

Trust Company Files Suit Over Ex-U. K. Chief's Will

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 28 (AP)—A declaration of rights was sought today in a friendly suit brought by the Security Trust Company against the University of Kentucky trustees.

The suit seeks to determine whether the trust company can deliver to trustees money left by former university President James K. Patterson to establish a college for teaching diplomacy, consular service, and international commerce. The former president died in 1922. He proposed to name the college for his son, William Andrew Patterson.

The suit said the trustees have stated willingness to supplement income from the trust and establish the college.

Patterson's will directed that part of the estate be held in trust "at compound interest for 40 to 50 years or until principal and accrued interest shall amount to seven or eight times the original principal."

Officials said figures on the amount of the fund were not available tonight. However, it was disclosed that the original bequest was more than \$100,000. One source said the principal now is "not more than half a million dollars" and that current income from the fund is about \$20,000 a year.

Security Trust alleged the trustees have "made demand on the plaintiff that the latter begin to turn over the current income and discontinue the process of accumulation."

The plaintiff asked the court if an actual controversy existed, if the defendant could demand that income be given it, or if the plaintiff could agree to such a demand.

MEMORIAL TO J. K. PATTERSON IS UNVEILED

A. O. Stanley Is Speaker at
Dedication of Statue of For-
mer President of Uni-
versity

PRESENTATION IS MADE
BY CHARLES N. MANNING

Augustus Lukeman, Sculptor, Is
Present for Exer-

Herald *June 2*
1934
cises

Several hundred members of the faculty, student body, alumni and friends of the University of Kentucky gathered beneath the shade of trees adjacent to the quadrangle east of the Administration building yesterday afternoon to witness the unveiling exercises for the James Kennedy Patterson memorial statue. The dedicatory address was made by A. O. Stanley, former governor and United States senator from Kentucky.

When the statue stood revealed after it had been unveiled by little Miss Elinor Manning Isaacs, grand daughter of Charles N. Manning, who presented the statue to the university on behalf of the memorial committee, it was seen to be an imposing work, depicting Dr. Patterson seated in a chair, his left hand grasping his cane and his right hand holding a sheaf of papers.

The work of Augustus Lukeman who was present for the unveiling the statue is beautifully mounted upon a marble base, at the foot of

which is a small tile pavilion, surrounded by a low marble wall and having two marble benches upon it. The entire terrace is surrounded by shrubs.

Dr. George Roberts, of the class of '99, assistant to the dean of the College of Agriculture, presided at the meeting and introduced the various speakers. Following the in-

vocation given by Dr. E. E. Snoddy, professor of Christian doctrine at Transylvania College, Dr. Roberts introduced Mr. Manning, who has served as secretary-treasurer of the memorial committee, saying:

"Executor and trustee under the will of President Patterson, Mr. Manning was one of those students whose life was touched and inspired by the life of President Patterson. It was highly fitting that he should have been chosen chairman of the memorial committee that has performed this work of love that is being consummated today."

Mr. Manning spoke as follows:
"Ten years ago, almost to the minute, a group of men and women who either were connected with or friends of this university, assembled near this spot and with words of admiration, appreciation and affection dedicated the residence in which James Kennedy Patterson had lived for many years and in which he had died as a shrine to his memory. The tablet affixed to its wall recites that from 1869 to 1910 he was the president of this institution and bears the quotation from Virgil: 'Haec olim meminisse juvabit,—hereafter it will be a delight to remember these things.'

"And indeed it is a delight to realize that the fame of this great man has increased with the flight of years and with the growth of this university, of which it may be truly said he was the father, for which he labored so long and so zealously, upon which he bestowed his pride and affection while living, and to which he gave virtually his entire estate at his death.

"The foundations which he laid were so broad and so strong that his successors have been able to build upon them a greater institution than the means at his command permitted him to erect; and upon the greatness of him upon whom his mantle has fallen is attested not alone by the additions which he has made to the achievements of his distinguished predecessor, but likewise to his earnest and constant efforts to honor his memory and to preserve the traditions which he has bequeathed.

"And doubtless other friends and defenders of popular education throughout Kentucky, in this moment of its distress and peril, remembering the battles fought and won in its behalf by this indomi-

table Scotsman in earlier days would join with the head of this institution in a paraphrase of Wordsworth's apostrophe to Milton and exclaim: "Patterson, thou shouldst be living at this hour; Kentucky has need of thee!"

