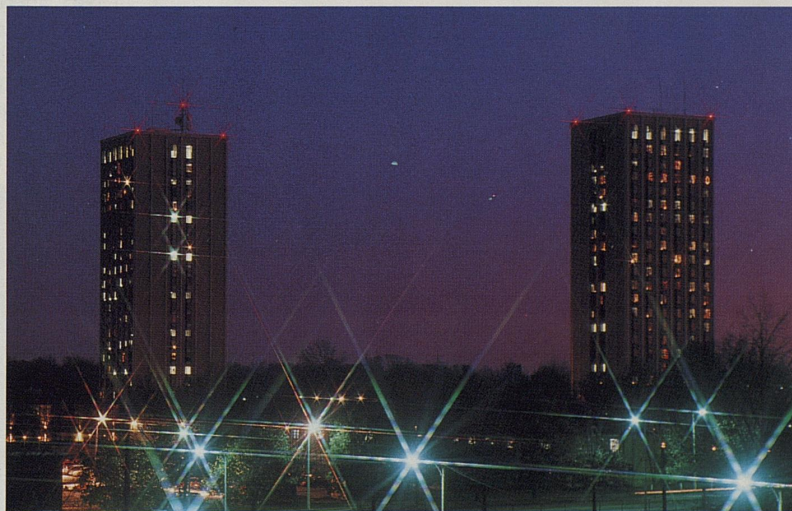
"In the new Robotics Building (under construction), we wanted a high tech image, but we also wanted a transition to the older brick structures surrounding it. So the towers on each end will have red brick, with the middle made of new materials, including reflective glass and white enamel panels. Memorial Hall will be reflected on the surface from some angles," Denny said.

"Most of our newer structures are 'background' buildings. In the past the state hired the architects, and the University didn't



Singletary Center for the Arts

have the level of input it has today. In the mid-50s to the 70s, UK ended up with a series of buildings that were very individualistic. For example, the Chemistry-Physics building is functional, but it doesn't relate well to its surroundings. The campus was becoming more of a conglomeration than unified.



Blanding-Kirwan Complex



1 9 2 3

During a drought, President McVey tells students of the need to save water. "If you are in the habit of taking a bath once a day, take one every other day. If you are in the habit of taking a bath once a week, keep that up."

The College of Education is established.

The Association creates the University of Kentucky Stadium Fund for construction of a concrete stadium at the end of Stoll Field, opposite the Alumni Gym now under construction.

1 9 2 4

Alumni Gymnasium is completed at a cost of \$110,000. The Alumni Association contributes \$70,000 — the basement of the gym houses the University Post Office and Book Store.

The new stadium is dedicated November 1. The two stands of three sections each seat about 10,000 people.

1 9 2 8

There are 3,702 students enrolled this year, 2,210 men and 1,492 women. Tuition is \$30, unless you want to go to law school. Then it's \$35.

"Now we have the ability to select designs, and we've taken a conservative approach to try to unify things."

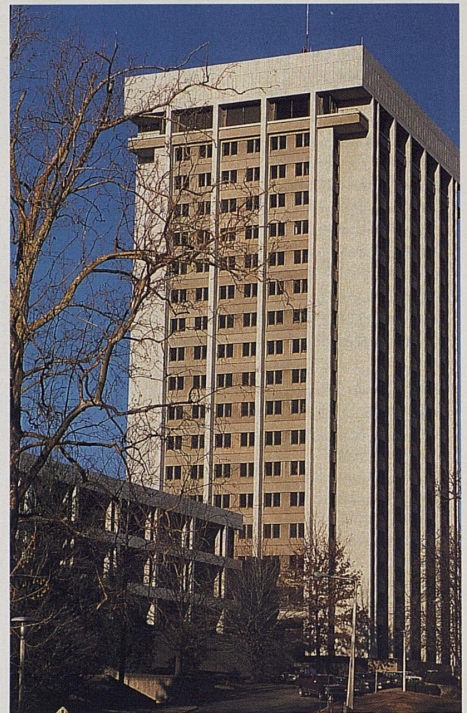
Denny points out the Medical Center area, where most of the buildings are recent and share design elements, as a more cohesive example of campus planning. "It makes a statement that 'This is a neighborhood of this campus,'" he said.

"Kentucky is not a rich state with an abundance of funding, so the priority has always been for functional buildings. I have a good feeling about our buildings — that they are highly efficient, well laid out and accomplish their purpose, yet we can still devote some resources to improving the campus environment."

Denny and his staff are engaged in an ongoing effort to determine architectural standards that will help create a unified campus.

At least twice in the past century, consultants have attempted to create a more orderly campus through long-term planning. Clearly, ideas of what a campus should look like have changed over the years, but campus planning has left its mark.

The men's dormitory quadrangle apparently grew out of a 1919 campus plan by the Olmstead Brothers Landscape Architects, designers of New York's Central Park.



White Hall Classroom & Patterson Office Tower



The Quadrangle

In 1965, another consultant prepared a plan that would create an urban, pedestrian campus and "would hardly leave a cornerstone in place," according to a news release. Patterson Office Tower, the White Hall Classroom Building and the plaza between them were built as a result, but its tangible impact on the central campus largely ended there.

Decisions on where to locate individual buildings have presented problems on occasion. By the 1960s it was clear that a library addition was needed. In late 1967, the Board of Trustees authorized the demolition of Maxwell Place to make way for a library expansion to the east. A little over a year later, the board rescinded its earlier decision, instead authorizing demolition of Pence Hall so the library could be expanded southward.

The decision to spare Maxwell Place was not entirely sentimental, as it was pointed out at the time that the site was being reserved "for more efficient development at a later date."

As it transpired, the library expansion was built to the north, on the site of the old Social Science Building, a war-surplus building known universally as "Splinter Hall." The wooden structure was torn down in 1967 after being heavily damaged in a fire.

Maxwell Place, an 1872 mansion in the Italianate style, was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1982. It was the site of extensive restoration and refurbishing in 1987, and its future now seems assured.

While most of UK's older buildings still stand, several have passed into history. Best remembered, perhaps, are White Hall, Carnegie Library (later a museum), and the President's House, torn down to make way for the Patterson Office Tower complex. Less heralded were buildings such as Norwood Hall and Neville Hall, both lost to fire, and the old Mechanical Hall.

Also on the roster of the lost are such oddities as the Observatory (moved to ECU), Colonial Lanes (the site of Wildcat Lodge), and literally hundreds of military-surplus temporary buildings, one of which, on Scott Street, has proved not so temporary.

One of UK's most prominent lost buildings was McLean Stadium (1924-1973), significant not so much for its architecture as for the canyon effect it created along Euclid Avenue.

Its successor, Commonwealth Stadium, was designed by the Atlanta architectural firm of Finch-Heery, which also designed Cincinnati's Riverfront Stadium. Then a UK official, Larry Forgy Jr. told reporters prior to construction that it "would look a lot like Riverfront Stadium, only it will be a lot less expensive."



Combs Cancer Research Building

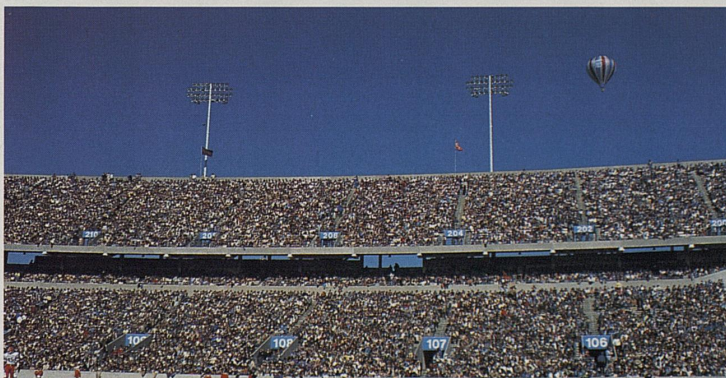
The double-decked design was a change from the original concept, and Forgy pointed out at the time that the change would mean that fans in the top row would be 30 to 35 feet closer to the action on the field.

Carl Cone, an emeritus professor of history who is preparing a new book on the history of UK, finds little fault with the lack of architectural uniformity on campus. He says it lends a "homey, comfortable" feeling to it.

"The campus grew up helter skelter and in doing so it marked a pattern. They built as they needed to, and they built little buildings," he says.

The UK campus, Cone says, carries a message: "It says UK started small and the founders couldn't conceive in their minds how large it would become."

.....
Steve Baron is a writer for the UK Public Relations office.



Commonwealth Stadium



1 9 2 9

Memorial Hall is dedicated. It was built from contributions collected for 10 years from across the Commonwealth. The are 2, 756 names listed on the walls of the rotunda.

The Kentucky Alumnus becomes an independent quarterly magazine with the May issue.

The new publication places a rather heavy emphasis on athletic affairs at the University. The editor bemoans the dropping of Centre College from the University's schedule, even though everybody thinks it a wise move.

1 9 3 0

Adolph E. Rupp, a graduate of the University of Kansas and basketball coach at Freeport (Illinois) High School since 1925, has accepted a two-year contract to guide the destiny of the UK basketball team.

1 9 3 1

The magazine shows the attrition of the times and appears as a severely reduced publication giving little more than statistical information, except for space emphasizing athletics.



1 9 3 2

The pinch of the depression is being felt. Nearly one-fourth of the student body drops out.

1 9 3 3

Alumnus Dr. Thomas Hunt Morgan '86, '88 wins the Nobel Prize in medicine and physiology.

1 9 3 4

A memorial statue to Dr. James Patterson is unveiled in the middle of the campus.

1 9 3 5

Tickets for the October 12 Georgia Tech game are \$2.25 each.

1 9 3 7

Homecoming is November 25. This is the day that UK plays our honorable and friendly rival, "Tennessee." The office of the alumni secretary will be open in the morning; a tea will be given at Maxwell Place for all alumni immediately following the game; and in the evening there is a dance in the alumni gymnasium.

The secrets these stones hold

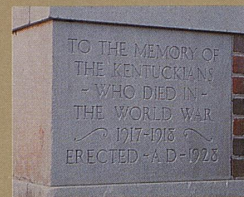


an's inclination to record his presence is an ancient phenomenon, tracing back perhaps to the first caveman who decided to leave his handprint on the wall. Exactly when he decided to put objects into the cornerstones of buildings remains a mystery, but this curious practice persists to this day.

The filling of cornerstones was a highly refined art by the time the Administration Building was dedicated in 1882. The entire list of contents would fill a page, but here's a sampling: nine views of Kentucky scenery, "Resources of Kentucky," in German, Orders of the Lexington City Council donating land to the college, Acts of Incorporation of A&M College, Masonic emblems, matriculation roll for 1880-81, Judge Robertson's scrapbook, and a piece of stone brought from Jerusalem by Professor Pickett.



The Barker Hall/Buell Armory cornerstone, laid in 1901 among considerable pomp and ceremony, contains an 1897 silver dollar, 1899 half-dollar, and a penny, nickel, dime and quarter all dated 1900; also a paper ten cent piece and eight postage stamps of various denominations. Documents include Lexington newspapers and the by-laws and roster of officers of the Masonic lodge.



The contents of the Memorial Hall cornerstone seemed more carefully selected: a roster of the war dead, names of UK veterans who served, a history of plans for the building, pictures of the Deans and Trustees, and newspapers.

Cornerstones of later buildings generally had more predictable contents, such as UK publications, picture albums, annual reports, and newspapers. Dickey Hall, built for the College of Education, has a copy of "Report to Kentucky Schools," and the Services Building has newspaper clippings describing the fire that destroyed their previous building.



But the award for sheer audacity, or imagination, depending upon one's point of view, goes to Holmes Hall, built as a women's residence hall.

President Frank Dickey said at a ceremony that the contents of the cornerstone were "chosen to commemorate the day and perhaps to confound the unknown persons of the future who will puzzle over these items of our student culture." Among the items included: suntan oil, a hair clip, bobby pins, and copies of various University publications, showing current dress styles.



“Stay For Tea”-
HOSPITALITY
AT
MAXWELL
PLACE

K

STAY FOR TEA

BY JACKIE BONDURANT '63



In 1870, three springs bubbled from a cliff near what is now the intersection of Euclid Avenue and Rose Street in Lexington. The water from Maxwell Springs, named after John Maxwell, a founding father of Lexington, cooled a wooded section used for political rallies, social gatherings and as a mustering place for troops from the Indian wars through the Civil War.

Kentucky statesman Henry Clay once wrote, "No man can consider himself a gentleman unless he has watered his horse at Maxwell Springs."

Over 100 years later, the cooling spring waters and the picturesque woods have disappeared. There instead stands Maxwell Place, home to University of Kentucky presidents and their families, and continuing to serve as a focal point for social, educational and intellectual gatherings.

The 14-acres around Maxwell Springs was purchased in 1870 by Dennis Mulligan for his son, Judge James Henry Mulligan, and a 20-room mansion, Maxwell Place, was built on the site. Throughout the years the house and its occupants have played a prominent role in the cultural and political history of Lexington.

Today, people still value an invitation to Maxwell Place.

The house has 12,583 square feet with six large rooms on the first floor, six above that and eight smaller rooms on the third floor, plus a number of porches, pantries and bathrooms.



Maxwell Place



The Library

At a time when pneumonia and tuberculosis were major causes of death, the architect for Maxwell Place wisely placed sun porches on three sides of the house to catch as much solar rays and heat as possible. Early pictures of the house show that the door opening out of the living room originally was an entrance to a glassed-in porch.

Historically, the most famous room in the house is the library. It was there that Judge Mulligan wrote his famous poem, "In Kentucky," — the one that reads:

*Songbirds are sweetest in Kentucky,
Thoroughbreds the fleetest, in Kentucky
The mountains tower proudest
Thunder peals the loudest,
The landscape is the grandest,
And politics the damndest,
In Kentucky.*

It was said that the library had Shakespeares doggeral epitaph over one door, and a facsimile of Robert Lewis Stevenson's epitaph over the door that led to the Samoan Room, another sun porch. Judge Mulligan was a close friend of Stevenson. They met while Mulligan served as Consul-General to Samoa, an appointment made by President Grover Cleveland in 1894.

The phrase, "Stay for tea," synonymous with Bluegrass hospitality, grew out of the talents of Genevieve Morgan Williams Mulligan, who was known for making Maxwell Place "a feature of Lexington society." A cousin of Gen. John Hunt Morgan, she was Judge Mulligan's second wife.



1 9 3 8

The Student Union, the first new building in years, is built with government funds.
Chinese Checkers is a fad.
A. D. Kerwin is named football coach. He coaches until '42.

1 9 3 9

President McVey retires from the UK presidency. Thomas P. Cooper serves as acting president until 1940.

1 9 4 0

The first UK alumnus to hold the office, Herman Lee Donovan, president of Eastern State Teachers College, is appointed president of the University.

The United States is at war, and as the war escalates UK's enrollment drops about 40%, to 3,156.

Three hundred and thirty four UK students and alumni are killed in World War II.

The Alumni Loyalty Fund Scholarship is established and is awarded annually to entering freshmen with high academic ability. The scholarship is maintained by alumni contributions.



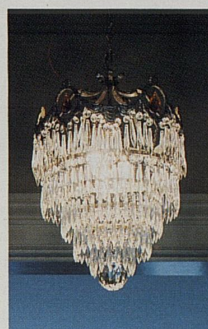
One of three sunporches



Chandelier from the state capitol



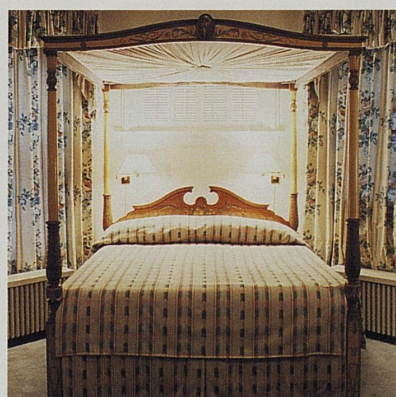
The Living Room



The Roselle's chandelier



Wide door moldings



Bed from Spindletop estate



Upstairs hallway



1 9 4 1

Herman L. Donovan becomes the fourth president of the University.

1 9 4 3

Because of the war, there is no '43-'44 football team.

1 9 4 4

The GI Bill is enacted to provide federal aid for World War II veterans to continue their education, bringing a rush of students to an unprepared UK.

To house young married students, government surplus prefabs are bought for \$5,000 each, including furnishings.

1 9 4 5

Cooperstown is a thriving community of over 1,000, and the married student is here to stay.

Bernie Shively is football coach this year.

Genevieve Mulligan was reputed as being among the best read women in the state. Noted for her wit and charm, she was famous for her dinner parties which included such notables as James Whitcomb Riley, William Jennings Bryan and Julia Marlowe. She reportedly always allowed 15 minutes between courses for conversation. When she died in 1915, 10 days prior to the death of her husband, her obituary lauded her management of Maxwell Place.

The tradition of gracious entertaining was carried over into the daily life of the University community when Frances Jewell McVey moved to Maxwell Place as a bride. Each Wednesday afternoon, she opened her home to students for tea and perhaps the most famous, cucumber sandwiches.



A house that lends itself easily to social affairs, Maxwell Place has been a gathering place for Kentucky governors, statesmen, and internationally known statesmen and scholars. The "Hoosier Poet" James Whitcomb Riley, America's first lady Eleanor Roosevelt and former President Gerald R. Ford have all been guests at Maxwell Place.

The University acquired Maxwell Place and the land surrounding it in 1917. The McVeys were the first of seven UK presidents and their families to live there. Others include Herman L. and Nell Stuart Donovan, 1941-1956; Frank G. and Betty Drymon Dickey, 1956-1983; John W. and Rosanel Owen Oswald, 1963-1968; Albert D. and Elizabeth Heil Kirwan, 1968-1968; Otis A. and Gloria Walton Singletary, 1969-1987.

In 1987, the 20-room mansion underwent renovation, and the interior was refurbished for the ninth president of the University, David Roselle. He and his wife, Louise, brought a variety of family antiques from their home in Virginia which are natural enhancements to the



Eleanor Roosevelt at Maxwell Place, 1934

historic house. Their shared enthusiasm for entertaining, and Mrs. Roselle's management of Maxwell Place, are often complimented.

During their first year at Maxwell Place, the Roselles entertained some 2,500 people — from large receptions for the UK Woman's Club and various campus departments, to small dinners for professors and graduate students. In December, the house was open to the public as part of the Blue Grass Trust Tour.

All of the families who lived at Maxwell Place agree that the experience is unique.

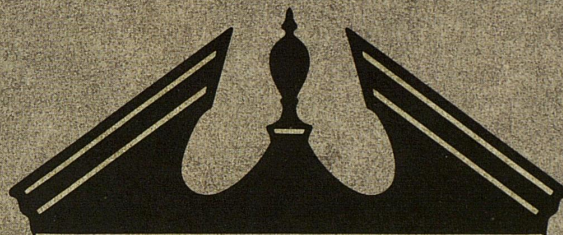
"As I understand it, one never really knows what to expect when the doorbell rings at Maxwell Place. You may find anything from a jack-o-lantern to an Easter basket," says Mrs. Roselle.

This fall, Maxwell Place has undergone more changes. The long, tiled pergola leading from the driveway to the front entrance has been opened, and repaired and painted. New shrubbery has been planted. "It has an airy and open look which I believe is in keeping with the rest of the house," Mrs. Roselle said.

"Now it's our turn to carry on the traditions of Maxwell Place, and I must admit I am loving the opportunity. Making every visitor at Maxwell Place feel special is a delightful challenge."

Jackie Bondurant '63 is a writer for the UK Public Relations office.





A L U M N I
E S S A Y S :
R E F L E C T I O N S
O N T H E
T I M E S

K

THE EARLY YEARS

BY KAY JOHNSON '86



What was it like on the UK campus a century ago when every young man was a cadet? The Morrill Land-Grant College act that passed in 1862 required military training, so the day at the Agricultural and Mechanical College, or "Kentucky State College," started at 5:30 a.m. when reveille sounded, and ended at 10:00 p.m. with taps. During the early years of the College, Kentucky itself fell prey to civil disorders, feuds, an assassination of a governor-elect, general violence, and a lack of respect for law and order. The students reflected the times.

James K. Patterson, a Scottish immigrant, was president of the A & M College. Crippled as a child, Patterson used a crutch but it never kept him from a full and active life. A stern man, he kept the school alive — he saved the College from destruction twice in 1881.

The first time, he risked his personal savings to provide collateral for essential building funds. "I bore the burden and the risk alone," he said. The second time was late in 1881 when he discovered that the church affiliated schools were planning an all-out attack to destroy the A & M College's tax support. A long and bitter fight followed and Patterson won it. Having won for the college its very existence, he became its protector.

One source says, "Over the years he came to be known as something of a despot who ran the College as if it were personally his. The last years of his administration were marred somewhat by faculty unrest over low pay. The frugal Patterson had no sympathy with this."

Patterson insisted that he remain on the Board of Trustees after his retirement in 1910. He continued to try to run the College and took an "active and sometimes obstructionist role in campus affairs. Although there was a new president, Patterson and his brother Walter lived on imperturbably in the presi-

dent's house. After James Patterson died, (in 1922), the trustees asked Walter Patterson to vacate the premises, but Walter was evicted only by his own death in 1932."

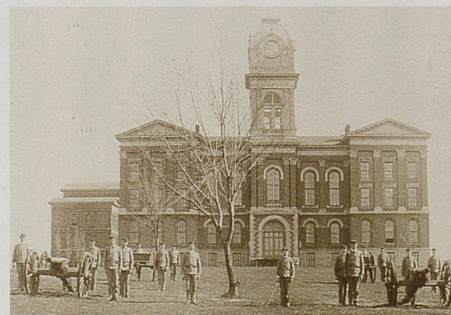
Patterson was a classical scholar who valued the liberal arts, and valued his students. No one was ever turned away from the College for the lack of tuition money. He found work for "those boys" and made exceptions in fee requirements for them.

A cadet was expected to conform to a rigid schedule designed to govern his movements every minute of the day. Reveille was at 5:30 a.m., then he stood by for inspection of quarters 30 minutes later. At 6:30 he marched to breakfast, and at 7:30 he returned to his quarters to study for one hour before chapel services. Recitations followed until noon, and after eating it was time to return to his quarters to study until 4:00 p.m., unless he had further classes or other duties.

At four, except on Saturday and Sunday, he reported for an hour of military exercise, and then hurried to prepare for supper. Another study period began at 6:30 and lasted until 9:30. At ten o'clock taps signaled bedtime.

To help earn expenses, students could work four hours a day, six days a week for five to ten cents an hour. Any student not earning his expenses had to work two hours a day, four days a week in the gardens for no pay.

The students were overwhelmingly male, "a mixed lot, all kinds, and from all over the state." During a more boisterous age, and before organized athletic programs and social activities, the students sometimes broke their routine in ways frowned on by the administration.



Student cadets-Administration Building



John Bowman



Women in chemistry laboratory

They were not an easy lot to control. Administrators and faculty tried to enforce more than 180 rules of student conduct. Rule number 75 could clear any campus — fast. “All deliberations or discussions among students having the object of conveying praise or censure, or any mark of approbation or disapprobation toward the College authorities, are forbidden.”

There were rules against card playing, or any other game of chance; against visiting another cadet’s room during study hours, and against playing a musical instrument in study hours, or “otherwise disturb the quiet of quarters.” Another rule stated that “Students shall walk the halls and pass up and down stairs in a soldier-like and orderly manner. Loud talking or laughing, scuffling, and all other unnecessary noise in the buildings, are prohibited at all times.”

Number 129 said, “Students are forbidden to take or have in their quarters any newspapers or other periodical publications without special permission from the President. They are forbidden to keep in their rooms any books except textbooks without special permission from the President.” The Carnegie Library (now the Anthropological Museum) was completed in 1907, but students were not allowed to check out books until 1912.

Patterson, a stern disciplinarian, wanted all of the rules followed to the letter. They seldom were. The *Kentuckian* says, “The boys of the Kentucky State College do things that startle the world, and while they are mischie-

vous, they compel others to admire their wonderful strength and originality. Who but Capt. Boliver, Co. H., K.S.C., would have ever thought of taking a street car station, and who but his robust followers could have lifted a large car from the mud and rock, and then roll it uphill and place it before the imposing structure dedicated to Natural Science (Miller Hall). Boys will be boys, they mean no harm, they all discountenance the breaking of that window.”