After tracing the history of the efforts of various committee men in securing the necessary funds to commission Mr. Lukeman to execute the statue, Mr. Manning closed with the following statement:

"It is my part and my great privilege and pleasure, Mr. President, on behalf of the Patterson Memorial committee and of all who have contributed of their time, their labor or their means to the fruition of this day, to present to the University of Kentucky, as a token of their admiration, appreciation, affection, gratitude and pride, and as a symbol of those unseen things which are eternal, this statue of that great scholar, great teacher, great statesman, great man, president for more than 40 years of this great institution which will ever stand as a memorial to the useful and consecrated life of James Kennedy Patterson."

Dr. Roberts then introduced Dr. Frank L. McVey, president of the university, saying of him, "The University of Kentucky is indeed fortunate to have a man to continue the work of our beloved President Patterson who has the highest conception of the functions of a university of the state, and whose high scholarship and rare gift of executive ability have inspired the confidence of his faculty and constituency and have enabled him to guide the university in a remarkable development during his incumbency."

Dr. McVey said that he accepted the statue on behalf of the University of Kentucky first, "because it is an expression of appreciation, generosity and love of a large number of men and women. Second, because it is a beautiful expression of the sculptor's art, and third, because it carries the spirit of James Kennedy Patterson and will serve as a constant reminder of what he did for the university, and thus will bring to the university staff of today and the future a new understanding of what the university is and the service we owe to it."

Augustus Lukeman, the sculptor, was then introduced by Professor Roberts who said of him, "the man who can put into enduring form not only the physical outline of a human being but can make even the spirit seem as though it were inhabiting and shining through the form, possesses genius that contributes to the perpetuation of the noblest qualities of Man."

Senator Stanley, an alumnus of the university, then presented his dedicatory address, during which he related the history of Dr. Patterson's life, his struggle to triumph over what seemed insurmountable handicaps, to the development of the university which, the speaker said, stands today as a monument to his life.

The full text of Senator Stanley's speech will be published in Sunday's issue of The Herald.

Augustus Lukeman, South's Foremost Sculptor, Is Here for Unveiling of His Statue of James K. Patterson

Augustus Lukeman, distinguished sculptor who is in Lexington to attend the unveiling of his statue of James K. Patterson, is one of the Southland's most noted present day sculptors.

Mr. Lukeman, who was born in Virginia, made the heroic statue of Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy, that stands in the Hall of Fame in the National Capitol at Washinton—and thereby hangs a tale. Recently a move was made in congress to reduce the number of figures immortalized in the capitol statuary group from two to one from each state. Mississippi had entered Jefferson Davis as one of their two. An order was about to be okehed for the removal of the Davis statue to the basement, together with the eliminated statues from the other states. A protest was promptly forthcoming from one

of Mississippi's representatives in congress and the proposed removal has been held in abeyance since. The excuse offered for the reducing the number of statues was a claim that the capitol floor was weakening under the growing weight of the statuary.

The bust of Jefferson Davis, unveiled in Morrison College at Transylvania University a few years ago, is the work of Mr. Lukeman and was modeled from the statue in Washington.

Mr. Lukeman came prominently into the public limelight some eight or nine years ago when the Stone Mountain Memorial Association, of Georgia, annulled its contract with Gutzlum Borglum for the carving of the "Confederate host" across the granite face of Stone Mountain and engaged Mr. Lukeman to proceed with the work. Before Mr. Lukeman had progressed far with the carving, the affairs of the memorial association became so entangled financially that the project was abandoned until a reorganization could be effected, and the massive memorial has been left in its unfinished condition since shortly after Mr. Lukeman started upon the work. Mr. Lukeman, at great expense, had designed a proposed magnificent memorial hall at the base of the structure.

DR. MORGAN TO ADDRESS U. OF K. SENIORS TODAY

Commencement Exercises Will
Be Conducted in Alumni Gym-
nasium This Morning
at 10 o'Clock

PATTERSON STATUE TO BE UNVEILED IN AFTERNOON

Herald
Former Governor A. O. Stanley
Will Deliver Address at
Ceremony

Commencement exercises for the more than 300 students of the University of Kentucky who will be graduated in the class of 1934 will be conducted at 10 o'clock this morning in Alumni gymnasium with Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority and president of Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, delivering the commencement address. Dr. Frank L. McVey, president of the university, will preside at the exercises and confer the degrees upon the graduates.

Dr. Marion Nelson Waldrip, pastor of the First Methodist church, South, will deliver the invocation and benediction at the exercises, and the University Girls' Glee Club, under the direction of Miss Mildred Lewis, and the university orchestra, under the direction of Prof. C. A. Lampert, will present a musical program.