The work of that evening, admirably reported in the 1899 *Kentuckian*, was relatively harmless, but many of the pranks resulted in broken bones and bloodshed.

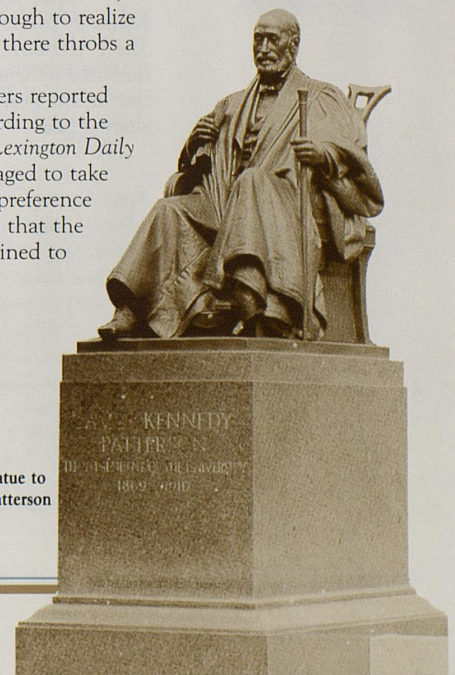
The college military commandant had water poured on him from the upper window of a dorm. When he rushed into the building the boys put out the lights and beat him. When a reporter came to check on the story, he too was drenched with water and thrown out bodily.

The legislature sent a committee to investigate the goings-on at K.S.C., and when they got ready to leave the campus they found their horses stolen, and the wheels from their carriages gone.

An editorial from the 1899 *Kentuckian* gives a clue to what the students thought of themselves: “Let everyone connected with the institution work to bring about that day when a State College uniform shall really be a badge of distinction, when its wearer will be welcomed into the homes of its best citizens, when society will have sense enough to realize that beneath his rough exterior there throbs a heart loyal to truth.”

The Lexington newspapers reported faithfully on K.S.C. news. According to the March 27, 1889 edition of the *Lexington Daily Transcript*, students “are encouraged to take practical branches (of study) in preference to the classics to such an extent that the professors of the classics complained to the committee of it.”

A memorial statue to Dr. James K. Patterson



1 9 4 6

Miss Helen G. King becomes the first permanent secretary of the Alumni Association.

Paul “Bear” Bryant is named football coach. He stays until 1953.

1 9 4 7

A special issue of the *Kentucky Alumnus* contains the pictures of many of the casualties of the war.

The University acquires the Louisville College of Pharmacy (which moves to the Lexington campus in 1957.)

The football Wildcats defeat Villanova in the Great Lakes Bowl 24-14.

1 9 4 8

Over 1,000 degrees are awarded this year.

1 9 4 9

The University is integrated.

1 9 5 0

Over 2,000 degrees are awarded — a number not repeated until 1966.

Coach Bryant and the Wildcats go to the Orange Bowl. The Wildcats lose to Santa Clara, 13-21.

1 9 5 1

The Wildcats win the Sugar Bowl Classic against Oklahoma, 13-7.

1 9 5 2

Coach Bryant takes the Wildcats to the Cotton Bowl where they defeat Texas Christian, 20-7.

1 9 5 4

The College of Medicine is established.

Blanton Collier is named football coach. He stays until '61.



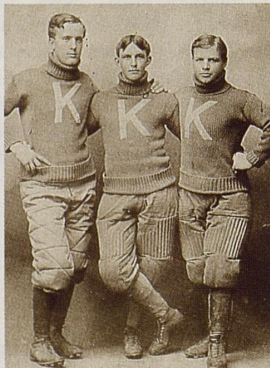
Belle Clement Gunn

The Lexington Daily Press reported in October of that year that "The electric car line company is running cars on South Limestone Street, as far as the State College, and it is quite a convenience to the students." (In 1988, over 4,000 parking permits were issued to students.)



A headline in 1893 announced "A cadet gives up his studies to marry — Ed Brand of State College to marry Bourbon County girl." That paper also reported that the president of that College has been trying to build a fence along the wall which leads from the front gate to the building. Twice already he has had the post holes dug and the posts hauled and laid near, and twice those mischievous boys filled up every hole. Now, it is said, the president intends to set a watch and catch some of the boys and plant them for posts. But he will never catch them."

They did do other things for fun. The Kentucky Leader says that in December of 1894, "the boys at the State College have dammed up the pond near Limestone Street so that in the event of a freeze they will have a skating place."

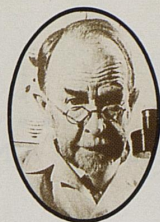


And, history repeating itself: According to the Leader, "On account of there being more students than there were rooms for, this occasioned a great deal of confusion, for where in former years there have been two or three men in each room it will be necessary to place three, four and in some cases five. As most of the students had already selected their roommates they did not take kindly to the new arrangements, but were compelled to submit." Young women did not live on campus at that time and were spared the indignity of the crowded conditions.

When President Patterson conducted a Legislative Committee on a tour of the campus, they were impressed at finding "the first young ladies of Kentucky to pursue a course in the Mechanical Department. The committee was exceedingly glad to see the ladies able to do work in this department. . . such young ladies are capable of showing the world what, with ambition and industry, can be accomplished."



The Memoria of 1894 described the K.S.C. girl as "a lovely and innocent creature of Shakesperian model. She invariably possesses beauty and attraction, so much of it that she may be truthfully called the quintessence of her sex. She is never older than a certain age, for politeness we will say eighteen. She is a good student, but we will say she could be a little better, but of course with all that beauty and innocence that she most assuredly possesses, there is something of the truant



Thomas Hunt Morgan

nature in her, we don't mean to say that she flirts with the boys and then rides supreme over her social field reviewing broken hearts, no, not at all, but she will fly through the halls with the sweetest smiles and head thrown back in such an artistic manner that Cupid himself could not resist, the boy that can keep away from her verifies Bacon's statement, 'He that loveth solitude is either a god or a will beast.' "

The board of trustees had been reluctant to allow women into the College. Most felt that women were all right in their place, but that place was certainly not K.S.C.

In 1880 when the Normal Department was opened for teacher training, Patterson argued that it would be difficult to exclude women since so many teachers were women. He prevailed and 43 women enrolled right away. They were still not eligible for degrees, but the door was opening to enter other classes.

The College granted its first degree to a woman, Bell Clement Gunn, in 1888.

According to the *Daily Press*, when she read her essay on work at the commencement exercises, "she gave to the merit of the effort the added charm of grace and beauty of a perfect womanhood, for she is a strikingly handsome young lady and, offset by a background of somber boyhood, seemed like a bright flower in a soberly hued meadow." (In May 1888, of the 2,145 degrees awarded, women received 1,073 and men received 1,072.)

Intercollegiate athletics played no part in the life of the college until late in the nineteenth century. The first contest with another college took place in 1881 when three games of football were played with Kentucky University. In the fall of 1882 organized athletics began at



the College. Baseball was being played as early as 1892, and basketball, in which a schedule was played in 1904-1905, attracted attention, but football was the major interest.

"Football annihilates the society dude and the cigarette worm. For this, if for nothing else, it deserves well of the State," editorialized the *Kentuckian*.

President Patterson disagreed. He loathed football, baseball, and all other sports. "Almost as soon as college work begins, football teams are organized and begin training," he complained to the trustees. "Twenty or thirty men are withdrawn for athletic exercise almost every afternoon."

Besides producing "an atmosphere uncongenial to study," sports were accompanied by gambling and reprehensible indulgences," he announced. "From the end of November until about the middle of March, when the baseball season begins, there is a comparative lull and during the interval the serious work of the year is done. I do not speak of broken noses, legs and arms, but of the time wasted."

The accusation of athletics producing an atmosphere uncongenial to study did not deter the academic achievement of most students. One in particular, Thomas Hunt Morgan, Nobel prizewinner and teacher of three other Nobel prizewinners, received his bachelor's and master's degrees in 1886 and 1888. His great contribution to science was his development of the gene theory of heredity.

Morgan's diploma said that he had a degree from the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, but everyone called it Kentucky State College, even in official advertising. If he had waited until 1908 to graduate, his diploma would have read State University, Lexington, Kentucky. In 1916 he would have been a University of Kentucky graduate.

John B. Bowman, a Mercer County farmer whose dream of educating Kentuckians eventually led to the establishment of the University, said in 1865, "We want ample grounds and buildings and libraries, and apparatus, and museums, and endowments, and prize-funds, and professors of great heads and hearts, men of faith and energy. Indeed we want everything which will make this institution eventually equal to any on this continent. Why should we not have them? I think we can."

Kay Johnson '86 is assistant editor of *Alumni Publications*.

1 9 5 6

Alumnus Frank Graves Dickey succeeds Herman Lee Donovan as president of the University.

The Association establishes the annual Great Teacher Awards to honor the outstanding classroom abilities of faculty members.

1 9 6 0

The first Alumni Service Awards are presented at the Association's annual reunion banquet. The first recipients are Virgil L. Couch '30, Louis Hillenmeyer '07, and Elvis Stahr '36. The award is presented in recognition of outstanding service.

1 9 6 2

Spindletop Hall on Iron Works Pike in Lexington becomes the faculty/staff/alumni club at UK. Located on 52 acres, members enjoy dining, special events, tennis, swimming, picnic facilities and a playground for children.

Charlie Bradshaw is named football coach. He stays until 1968.

Information used in this article is from several sources. They are: *Hail Kentucky!* by Helen Deiss Irvin; *The University of Kentucky, Origins and Early Times* by James F. Hopkins; *Lexington, Heart of the Bluegrass* by John D. Wright, Jr., and various issues of the *Kentuckian*.

T H E T H I R T I E S

BY BILL EVANS '38



In the '30s, 25 percent graduated from high school. Of that 25 percent, four percent went to college after high school graduation. Today 75 percent graduate from high school and approximately 25 percent go on for college degrees. We were truly part of an elite group in the '30s.

The selection process was easy — the University of Kentucky was 28 miles away from my home in Frankfort. As a graduate of an accredited high school in the Commonwealth of Kentucky I was entitled to admission. I must give credit to several unnamed individuals for my having the opportunity to come to the University of Kentucky. I was the first in my family to have this chance.

Lexington, by the 1930 census, had a population of 45,376. All Fayette county had an estimated 65,000 at the same time. The 28 miles from Frankfort is not much today but in 1934 it was practically on the other side of the world. In my seven Kentucky years, I had been to Lexington less than 10 times.

On the big day I was driven over by my uncle and guardian. My roommate and life long friend Robert Mason Coleman was brought over by his father Dr. C.T. Coleman. After settling in Breckenridge Hall, we were left on our own. Enrollment and registration were taken care of the next day. There was no particular problem as there were only 3,200 (estimated) students on the campus.

My first year I lived at Breckenridge Hall; year number two was at the Phi Kappa Tau House, and years three and four at private homes. The Phi Kappa Tau House and the private homes are now parking lots. I guess that is progress. Our monthly rent was \$10.00 more or less. Monthly meals were about \$20.00 — three meals per day except Sunday.

When you discuss living, I think it is appropriate to mention hotels. There were several in Lexington, but I remember the Phoenix, the Lafayette, and the Drake. The Drake had a motto I thought appropriate: "Don't duck the Drake; if you do you're a goose." Rates at all three started at \$1.50 for a single. If you wanted a bath and an outside view the rates were \$2.50 for the single.

Our main purpose in coming to the University then was to get an education. For sure this education was available at the Univer-

sity of Kentucky in the '30s. An example of this availability is illustrated by the quality professors on the campus. I refer to some, and will omit some by error: Dr. Webb, physics, Dr. Funkhouser, heredity and environment, Dr. Vanderbosch, political science, Dr. Clark, history, Dr. Martin, state and local taxation, etc., etc. These are just a few, but what a "Who's Who" in education they would make up. The opportunity was truly there and I believe most of the students took full advantage of this chance.

Then, as today, the social life on the campus was truly an important part of our educational experience. There were 16 fraternities plus the Triangles and nine sororities on the campus. I would guess that 24 percent of the student body belonged to one of these groups. The Independents were very active on the campus at this time. These houses were located within walking distance of the campus. Limestone, Maxwell, etc. Some descriptions following are taken from the Kentuckians from the years 1935-1938. As a side remark, my 1936 Kentuckian had a bill in it still: \$4.25.

Socially, we were limited by transportation problems. My roommate as a "Frosh" had the only car in our section of Breckenridge Hall. That transportation problem made dates of any sort with the local belles — unless she had access to a family car — a very difficult problem. U-Drives were available but they would cost \$2.50 to \$3.50 an evening and that was quite an expense.

Pat and Boyd Hall just were far more convenient to the scene of all social activities, Alumni Gym, until 1938 when the Student Union was completed. After the ball was over, and if we had transportation, Saloshin's offered curb service that we frequently used.



Alumni Gymnasium



1 9 6 3

John Wieland Oswald, a vice president of the University of California, assumes the duties of president of UK.

UK establishes the first graduate course in Sports Medicine in the United States.

The University Library dedicates a new addition in May and announces the addition of book number one toward its second million volume.

The Alumni Association moves into its new house on the corner of Euclid and Rose Streets. The Helen G. King Alumni House gives alumni an established center in the University, and makes the organization a functional part of the University's physical plant.

There is quite a difference between the financial report of 1889, \$14.70, and the report for May, 1963, which lists total assets of \$372,519.98

There are 3,000 graduates of UK this year.



Coach Adolph Rupp, 1930

During the day Dunn's Drug Store, "Lexington's most beautiful drug store," offered five cent Cokes and five cent coffee. The Tavern on south Limestone was also quite a University "hang-out."

On Sunday evenings we all tried Wings Chinese food. If you were really plush — over \$2.00 — you could try the Phoenix. Some of our greatest social events were in the Lafayette Ball Room. They were truly special. These events were usually sponsored by a fraternity or sorority. Blanket invitations were sent from one fraternity or sorority to all others so we were all included.

There was always a bit of humor to each of these events and one I remember especially well: the Sigma Chi affair in 1936 when the band played "I Got Plenty of Nothin" on the Sigma Chi special dance. These were all break dances, except the fraternity and sorority specials referred to above. Your date would be judged by the males, how many times or how fast she would be changing partners.

There were seven theaters in Lexington at that time. The Ben Ali, Kentucky, and Strand were our favorites. With admissions up to 25 cents, this was a good walking date. The least expensive outing of all was "studying" at the library. It could be covered with 25 cents for Cokes before returning to the dorm.

The football coach at this time, 1934-38 was Chet Wynne. His record was 5-5 in 1934, 5-4 in 1935, 6-4 in 1936, 4-6 in 1937. Sounds like the '80s. At that time Alabama was king.

Our basketball coach was Adolph Rupp. His record was 19-2 in 1934-35, 15-6 in 1935-36, 13-5 in 1937-38. Kentucky was co-champion of the SEC in 1934-35 and SEC champion in 1936-37. These championships were determined by the tournament routine. Kentucky's golden years in basketball were on the horizon in the late '40s.

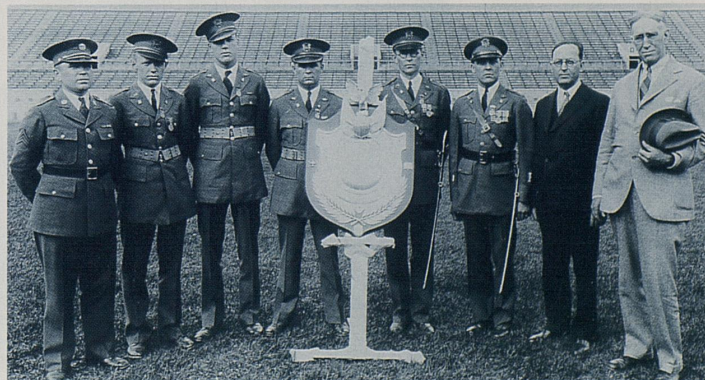
Intramurals played an important part of the fraternity set-up. Until 1937 the SAE's and Sigma Chi's had ruled the roost. At that time the Phi Tau's under the leadership of your modest author won the coveted cup.

The Lexington we knew then had everything downtown. There were no malls. Main Street was two-way and it was covered with shoppers. The main stores were Purcell's, Mitchell Baker Smith, Wolf Wiles, etc. Woolworth, Ben Synder, etc. were also there. Gas stations and 20 cent gasoline were also available. There was a Union Station for travel. Business was conducted on a cash or checkbook basis. No plastic cards for credit were available. Yes, it was different then.

In conclusion I feel it appropriate to briefly review the troubled world situation as viewed by most students. F.D.R. was elected to his second term in a landslide in 1936. As goes Maine — so goes Vermont: a record that stood until 1984. Social Security was to become the law of the land over the vigorous opposition of the conservatives in the U.S. Congress.

I well remember a comment made at a dinner at the Phi Tau house by a future M.D., Thomas Chalkley. He saw, with the start of the Spanish Civil War in the spring of 1936, we had better get ready for WWII. Very prophetic to say the least. We, as a group, knew what was coming after Hitler marched into Poland in 1939. Many of our group served in WWII and many more made the supreme sacrifice.

Bill Evans, a retired IBM executive, lives in Lexington from December through April, and in Lincoln, N.H. for the rest of the year. He is a Life Member of the UK National Alumni Association.



President McVey and cadets

T H E F O R T I E S

BY RUTH BRADFORD LANDRUM '45



At first the question was 'Where is Pearl Harbor?' It wasn't long before we knew. From then on the campus was never

the same. The military brought recruits on campus that were not UK students, to be trained. The mood changed because of the war, but the faculty and staff, everyone, tried to keep educational goals and social life as normal as possible.

There were very few men on campus, and most of them were deferred from active service if they were in ROTC. The men seemed more interested in their military status than test grades and social activities.

It wasn't until 1943-1944 that the campus was hard hit by the war with the decreasing number of students. My sister, Sue Ann Bradford Cowgill '47, was Queen of the Military Ball, but she had no date. There was *no one* to date, so they got a military man on campus to take her, and he was married. The ROTC was here but they left in April and came back in September, and before the year was out they were gone again.

People think the decrease in the number of students was because of the men leaving, and that's true, but not only the men left. Many of the women also left to join the WACs and WAVES — and never came back to finish school the way the men did.

Our social life centered around the grill at the Student Union where we spent a nickel for a Coke and many an hour. We even tried to schedule our classes to be close to the grill.

There were informal dances that we called Sweater Swings because you didn't have to get dressed up for them. Besides sweaters and skirts, we liked to wear dirty saddle oxfords and white anklets. We called them anklets, not socks.



Euclid Ave. Classroom, 1948



President and Mrs. Herman L. Donovan

We also really enjoyed wearing those strapless evening dresses when we dressed up. It was the Big Band era with Benny Goodman, Kay Kaiser, Glenn Miller, and all of the others. For the big dances we had a program and our boyfriends would put their names on the dance card. If he signed for dance number six, he danced the whole dance with you. There was no break dancing at a big dance. (Break meaning to cut in.)

Bill Cross's band played for nearly all our dances and Star Dust was always the last song played at the dances, no matter who the band leader was.

The jitter-bug came up at that time. I remember being a slow dancer and watching the jitter-bug with envy.

We had Sadie Hawkins Day dances too, but I don't remember that I was brave enough to ask anyone.

I belonged to Kappa Delta sorority. I was a town girl, and town girls could belong to sororities but could not live in the house. We did lots of things together, though. Each spring, as soon as it was warm enough, we'd go to Boonesboro and sunburn bad. We used baby oil trying to get tan.

When we went to football games there were card sections in the bleachers. We had to sit in certain places and we'd hold cards up in various colors to make designs to cheer on our team. It was most effective. I loved it. Of course, there was that year that UK didn't have a football team.



1964

Community Colleges open — Ashland, Henderson, Southeast (Cumberland), Northern, Ft. Knox, Prestonsburg and Elizabethtown. All but Prestonsburg and Elizabethtown have been University Centers.

1965

The University celebrates its Centennial at special ceremonies at Memorial Coliseum. President Lyndon B. Johnson is the speaker and Centennial Awards are presented to some of the University's distinguished alumni.

The Hall of Distinguished Alumni is established for the University's centennial year celebration with awards to be given every five years. A photograph and biographical sketch of each recipient is on display at the King Alumni House.

Alumni Professorships are established, carrying with them an annual stipend for the professor honored. The University has 969 faculty members.

Lexington Technical Institute (now Lexington Community College), Somerset, and Hopkinsville Community Colleges open.



President Donovan decided to change from the semester to the quarter system while I was at UK. I don't know why he thought it an advantage over semesters. But, you could finish in three years if you went in the summers, too.

Those were unusual, exciting years that were changed dramatically when the GIs came home and returned to school. I sometimes think of them as the empty years because we thought we were losing the war at times.

Only after I graduated did I realize that I had missed some of the outstanding professors at UK because they, too, were in the service.

Ruth Landrum is a life-long volunteer and is now active in the Crestwood Christian Church and the Lexington Women's Club. She is a Life Member of the UK National Alumni Association.

MEMORIAL COLISEUM

HERE IN STONE AND STEEL IS RAISED
A MEMORIAL TO
MORE THAN NINE THOUSAND SONS AND DAUGHTERS
OF THE
STATE OF KENTUCKY
WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN BATTLE
THAT WE MIGHT LIVE IN PEACE
ERECT AND STRONG AND FREE

WORLD WAR II 1941-45

"THEY SHALL GROW NOT OLD, AS WE THAT ARE LEFT GROW OLD;
AGE SHALL NOT WEARY THEM, NOR THE YEARS CONDEMN.
AT THE GOING DOWN OF THE SUN AND IN THE MORNING
WE WILL REMEMBER THEM."

T H E F I F T I E S

BY BETTY JO MARTIN PALMER '56



tudents were more concerned with campus politics than world politics then. I was the first woman to run for vice president of the Student Government Association, I ran on the Constitutionalist party ticket.

We had rallies, made speeches, and got to meet a lot of people that way.

I lost. It's fortunate that we lost because my running mate didn't make the grades he would have needed to be able to stay in office, and the campus was certainly not ready for a woman to be president of the student body at that time.

When I was a senior I took a political parties course with John Y. Brown. We were partners for an assignment where we were required to write a paper on our home county and to interview people there, but we didn't have a car. So, we borrowed my fiancé's car. (He wasn't too happy when he saw another man driving around in it.) After the interviewing we wrote our papers independently. I got an A and he got a B — and he got to be governor.

Sororities and fraternities were far more important then — there were more activities centered around them. I felt it a very romantic era, with pinnings and fraternity serenades.

I lived in the Chi Omega House after the first half of my first semester. My family lived in the country and before I moved into the house I would spend each Wednesday night in town. One of the sorority sisters had a cot under her bed that we'd pull out for me. I used the hall closet. It was a lot of fun.

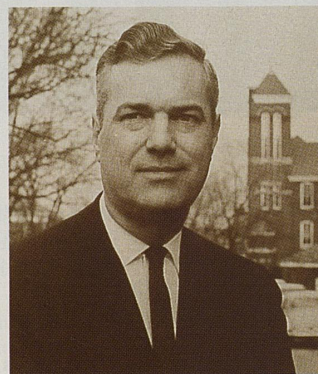
We used to like to go to the Circle Bar down by the river, but it wasn't always easy to get around. Most of us didn't have a car. We couldn't afford one, and there was no place to park it. There was no room behind the sorority house.

Our curfew was 10:30 on weeknights, and maybe 12 or 1:00 a.m. on weekends. The house-mother would flick the outside light as a signal that it was time for us to come in.

The Student Union Building grill was very popular. We called it the SUB. It was in the basement of the building. People cut a lot of classes to meet and drink coffee there. I never did that!

There were lots of beauty queens in the '50s. Student organizations and activities were extremely important to us. I think we spent more time on them than pure academics.

I earned a journalism degree but journalism was not what I really wanted. One day Professor McCauley said, 'You don't belong on a newspaper' and I agreed with him. Other professors that I admired on campus then were Holman Hamilton and Tom Clark in the history department.