The highlight in the week's activities for the alumni and the friends of the university is the Patterson Memorial Statue dedication services scheduled for 3 o'clock this afternoon in the quadrangle to the east of the administration building. At these services, A. O. Stanley, former governor and senator from Kentucky and an alumnus of the university, will deliver the principal address. The presentation of the memorial to the university will be made by C. N. Manning, chairman of the memorial committee, and will be unveiled by little Miss Elinor Manning Isaacs, Mr. Manning's granddaughter. The statue will be accepted on behalf of the university by President McVey. Prof. George Roberts, alumnus of the university in the class of '99, will preside at the memorial services.

Augustus Lukeman, sculptor, who designed and executed the memorial, will be presented during the program and Dr. Elmer Ellsworth Snoddy, professor of Christian doctrine at Transylvania College, will say the invocation and benediction.

The committee in charge of the dedication exercises is composed of Prof. R. D. McIntyre, chairman; Prof. H. H. Downing and Prof. E. A. Bureau.

Address of A. O. Stanley at Unveiling Of James K. Patterson Memorial

Editor's Note: Following is the speech delivered Friday afternoon at the University of Kentucky at the unveiling exercises for the James K. Patterson memorial structure.

An honor it is and a coveted privilege to be permitted today, by your gracious leave, to pay a deserved tribute to the great president of this university.

Monuments, after all, are for the living, not the dead. His whose countenance is cunningly veiled by the sculptor's art needs no such assurance of an enduring fame.

Twice ten thousand singing youths of whose plastic loess he was at once the architect and the inspiration, have eternally inscribed upon cheering hearts and the tablets of love and memory the ineffable story of his nobility and his worth, and that story as a record and tender tradition shall pass from father to son, so long as tender hearts shall defy the wasting tooth of time. For him there is no need of "eternal arm or eagle winged host." This university is the fitting and eternal monument to James Kennedy Patterson.

His green and undulating campus

was acquired by his keen foresight. His ambrosious trees planted by his tender hands and watered by his loving care. The foundations of his imposing hall were set by his skill, and by his tireless energy his transcendent genius and his indomitable will were laid one stone upon another.

When I asked where is the monument of James K. Patterson, with one hand I should point to the university and with the other to the accomplished manhood of the commonwealth of Kentucky.

The Scottish Emigrant

On the 15th of June, 1832, Andrew Patterson, a penniless cotton picker, landed in New York harbor with his good wife Janet and a family of small children, the eldest, James, hopelessly crippled. Work at his only trade, a "black currier," was not to be obtained and after a few months of vain endeavor to find employment in the mills of New York and New England, we find the poor emigrants swept westward toward the thinly populated frontiers of the new world.

President Patterson has left us a graphic picture of his early life in America:

"My father," says he, "whose health was never robust, knew little or nothing about farming. Scottish villages and cities printing establishments do not furnish the best training for a man who at 41 years of age is expected to take up a remote unlearned farm and make a living thereon. * * *

"Here I was, a mere boy, and more upon the mercy, making industry and practical economy of my mother depended the upbringing of the family. * * *

"My mother was anxious not simply to keep her family respectable but to keep them just a little better than her neighbors. The making and the mending, the cooking and the dairy work, the washing and the ironing, the direction of much of the farm work, all fell to her lot. For weeks at a time during busy seasons of the year she was up until midnight, snatching a few hours of sleep when she could. She rarely expressed the regret that I know she must often feel at having left her ain bonnie hoose in Alexandria." The majority of the inhabitants were quite illiterate. * * * My father could go and enjoy them and laugh with them, and at them. But not she. Even had she felt the inclination, which she did not, the round of household duties would have prevented her. She missed the companionship of Scottish folk, she missed the village kirk, but she never complained.

And so, amid the privations and desolation of the wilderness, her faithful spouse, her children and her God "became the ocean to the river of her thought."

From 1841 to 1849 not one of her five sons was within a schoolhouse, the nearest was too far away and there was no surplus money to pay even the low rates of tuition charged.

But, says he: "My mother supplemented the lack of schools by her own activities. She taught the elder ones to read the Scriptures, to learn the Shorter Catechism, and to memorize the metrical version of the Psalms."

This maimed lad of thirteen, who had never been within a school house in six years, by penny and humble birth at once oppressed amazed me alike by his indomitable courage and his insatiable thirst for knowledge.

The crippled, like the deformed, according to Bacon, "are commonly even with nature."

But that sunny and heroic spirit

lacked the sympathy, no bitterness, no repining.

The serene philosopher rose upon his maimed body as a stepping stone. There was, says his biographer:

"No sensitiveness. The little game leg," he would say, putting it affectionately, "was the architect of my fortune."