President Frank G. Dickey



THE UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY
 BY ROSEMARY WATKINS SAVAGE

Academics were important, though. There was an awards night for recognizing women's academic excellence called Stars in the Night. The outstanding women students and those tapped for honoraries were all there in formals.

Those years were more carefree years — it was a good time to be a student at the University of Kentucky.

(Palmer was selected Outstanding Sophomore Woman, and received the Sullivan Award at graduation, 1956.)

Betty Jo Palmer is a realtor for A.F. de Movellan Real Estate in Lexington. She is a Life Member of the UK National Alumni Association.



UK Style Show, 1959



1958 Kentuckian Queen and her court



Greek Week Dance



1966

January 1, 1966 — The University of Kentucky embarks on its second century.

The Association awards scholarships to the Community Colleges in the amount of \$100 each. (Now they each receive \$600.)

E. Jay Brumfield becomes associate director of the Association.

1967

There are 2,438 freshmen on campus at fall registration.

1968

Alumnus Albert D. Kirwan is UK president. He serves for one year.

Community Colleges open in Paducah, Madisonville, Jefferson County (Louisville), Maysville and Hazard.

T H E S I X T I E S

BY ROSEMARY WATKINS SAVAGE '63



alk about a challenge! Try to reduce four years of memories into a couple of pages! How can one possibly condense an experience such as *college* into 2,000 words or less? 'Tis an impossible task. I can only put down disjointed thoughts... fill in the blanks with your own 'remembers' of the early '60s.

The Freshman Year: Patterson Hall... Mrs. T... registration in Memorial Coliseum... the lines... Station #1 in front of the Sigma Nu house... (name, phone number and they did the rating!)... freshman football team and band members with their blue and white beanies... Lances Carnival under the stadium... breaded veal cutlets in the Boyd Hall Cafeteria... (ugh!)... the ginko trees by Patt Hall's front door... (double ugh!)... rumors of panty raids... UK BEATS TENNESSEE!... "Happy" called for a holiday... President Dickey said "nay"... the demonstration made it all the way to Main Street... many of us went home early anyway!... Lutz's all-male Marching 100 and that great 'Marching Cats' maneuver.

February 14, 1960 it snowed... and snowed... and snowed... at least a flurry every day for six solid weeks. Classes were cancelled on Thursday afternoon. Since it was naturally impossible to get from Patt Hall to the Alumni Gym for my roller-skating class, I had to go to the KA House for an impromptu gathering!

Joyland... Danceland on Friday nights... Charlie Bishop and the Houserockers... "What'd I say?"... "There's a Still on the Hill — let's go, let's go, let's go!"... the Twist... the Kingston Trio... Johnny Mathis.

Noontime in the SUB grill... the crowded counter... the grill cook (her name escapes me, but she always knew how I wanted my cheeseburger!)... sharing a table for four with 12 or 15... Raford Mooch... bridge games upstairs after lunch... Jay Spurrier, Tutt Terrill, Ron Endicott and Dick Rushing.

Football games at Stoll Field... Coach Collier... bourbon and coke... basketball in Memorial Coliseum... Coach Rupp...

Classes: What do you remember about actual academic pursuits? Or did you just happen to get that degree after four years? Those

memories are a bit dim, but I do have a few... Dr. Brady, the humanities professor — a wonderful gentleman... Bernard Fitzgerald and the concert band... football physics, the 'Magic Show'... Aimo Kiviniemi and the chorus... studying rocks in the basement of Miller Hall... Arnold Blackburn and Nathaniel Patch... Dr. Martha Sudduth, a marvelous teacher... Mrs. Lyttle and Mrs. Thomas... Lutie Azevedo, who taught me more in one short semester than I had learned the preceding three years.

Did anyone else walk through Botanical Garden in the early morning or after dusk? That was a bit unnerving, but not nearly as intimidating as walking past Lafferty Hall at high noon with the likes of Phil Austin, Wayne Priest, Henry Hughes or Marshall Saufley posted out front! (This gal always detoured through the library!)

Who else remembers trying to figure out the clocks when Lexington went on Daylight Saving Time but Frankfort (and UK) didn't? Was that final really at 7:00 a.m., or with the hour difference, did that make it 8:00? or 6:00???

Greek Life: It was in its heyday. White blazers with your sorority's crest on the breast pocket... candlelights... then the pin-mate getting 'treed'... homecoming decorations... desserts and Friday afternoon 'jam sessions' with other Greeks... Rush... Greek Week... All-Campus Sing... the Shipwreck Party with the KA's... Phi Delt pajama parties... circle dancing and 'bird-dogging'... fraternity sweethearts... formals... Old South... Pansy breakfast... bridge at the DDD House... Ouija Boards... 10:30 weeknight curfews... peeping Toms on sorority row.



Pres. Albert D. Kirwan



Pres. John W. Oswald





Lexington: The places to eat and drink were real eye-openers to this little gal from Cadiz, and after all, Lexington boasted a population of about 60,000 in those days. Adams Restaurant on South Broadway. . . the Buffalo. . . Scully and Cookie. . . Cap's Coach House (when mother and daddy came to town). . . the Dobbs House on Romany Road for Sunday breakfast. . . fried baloney sandwiches at the Paddock. . . Varsity Village on the corner of Rose and Columbia. . . the Stirrup on East Main (the next time mother and daddy were in town). . . Smitty at Columbia's, downtown. . . old Levas' before formal. . . Christmas shopping on Main Street (it ran BOTH ways then). . . snow flurries. . . department-store Santas at Stewart's, Purcells, Wolf Wiles, Hymson's and Embry's. . . Mr. Les, at Bayham's, who always looked out after us Trigg County kids. . . shopping for your menfolk at Graves Cox, Maxson's or Angelucci's. . . grabbing a quick sandwich in the Phoenix Coffee Shop — just a few steps down from the sidewalk. . . buying your satin shoes (to be dyed-to-match, of course) at Baker's for \$7.95.

Driving through Calumet in the spring to see the dogwoods. . . the columns at Elmendorf. . . Paris Pike. . . Johnny Allman's on the river. . . a pitcher of beer. . . a platter of steaks and a pot-bellied stove. . . add a ukulele and you have a sing-a-long!

Dress codes: Peter Pan collars and circle pins. . . Bass weejun's or dirty tennie-pumps. . . white cotton socks turned up. . . khaki pants, navy blazers and one-inch-wide ties. . . black

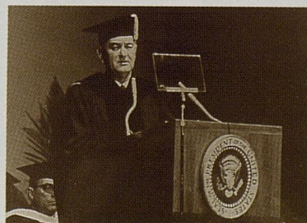
'brellies' and khaki raincoats. . . cashmere sweater sets with pearls and black suede pumps. . . bermudas and knee socks. . . scarab bracelets.

Miscellany and afterthoughts: Practice time on the 'big' organ in Memorial Hall and that awesome feeling of power until the custodian walked in the back of the hall and you realized that someone had actually heard you! . . . cashing checks at Will Dunn Drugs. . . Pasquales pizza (a first experience). . . Chuck Berry in the Student Center Ballroom one afternoon. . . Wildcat Bowling Lanes. . . summer school, seven o'clock classes and the Guignol production of "Oklahoma!". . . Linda Woodall as Laurie, Ann Robinson as Ado Annie. . . New Way Linen Service every Thursday. . . Sweet Evening Breeze in his starched whites, with his black umbrella, on his way to Good Sam. . . John Glenn's orbit in '62. . . waiting in McVey Hall so I could walk across campus behind Cotton Nash after class. . . the night we lost to St. Louis and drowned our sorrows at the Saratoga — Bill, Pat, Joe and me. . . Bowman Hall in the fall of '60 — a co-ed dorm, if you please. . . we planted geraniums in *our* urinals. . .

I'm not out of 'rememberers' — I hope these ramblings will trigger some reminiscences of your own. Those years at the University of Kentucky were great. I received an excellent education, had more than my share of fun and developed friendships that have lasted these past 25 years.

A personal note: Yes, I did graduate, I did get a job, I did support a husband through law school. I then 'retired' to become a fulltime domestic engineer, professional volunteer and a rabid Big Blue fan.

Rosemary Savage is a homemaker and a professional volunteer in Lexington. She is a member of the UK National Alumni Association.



Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson
addressing UK Centennial Convocation, 1965

1 9 6 9

Helen G. King, director of Alumni Affairs for 23 years, retires. Mr. Brumfield is named director.

Otis A. Singletary becomes the University's eighth president.

John Ray takes over as football coach. He leaves in 1972.

1 9 7 0

The Association adds 16 alumni to the Hall of Distinguished Alumni.

Alumni scholarships and awards amount to \$16,000.

National Guard troops are on campus for several days after an old barracks, called Splinter Hall, is burned during student unrest.

1 9 7 1

There are 750 Life Members and the Life Membership Investment Fund totals \$30,000. The Association has been operating the Alumni Annual Giving Program for several years, but this year, the University establishes a Development Office for the purpose of receiving capital gifts and other gifts to University colleges and departments.

The Association returns to the dues system.

T H E S E V E N T I E S

BY JIM NEWBERRY '78

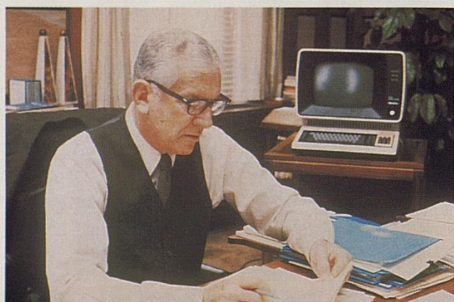


In the Spring of 1974, I knew that the University of Kentucky campus was changing in some very fundamental sort of way. Four years earlier, I had read newspaper accounts of National Guard troops stationed along Administration Drive in an attempt to restore order in the wake of student unrest over bombings in Cambodia. Now, as a high school senior waiting to matriculate that fall, I was reading about Lexington and campus police once again trying to restore order on campus — the streakers were running wild! This change in student priorities was indicative of the Seventies.

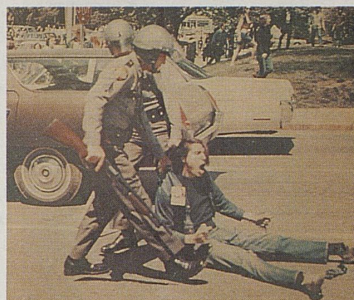
College campuses, by their very nature, are caldrons of change. Discoveries are made in laboratories. Students learn of new trends in the classroom. Student bodies change almost entirely from one four-year period to the next. But the UK campus in the Seventies was a whirlwind of change, even by campus standards.

Few aspects of campus life remained the same. The Seventies were ushered in by perhaps the most traumatic period in the history of the University. A building burned. A trustee slugged a student just outside the Board's meeting room, and finals were cancelled because of campus unrest. Student activism was at its zenith. As I recall, one publication, in a feature story on UK student life, noted in the early Seventies that neither soap nor razor blades appeared to be high budget items for most students.

The winding down of the Vietnam War did much to restore tranquility in the years that followed, but other changes began to occur. The face of the campus continued to change. The Singletary Center for the Arts arose on what had once been Stoll Field, and Commonwealth Stadium became the new focus



President Otis Singletary



Campus unrest

of autumn Saturdays. Kampus Korner at Columbia and Rose was gone, but down the street, Baskin-Robbins became a new place to go for an after-dinner treat.

There was change on the athletic front. The Seventies saw the end of the Rupp era and the beginning of Coach Hall's tenure which brought both the NIT and the NCAA championships. In 1976, the basketball team moved downtown to Rupp Arena, but only after calling upon all the ghosts of Memorial Coliseum to pull out an unforgettable last-second victory in the final game in the "House That Rupp Built." The football team saw change as well. There was a new coach, the first trip to a bowl in years, and a 10-1 season in the fall of 1977. Now that *was* a change!

Student life changed. Dormitory visitation by members of the opposite sex was expanded throughout the Seventies. By the end of the decade, students were far more concerned about getting their first job than saving the country from a misguided course. The late Seventies saw a period of relative prosperity as state revenue was sufficient to improve faculty salaries and to permit the expansion of academic opportunities for students, despite less than \$300 per semester in-state tuition.

Even the "hang-outs" changed. Some of my older friends recall nights at the Paddock in the early Seventies, Adams in the mid-Seventies and the Library in the late Seventies



1972

Joe B. Hall succeeds Adolph Rupp as basketball coach.

The Jefferson Southwest Community College campus opens.

1973

There are 12,000 active members on the rolls of the Alumni Association.

Enrollment on the UK campus surpasses 20,000.

Fran Curci is named to succeed John Ray as football coach. Curci stays until 1981.

1974

The national craze for streaking begins. UK's first lonely leader picks one of February's warmest days. He is followed by the trumpeting streaker.

There are now seven Alumni Professorships.

Campus construction: Commonwealth Stadium; the Seaton Center, and the Margaret I. King Library Annex.



1978 NCAA champs come home

with frequent trips to 803 South interspersed throughout the decade.

Some things, I must confess, did remain the same. Dr. Singletary and his family were the sole occupants of Maxwell Place. There was the ongoing problem of "What are we going to do Friday night?", and Holmes Hall and Haggin Hall were still battling for the beer barrel on the flag football field every fall. Most important, in the midst of all the turmoil, students continued to have the opportunity to learn about themselves and others, to explore the vast bodies of knowledge found on the campus and to obtain a quality education from some highly respected faculty members.

But the hallmark of the Seventies was change. Was the change for better or worse? Only historians will be able to answer that question, but those of us who were there can tell you, it was a special kind of learning experience.

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Jim Newberry, an attorney, is executive officer in the office of the Lt. Governor of Kentucky. A UK Fellow, he is a Life Member of the UK National Alumni Association.



Student and Wildcat mascot

T H E E I G H T I E S

BY JAY BLANTON '88



At the end of my senior year of high school in 1985 I was thinking of Georgetown College, a small Baptist college in the heart of Scott County, as the ideal place to continue my education. UK, in the most honest terms, was the last place on my mind.

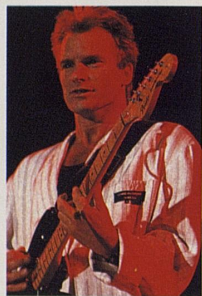
The thought of attending a school with more than 20,000 students was more than a little uncomfortable. Not to mention the fact that both of my parents are diehard University of Louisville fans — an understatement in even the most generous terms. My mother, for instance, pulled for the Czech national team when they played the Wildcats a couple of year ago.

But the funding to attend a small, liberal arts college nestled in the Bluegrass just couldn't be found in the middle-class wallet. So UK is precisely where I am at this point — my first bout at being a "senior." (I'm going to need an extra semester, which my mother lovingly calls "Jay's redshirt year").

And I'm happy to say the unexpected educational detour was for the best.

To be sure, my first few months at UK were a little scary. Overwhelmed by UK's size, the lack of size of my Holmes Hall dormitory room, and more than a little homesick, I wasn't so sure about my home for the next four years or so.

But UK quickly becomes a pretty small place, once you find your niche in form of club, organization or activity. The school has a multitude of activities and clubs to get involved in. From the college Democrats and Republicans to students for space exploration, UK can become a small, intimate place for students pretty early on in their college careers. That is a very positive aspect about UK because it is a university that offers a taste of both big and small.



Sting concert



Homecoming



President David P. Roselle

Most of my time at UK has been taken up with the Kentucky Kernel, UK's school newspaper.

In the last four years, I've served at the Kentucky Kernel in a variety of capacities — from the lowliest reporter and coffee fetcher to the editor's position — and it's taken up most of my "extracurricular time" at UK. The Kernel is an independent publication, (which means we take the heat when we really mess up) that comes out five days a week rain or shine.

For me, working at the Kernel has meant a lot of late nights staring bleary-eyed at a computer screen reading stories about Omicron Delta Kappa or student government. So most of my time in college has been spent finding out what other people or students do with their spare time. From attending student government and UK Board of Trustees meetings to watching how the NCAA has investigated the men's basketball program, I've spent most of my college days reporting about the lives of others. Most of my other time has been spent delaying inevitable studies as long as possible by going to the Tolly Ho or University Club or taking in a movie or some other cultural diversion.

But my experiences at the Kernel have given me a unique perspective from which to view college life. I've been able to see students at work and at play. I've seen them at their best and worst, when they were happy and sad, when they succeeded and unfortunately when they have failed.

And if you're looking for a report card for the American college student, you'd see they generally get pretty good marks, despite what scholars and prognosticators of American education would tell you.

Students still order late-night pizza, particularly when Domino's has a cheap special during finals week, (a good way to delay cracking the biology book for another hour), they run up huge phone bills early in the semester and flock to the nearby campus bars on weekends to catch the cover bands and drink the cheapest beer on tap.

But in between this delay and general tomfoolery, students still study and learn about whatever subject they may be studying and about themselves. A university still remains one of the last places to just think and learn.

To be sure, students at UK are a growing, thriving, at times inquisitive, group looking for answers and finding out about themselves.

It makes a potentially large and intimidating place like the University of Kentucky a pretty small, comfy place when you think about it.

Jay Blanton is a senior at the University, and is Editor-in-Chief of the Kentucky Kernel.



UK Marching Band



The Fantastiks



LKD hot air balloon race



1 9 7 6

Twelve students are attending UK on merit scholarships this fall.

Thirty young women have been signed to athletic grants-in-aid in six varsity sports. The scholarships are the first awarded to women athletes at UK.

The football Wildcats defeat North Carolina 21-0 in the Peach Bowl. Fran Curci is the coach.

There are 65,000 UK alumni — 50 percent of all of UK's graduates have earned their degrees since 1962.

There are 17,840 members of the UK National Alumni Association.

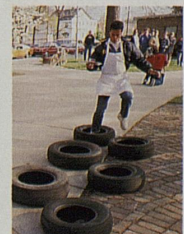
UK's traditional winning basketball program moves its home court to Rupp Arena, the largest basketball facility in the country.

Alumnus Dr. William Nunn Lipscomb Jr. '41 wins the Nobel Prize for chemistry.

1 9 7 7

The football Wildcats, for the first time ever, beat every SEC foe on its schedule. The season record is 10-1 and the Conference record is 6-1.

There are 18,326 members of the Alumni Association.



LKD race



INDELIBLE
M A R K S :
PROFESSORS
OF
DISTINCTION

K

PROFESSORS OF DISTINCTION

BY PAUL OWENS



It is the faculty who make a university's reputation for scholarship. It is often these same professors who take their passion for research and discovery, their delight in their work, into the classroom to energize the teacher-student relationship.

The University of Kentucky has had its share of professional scholars who earned for themselves and for the University an academic reputation as well as the gratitude of generations of Kentuckians.

Let's look briefly at the scholarship of six faculty members who retired in 1929 (a substantial number it was, too, of the limited faculty of the era):

- • • Merry L. Pence, Physics, who began teaching at the University in the early 1880s and became a full professor in 1889. He built an X-ray machine with Professor J.W. Pryor.
- • • Joseph W. Pryor, Physiology, who arrived at UK in 1890. His work on the ossification of bones is still recognized in America and Europe.
- • • Alfred M. Peter, Soil Technology, class of 1880 and son of the famous Robert Peter, UK star of an earlier time who came over from Transylvania where he had been chair of chemistry. Alfred M., known hereabouts as "Little Doc," was famous for his study of soils and the introduction of methods of soil analyses.
- • • McHenry Rhoads, Education, who began teaching at UK in 1911. He had the additional duty of high school supervisor and was given much credit for the increase in the number of accredited high schools in Kentucky rising from 83 in 1910 to 221 in 1917.
- • • Glanville Terrell, Philosophy, was one of only six faculty members to hold a Ph.D. in 1911. When he retired, he gave the University Library over 3,000 books.

Terrell said he planned to return to his native Virginia, sit under the shade of the trees

and read philosophy and history. He was proud of his native land. He said, "I certainly am glad that I'm a Virginian. But then everybody seems to be loyal to his native state. Why, there's Boyd (P.P. Boyd, who will be introduced later in this narrative); he's even proud of Arkansas." Terrell's nickname on campus was "Soc."



F. Paul Anderson

Dean F. Paul (Little Paul) Anderson of Engineering (since 1891), whose objectives at UK he said, "were to inject into every student the desire to be useful, with the ability to love the beautiful." Anderson conducted the first experiments with X-rays in America, completing an experiment the morning of the day Yale University completed the same experiment in the afternoon.

Colorful, mighty men were they, setting a scholarly pace for the faculty generations that were to follow.



Dr. Glanville Terrell

And the coming of the 20th century educators:

- • • Paul Prentice Boyd, who became the dean of the College of Arts and Sciences in 1917, five years after he arrived at UK;
- • • Thomas Poe Cooper, who became dean of the College of Agriculture in 1917, and who, in 1940 was acting president of the University when Frank McVey retired;
- • • William S. (Bullneck) Webb, Physics, who became acting head of Physics. As World War II was to begin he was delegated by his country to recruit a group of scientists who would develop the atomic bomb. He was also an anthropologist — living for a long time on a reservation in the Western Indian country before returning to Lexington — and taught Greek;
- • • James T. (Cotton) Noe, who was poet laureate of Kentucky. His poetry flows abundantly through the newspapers and UK publications of the era; also taught history of education;



James T. Noe



Thomas Poe Cooper

- • • William D. Funkhouser, Zoology, one of the world's foremost entomologists of the era, who lives into the memory of the present generation;
- • • Joseph Hoeing Kastle, Chemistry, head of the department from 1888, who was to die a comparatively young man of 52 in 1916 but with an established reputation (when the great German scientist Oswald was asked who was the greatest living chemist, he was quick to reply "Kastle of Kentucky"). Known by his



Joseph Hoeing Castle

students as "Little Joe," he was described at his funeral as weighing only a little over 100 pounds: 50 pounds of brain, 50 pounds of heart. The rest was body."

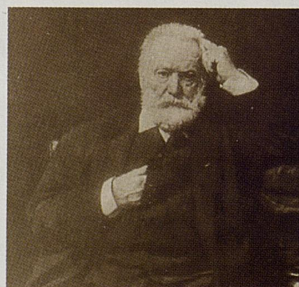
And, Melville A. Scovell, who set up the UK Agriculture Experiment Station; William T. Lafferty, dean of the law school who was the University's first comptroller; Charles J. Norwood, Mining Engineering, who was "Inspector of Mines and Dean of the faculty of Mining Engineering;" John Henry Neville, Latin and Greek, who became a vice president of the University.

Neville was lecturing the day a Board of Trustees committee selected his class for a visit, studying teaching and instruction procedure. The committee, chaired by Don Carlos Buell, sat at the rear of Neville's room. The professor went about his lecture as if they weren't there. As they prepared to leave, he acknowledged their presence: "Come again, ladies, and bring your knitting."

Just as often, the scholar is remembered by students for his empathy, for the personal interest he took in an individual's goals and problems, for making his lectures so vivid the students flocked to him. In this respect, both



Wm. Funkhouser



John H. Neville

1978

About 18,000 meals are provided each day in the cafeterias in the Complex Commons, Student Center and Donovan and Blazer Halls, and the three grills operated on campus.

The basketball team wins its fifth NCAA championship.

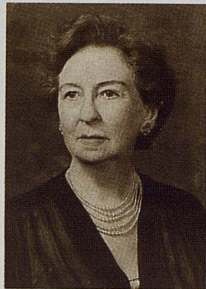
Cliff Hagan is UK's first alumnus to be inducted into the Naismith Basketball Hall of Fame.

1979

University enrollment is over 40,000, with 22,950 students on the Lexington campus, and 17,135 enrolled in the Community Colleges.



Elizabeth Taylor



Marguerite McLaughlin

Thomas D. Clark and Holman Hamilton were eminent in their field of history and both were known for their wit and for making their lectures live in the minds of their students. Both scholars, like so many recalled, deserve more than mere citation for their wit.

Other professors of distinctive style who lent an ear, who helped the alums reminisce, whose words flowed through the memory of class after class, so many of them still living and some still active: Nick Pisacano; Dan Fulks; Virgil Christian; Ben Black; Dr. Yost, of "football physics"; Charles Roland, whom some said live through the Civil War he talked about in his lectures; Elizabeth Taylor of Radio Arts; J.A. McCauley of Journalism; Niel Plummer of Journalism. (Students of news writing amusingly and fondly declared that Dr. Plummer couldn't even spell his name correctly.)

Here is some more classroom folklore flowing through the annals of an era — stories former students have recalled with delight around a reunion bash throughout the years.

Professor and President James K. Patterson got up to talk to the class of 1880 and told the graduates to eat lots of oatmeal and Alfred Peter, who graduated that year, got up afterwards to comment that oatmeal may be good and healthy for the "Scotch stomach," but that A&M students should not neglect good old American corn? In any way except the liquid, of course!

And L.L. Dantzler. When he talked about how they passed stories from generation to generation by song and rote during the Middle Ages, would begin each class with several plucks on that imaginary stringed instrument to accompany that low singing voice of his as he sang of Beowulf.

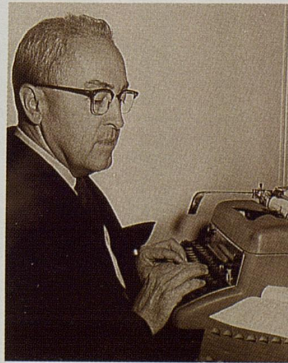
Dantzler used to listen to a student talk for a couple of minutes and then tell the student where he was reared, even which side of the creek he had lived on.

Dantzler had begun teaching in a one-room school, all eight grades, when he was 19. Just like so many others of UK professorial ranks in its early years, he'd had a varied career before he got to Kentucky, so his many experiences became his stories, became his lectures, became the things that students remembered about him, and about their education at the University of Kentucky.

A campus favorite, butt of many twice-told tales, was "She Pat," who was hung with the nom de plume because he once served as assistant "matron" of the girl's dormitory. A brother of President Patterson, "She Pat," or Walter K. Patterson, was named principal of the Academy in 1880, to serve in that capacity until 1911. He also worked in other areas, including the teaching of business subjects. The president was "He Pat," and his son, for whom the Patterson School of Diplomacy and International Commerce is named, was dubbed "It Pat."

Joe Dicker was once singled out for what he taught, how he taught, and where he taught, which was in the engineering shops. A recreation and lounge area, called Dicker Hall, once stood on campus, dedicated to his memory. Eulogizing Joseph Dicker, UK's superintendent of shops, Dean Paul Anderson called him "A physical Hercules; a spirited light of matchless softness."

William S. Ward of English; Edward F. Farquhar, who taught literature; Marguerite (Miss Margie) McLaughlin of Journalism; Grant C.



Niel Plummer

1980

Private giving to the University tops \$5 million.

1981

There are more than 7,000 Life Members in the Alumni Association.

1982

Alumnus Jerry Claiborne is named UK football coach. There are 22,175 members of the Association.

More than 4,057 candidates for degrees are honored at UK's 115th annual Commencement in May.



1 9 8 3

The Alumni Association Life Member fund surpasses \$1 million.

The football team goes to the Hall of Fame Bowl.

1 9 8 4

The best freshman class ever enters UK, reflecting the new admissions policy.

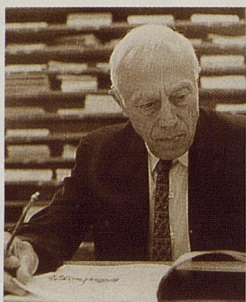
UK awards 230 merit scholarships valued at \$260,000.

Eddie Sutton is named basketball coach.

The football Wildcats win the Hall of Fame Bowl against Wisconsin, 20-19.

More than \$67,000 in scholarships and awards is dispersed this year by the Alumni Association.

There are 24,465 members of the Association, a five percent increase over the previous year.



Amry Vandenbosch

Knight of English. The students came back to call on all of these, whose names alone had become the beginning of legends. They came back to see Arthur C. McFarlan in Geology; Morris Scherago of Bacteriology; Amry Vandenbosch and Jasper Shannon, both of Political Science; Ben Wall of History.

They came back to talk of Rodman Sullivan of Commerce, whose lectures were punctuated with tales of Mr. Gotrocks. Sullivan strode between the aisles of his White Hall class, grown large because of returning GIs of the war (the big hate.) He made the silver in his pockets jingle, because this was a class about money. Once he was elocuting about "old man river," whom he said "doesn't have a thing I haven't got." One student quickly took the bait, and said, "Yes he has. He's got two banks." Sullivan appreciated anyone who rolled with his own type of humor.

Or like the day some students of W.D. Funkhouser rigged up a "bug" from a wing here, a feeler there, a body part there, and placed it on the professor's desk. When the revered man arrived for his lecture, a student said he had found the bug and wanted to



Roy Moreland

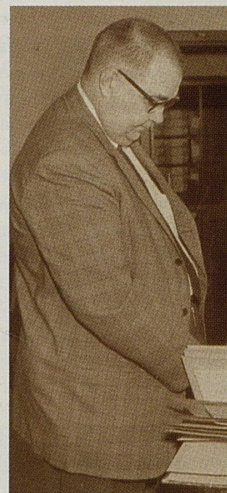
know what it was. "Well, what we have here," the professor opined, is a "humbug."

We shan't mention who it is attributed to, because it very likely is apocryphal anyway, but one of UK's people was asked once by one of his students why he'd decided to become a college professor. The prof told of the day he stood at the top of San Juan Hill alongside Teddy Roosevelt. The colonel turned to me and said, "This is going to make one of us president of the United States! I looked the colonel straight in the eye and said, "you go ahead and be president, Colonel. All I want to do is go back to Kentucky and teach the wonderful students at the University."

And what practicing attorney will ever forget those informal huddles, on a warm day generally outside and along the front wall of the law school, with Roy Moreland at the center, talking about the law... and numerous other things.

Of cabbages and kings is such a University made.

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Paul Owens is a writer for the UK Public Relations office.



Bennett H. Wall



A L U M N I
L E A D E R S H I P
T H R O U G H
T H E
Y E A R S

K

ALUMNI LEADERSHIP

BY LIZ DEMORAN '68



can see her now; sitting at the head of the table with her long jeweled, black cigarette holder daintily held between her fingers... a bit of a Bette Davis lookalike... tough and tender at the same time. One thing we all knew though, was that she was in control."

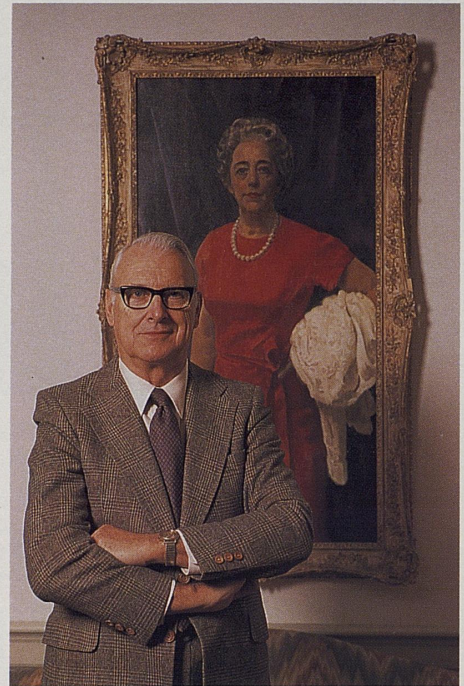
That's a snapshot of the Association's first permanent secretary, Miss Helen G. King. Miss King accepted the position in 1946 and held it for 23 years.

Her successor, E. Jay Brumfield, became director in 1969. Together they have guided the Association through nearly one-half of its history. There has always been an alumnus at the helm.

From 1889 when alumnus and professor, Joe Kastle, gathered the first group of alumni together, volunteers kept things going from year to year, mostly on a social basis. Then Miss Marguerite McLaughlin, a professor of journalism, found herself in the job for three years in a row. Evidently between teaching and writing, she and others felt the Association was large enough to need full time attention. They hoped the result of this full time attention would be more involvement of the alumni in the affairs of the University. Perhaps a bonus of private donations would be received to keep academic programs moving along.

Under Miss King's leadership, the Association became a truly interdependent partner of the University. An Alumni Board of Directors was organized to solicit alumni opinion and support for UK. Alumni assistance was sought for scholarships; the annual giving program was established; clubs were organized throughout the country. Alumni representation on the UK Board of Trustees was insured by agreement with the legislature.

A relationship was established with the Athletics Association which later led to a ticket allotment for alumni in Rupp Arena and Commonwealth Stadium.



Jay Brumfield in front of Helen King's portrait

"If Adolph Rupp was Mr. Kentucky, you'd have to say Miss King was Miss UK. Everyone knew her," recalls Paul Nickell.

When Brumfield became director, he led the Association down a slightly different path. His style, while open and friendly, kept one eye on the bottom line. Fund-raising was becoming a full time profession in its own right. Universities throughout the country could no longer wait on a few wealthy, generous alumni to make big donations.

The decision was made for the Alumni Association to become primarily self-supporting following the Big Ten pattern of separately incorporated Alumni Associations and either university-run development offices or foundations.

"The Alumni Association played a vital role in launching the success of UK's current development program," remembers Nickell. "The people the University needed for the development program were already active in alumni affairs."

That pattern of involvement continues today. Many alumni who take leadership roles in the Alumni Association migrate to leadership roles with the Development program.

While the fund-raising effort was flourishing, the alumni program also was growing in strength and reaching out to more and more graduates.

A formal procedure for electing alumni to the Association's Board of Directors was set up. The world was divided up into districts of equitable numbers of alumni.

In annual elections, one-third of the board members stand for re-election. No member can serve more than two consecutive three-year terms, but can be re-elected after a one-year hiatus. The president and president-elect are selected from the elected members of the board.

Brumfield has focused on communication with alumni throughout his tenure. In his apprentice year as assistant director, he launched the Open Door publication that goes to all alumni of record. Filling an important void between alumni and the University, it continues to be the only regular communication with all alumni. The Kentucky Alumnus is a benefit of membership in the UK National Alumni Association. The magazine highlights alumni and University personalities, programs and research.

Alumni clubs provide a grassroots, person-to-person network for alumni/University communication. The Alumni Association through its alumni clubs was the first to sponsor a higher education awareness rally prior to the 1986 legislative session.

Alumni clubs in 1987-88 hosted a number of events to introduce President David Roselle



Betty Thomas, Willie Nelson, Tom Moseley
Atlanta UK Alumni Derby Party, May 1986

to alumni and their hometown communities during his first year in office.

The clubs are an integral component in alumni supported scholarship opportunities for students as well. Club scholarship support has grown from less than \$2,500 to over \$50,000 in the past 10 years.

On the pleasure side of the equation, clubs often entertain coaches and officials of the athletics association and other members of the University community, and enjoy club nights in Rupp Arena and afternoons in Commonwealth Stadium.

Another development during Brumfield's directorship is the provision of solid management for a growing endowment that helps support alumni programs. The Life Membership Investment Fund began with a few thousand dollars in 1971. Today, the market value, on a good day, exceeds \$2 million.

A higher level of technology has also come to the Alumni Association. An on-line, comprehensive data base is being shared by the Development and Alumni Offices.

And, so as the UK National Alumni Association celebrates its Centennial year, it looks forward with certainty to the continuation of its service — to cherished alumni and service to a cherished University of Kentucky.

Liz H. Demoran '68 is manager of Alumni Publications for the UK National Alumni Association.



1 9 8 5

UK Rally Night for Higher Education supports UK Colleges of Dentistry and Agriculture as well as the Community College System, with 34 cities across the Commonwealth participating simultaneously.

As part of their 50-year reunion celebration, the class of '33 establishes a scholarship fund that now exceeds \$10,000.

The Community College System opens its 14th college; this one at Owensboro.

Thirteen people are honored with induction into the Hall of Distinguished Alumni. The total number of honorees is 191.

1 9 8 6

Gifts designated to the UK National Alumni Association amount to \$64,573. The funds make it possible for the Association to continue designated scholarships, assist in funding a new student entertainment group and conduct UK Rallies.

1 9 8 7

Over \$23,000 in scholarship money is awarded by the Alumni Clubs.

David P. Roselle becomes the ninth president of the University.

The Council on Higher Education raises tuition fees from \$666 to \$706 per semester for in-state students.

3,698 degrees are awarded, and for the first time women earn more degrees than men — 1,866 to 1,832.

EPSCoR — Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research, marks the beginning of a multidisciplinary thrust in a dazzling array of high tech fields.



representative of the deep commitment many alumni hold toward UK is found in Jane Irvin Morris, a 1938 graduate. Morris, who has retired as secretary-treasurer of the Forbes-Morris Building Co., has been a member of the Alumni Association Board of Directors since 1961, and has served as treasurer since 1964. Because of her contributions to the welfare of the Association she is a recipient of the Alumni Distinguished Service Award, and is the only honorary Life Member of the Association's Board of Directors.

A participant in numerous civic and club activities, Morris is known for her sense of beauty and artistic appreciation. She was projects chairman of the Lexington Council of Federated Garden Clubs when the Council planted 40 trees on the UK campus during its Centennial year. As alumni house committee chairman when the house was completed in 1963,

she was active in decorating and selecting furnishings for the house. When the committee members went to Hubbuch's in Louisville on a buying trip for the house, Morris spotted a small Italian Provencal chair that set the theme for the rest of the furnishings. As the day and the buying progressed, one of the gentlemen in the group remarked, "These ladies have furnished several rooms and haven't asked the price of anything yet!"

Some of the organizations for which Morris has given her time and talent include the American Red Cross, the Veterans Administration, and the United Cerebral Palsy fund among others. She has also served as a member of the Spindletop Hall Board of Directors and as its house committee chairman.

Listed in Who's Who of American Women, she is married to alumnus Joe Morris.



Helen G. King Alumni House



1 9 8 8

As part of their 50-year reunion celebration the class of '38 establishes a scholarship fund that exceeds \$5,000 and is still growing.

There are over 25,587 members of the Association, of which 8,597 are Life Members.

The successful biennial Rally for Higher Education in Frankfort this year conveys an urgency about the need for immediate support to the Governor and the Legislature.

1 9 8 9

February 22 kicks off the National Alumni Association's Centennial Year Celebration with a luncheon honoring past presidents.

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY NATIONAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

PRESIDENTS
1889-1989

A.M. Peter 1889-1890
 Joe H. Kastle 1891-1902
 W.B. Munson 1892
 M.L. Pence 1893
 Franklin Floete 1894-1895
 H.E. Curtis 1896
 Butler Southgate 1899
 Sidney Smith 1900
 Charles L. Straus 1901
 J.R. Johnson 1903
 John T. Faig 1904-1905
 W.H. Scherffius 1906
 Milfort White 1907
 L.K. Frankel 1909
 J.D. Turner 1909
 George Roberts 1910
 Richard C. Stoll 1911
 John L. Patterson 1912
 W.L. Bronaugh 1914
 M.E. Johnson 1915
 J.M. Graves 1916
 C.R. Brock 1917
 Harold Amos 1918
 Elizabeth K. Smith 1919
 John E. Brown 1920
 Rodman Wiley 1921-1922
 C.C. Calhoun 1923-1924
 Denny P. Smith 1925
 James Park 1927
 G. Davis Buckner 1928-1929
 Leon K. Frankel 1930-1931
 George H. Wilson 1932-1933
 Charles L. Dawson 1934
 Keen Johnson 1935-1936
 Marcus Redwine 1937-1938
 William Blanton 1939
 T.H. Cutler 1940-1941*
 E.C. Elliott 1941-1942
 G. Lee McClain 1942-1943
 H.D. Palmore 1943-1944
 Grover Creech 1944-1945

H.C. Robinson 1945-1946
 Chauncey Forgery 1946-1947
 Leroy M. Miles 1947-1948
 John R. Bullock 1948-1949
 J. Stephen Watkins 1949-1950
 Edwin R. Denney 1950-1951
 Louis L. Cox 1951-1952
 William H. Townsend 1952-1953
 R.R. Dawson 1953-1954
 Newton W. Neel 1954-1955
 Homer L. Baker 1955-1956
 Will Ed Covington 1956-1957
 Robert H. Hillenmeyer 1957-1958
 William M. Gant 1958-1959&
 Ralph J. Angelucci 1959-1960
 L. Berkley Davis 1960-1961
 Harry C. Denham 1961-1962
 James A. Sutherland 1962-1963
 Glenn U. Dorroh 1963-1964
 Richard E. Cooper 1965-1966
 McKay Reed, Jr. 1966-1967
 Ervin J. Nutter 1967-1968
 Charles O. Landrum 1968-1969
 Joe C. Creason 1969-1970**
 J. Paul Nickell 1971
 John R. Crockett 1972
 W. Hugh Adcock 1973
 Charles M. Landrum, Jr. 1974
 George L. Atkins 1975
 James W. Stuckert 1976
 Henry R. Wilhoit, Jr. 1977
 Ted B. Bates 1978
 John C. Owens 1979
 John C. Nichols II 1980
 Richard Womack 1981
 Morris Beebe, Jr. 1982
 Paul E. Fenwick 1983
 William G. Francis 1984
 Julia Kurtz Tackett 1985
 G. David Ravencraft 1986
 J. Thomas Tucker 1987
 John R. Guthrie 1988
 Bruce K. Davis 1989

SECRETARIES / DIRECTORS
1889-1989

William Prewitt 1889-1890
 H.M. Frazer 1891-1892
 F.C. Elkin 1893
 H.M. Gunn 1894
 V.E. Muncy 1895
 M.L. Pence 1896-1898
 John T. Faig 1899-1902
 Mary Didlake 1903
 Martha White 1904
 Brooke G. Hifner 1905-1913
 J.D. Turner 1914-1917
 S.B. Marks 1918-1919
 Herbert Graham 1920-1923
 W.C. Wilson 1924-1925
 Raymond Kirk 1926-1929
 James Shropshire 1930-1932
 Betty Hulette 1933-1934
 Robert K. Salyers 1935-1939
 G. Lee McClain 1940-1945
 Marguerite McLaughlin 1942-1945
 Helen G. King 1945-1968
 E. Jay Brumfield 1969-

* Terms changed to June 1-May 31.
 ** Served 18 months; terms changed back to calendar year.

THE WORLD IN 1889

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Eiffel Tower

The population of the United States is 62,947,714. In 1889 the population exceeds 246,113,000.)

The 23rd President of the United States is Benjamin Harrison. His VP is Levi P. Martin.

Chicago has surfaced only about 600 of more than 2,000 miles of streets.

North and South Dakota, Montana, and Washington become states.

The first Pan-American Congress is assembled, with delegates from 19 American nations in attendance.

Charles W. Foushee, a respected merchant, is mayor of Lexington.

Lexington — The first train arrives at the Cincinnati Southern passenger station, having made the trip from Louisville via Shelbyville, Lawrenceburg, and Versailles.

The Daily Press of Lexington reports that the city has a new patrol wagon used in hauling prisoners to the workhouse. "It is bright red and looks almost nice enough to ride in."

The Eiffel Tower officially opens in Paris, despite vigorous protests of one hundred leading writers, composers and artists. In a petition attacking "this horrid nightmare," authors Guy de Maupassant and Alexandre Dumas condemn the Tower for "looming over Paris like a huge, black factory smoke-stack, cursing Notre Dame Cathedral, the Arc de Triomphe, overwhelming our architecture." The writers add: "We protest with all our might, all our indignation, in the name of French taste which is outraged. . ."

Efrem Zimbalist, violinist, is born April 16.

Adolph Hitler is born in Braunau, Austria, April 20.

Visitors to the Paris Worlds Fair are all agog over an "automobile" exhibited by an Austrian, Karl Benz. The vehicle has an internal combustion engine that burns liquid fuel.

Johnstown, Pa. suffers a disastrous flood after heavy rains cause the Conemaugh Dam to burst. In the wake of the flood waters, more than 2,000 lives are lost and thousands of buildings are leveled.

Europe's *Orient Express* completes arrangements for through travel between Paris and Constantinople without change of train. The first through train leaves the Gare de l'Est June 1 and arrives at Constantinople in 67 hours, 35 minutes — more than 13 hours faster than in 1883 but 7½ hours slower than the time that will be standard in 10 years.

John L. Sullivan fights the last bare-knuckle heavyweight championship boxing bout as he takes on Jake Kilrain in Richburg, Miss. Sullivan defeated Kilrain in the 75th round, the time being 2 hours, 16 minutes, 23 seconds.

Curtis P. Brady receives the first permit issued by the Commissioner of Parks of New York City to drive an automobile through Central Park. The permit is subject to Mr. Brady's pledge "to exert the greatest care to avoid frightening the horses in the park."

Jawaharlal Nehru, statesman, born November 14.

George F. Kaufman, playwright, born November 16.

People throughout the South are saddened by the news of the death of Jefferson Davis in New Orleans — December 6.

Robert Browning, poet, dies December 12.

The Mayo Clinic has its beginnings in the St. Marys Hospital opened at Rochester, Minn., by the Sisters of St. Francis who 6 years ago ministered to the injured in the wake of a tornado that devastated the town. The hospital's medical staff consists of physician-surgeon William Worrall Mayo and his sons William James Mayo, 28, and Charles Horace Mayo, 24.

"The man who dies rich dies disgraced," writes steel magnate Andrew Carnegie in an article on "the gospel of wealth." He is praised for his philanthropies by oil magnate John D. Rockefeller.

The world's first electric elevators are installed by the Otis Company in New York's Demarest building on Fifth Avenue at 33rd Street.

Electric lights are installed at the White House in Washington, DC., but neither President Harrison nor his wife will touch the switches. An employee turns on the lights each evening, and they remain burning until the employee returns in the morning to turn them off.

I.M. Singer Company introduces the first electric sewing machine and sells a million machines, up from 539,000 in 1880.

A coin operated telephone patented by Hartford, Conn., inventor William Gray is installed in the Hartford Bank. (Local calls cost 5 cents everywhere until 1951.)

Mark Twain wrote *A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthurs Court*.

The Starry Night, and *Self-Portrait with Bandaged Ear* is painted by Vincent van Gogh who is suffering from a mental disorder, and has cut off his ear and presented it to a young prostitute at Arles.

Popular songs are *Oh, Promise Me* and *Down Went McGinty*.

Richard Sears sells his 3-year-old mail order watch business for \$70,000 but soon starts another such business with a catalog of watches, watch chains, and other jewelry offered with the slogan "Satisfaction or Your Money Back."

London's Savoy Hotel opens August 6, the first British hotel to have private baths. The new Hotel Victoria has four baths to serve its 500 guests.

New York's first real skyscraper opens at 50 Broadway. Architect Bradford Lee Gilbert climbs to the top of the 13-story structure during construction and lets down a plumb line during a hurricane to show crowds gathered to watch the building collapse that it is as steady as a rock.

A pure food law is proposed to Congress but meets with ridicule.

A U.S. ice shortage caused by an extraordinarily mild winter gives impetus to the development of ice-making plants. By year's end the country has more than 200 ice plants, up from 35 in 1879.

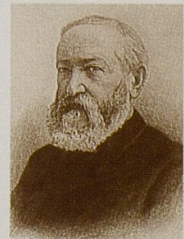
Aunt Jemima pancake flour, invented at St. Joseph, Mo., is the first self-rising flour for pancakes and the first ready-mix food ever to be introduced commercially.

McCormick spices employs two girls and a boy in a one-room factory with cellar and backyard and is in business selling flavoring extracts, fruit syrups, juices, Iron Glue ("Stick to Everything but the Buyer") and Uncle Sams Nerve and Bone Liniment ("For Man or Beast").

Lenox China is introduced by Trenton, N.J., ceramist Walter Scott Lenox, 30, who has established the Ceramic Art Company and whose porcelain will be ranked with that of England's Wedgwood and Spode.

The "safety" bicycle is introduced in the United States. Within 4 years, more than a million Americans will be riding the new bike.

Edward M. Bok takes over the *Ladies Home Journal* and employs writers to produce material to appeal to female readers. Circulation of the magazine goes up to 700,000.



President B. Harrison



Train Station, Lexington



UNIVERSITY
OF
KENTUCKY
NATIONAL
ALUMNI
ASSOCIATION

Centennial
1889-1989

K