As a little lad "he hitched his wagon to a star." And from the "pinnacle" floor of a cabin in an Indiana clearing to the presidency of a great university, he confidently pursued "the even tenor of his way" but the hard, thorny path is literally sully by dirt heave and rocky outcrops. A stranger alike to repining and despair, in his aspiring soul gleamed the crystal waters of Lowell's fountain:

"Ceaseless aspiring
Ceaseless content
Dedication or sunshine
The element;
Glorious fountain
Let my heart be
Fresh, cheerful, constant
Eternal, like thine."

His old friend W. E. Smith says of him:

"He revelled in chronicling facts, hunted them with the keen scent of a bloodhound, massed them as a shepherd his flocks."

This father's "big top" Bible and a volume on introduction to the sciences" apparently the only books on the place, he read "from beginning to end, again and again, until all that I could assimilate I had made my own."

Fortunately, Joseph Mowbray, an Englishman, with a library, bought an adjoining farm to which he generously gave the hungry student free access. There the delighted lad read in Emerson's Roman Republic, Elmer's England, Spanish Discoveries, Pope, Dryden and Plutarch's Lives, and, says he:

"Meanwhile I looked upon other persons in the neighborhood who happened to have any books at hand. I remember once hearing of a copy of Rollin's Ancient History, owned by a man named Fox Draper, who lived five miles away. Taking my father's horse I rode to borrow it, only to learn to my chagrin that it had been sold to a man ten miles distant. I continued my journey, however, and came home in triumph with four volumes."

At last by the help of a kinsman we find him at Blumson, cooking his own food, living on less than a dollar a week, then graduating with the honors of his class, and the mother there to witness his triumph.

Upon being asked if she was proud, with her Scottish accent any prouder she answered, "No, prou, bu chandin."

The Teacher
This untaught teacher, favored upon the profession he returned, at the age of 17.

"When the school closed," says he, "I received fifty dollars for the three months. This I disposed of as follows: My board (one dollar a week) was fourteen dollars; from Mr. Jones I bought a sow and pigs of a far better breed than we had at home, paying him five dollars; some debts which father had incurred for spraying the orchard I paid; and the rest, two dollars, I kept for myself."

After the schools at Duffwood Bottoms, others follow with a like liberal stipend. In his next budget we find the following interesting item:

"I discovered a cooking stove, the newest type, which with the accompanying utensils was \$17.50. My mother had gone with my father to a neighboring country to attend the sacramental service of an associate Presbyterian church and, upon her return, she was greatly astonished to see the cooking stove with the utensils set up ready for use."

And the man who built a university said:

"I have always considered this one of the greatest triumphs of my life."

He did with his might what his hands found to do and each school is succeeded by a better one.

We next see him in Kentucky "impressed by the better quality of the land and the more cultivated methods of living" in charge of a school near Newcastle, the compensation being "one hundred and fifty dollars for five months work."

Here his landlord, a big-hearted blacksmith by the name of John Holland, "was," says he, "greatly devoted to the game of checkers and made heavy draughts on my time, which I could ill spare from my studies." But, "after he left, I studied an hour, went to bed about eleven, got up regularly at four, took a cold bath in a washbuck filled with water, might be tedious and was ready for three hours study before time to begin the day's duties."

The assiduous young scholar's fame grows apace, and the honor graduate of Hanover next finds himself principal of the Presbyterian Academy at Greenville, luxuriously enmeshed in the comfortable home of Edward Rumsar, where "a black boy built his fire, took his boots to shine, carried his messages, did his errands," and he is "passing rich" at six hundred dollars a year, with a sweetheart to boot.

Era of Study and Contemplation
After having served successively as principal of Stewart College, Clarksville, and as president of Transylvania University, we find him at last established as a member of the faculty of the new Kentucky University. This period from 1847-1875 is the least eventful of his checkered life, and, perhaps, the most happy and serene. Surrounded

by a loving wife, his young children and his books, it was not a less an era of production than of dual activity. It was the period in which he could read "to sleep and consider"—it afforded the essential opportunity "in the still air of intellectual studies" for the formation of the mighty man, "naturally emerge from his cloister, as the winged butterfly from its chrysalis."

Francis Bacon, the greatest of English scholars, when about the age of the young professor writes his uncle, Lord Burleigh:

"I have taken all knowledge to be my province."

The goal of Patterson seems to have been fixed by a like ambition. His capacious mind "was an intellectual ocean whose waves touched all the shores of thought."

Books, in the phrase of Bacon, were literally "gathered and digested." Upon the shelves of his library were "many quaint and curious volumes of forgotten lore." Poems prior to Burns, the songs of the Saxons, romances of chivalry, treatises upon every obscure subject, and in many languages. He must needs search, hunt, and delve into higher mathematics.

He went joyously, eagerly to his studies as a bee to the blossoms and as the bee transforms the sweets of all flowers into its own honey, he assimilated the finest thought of the ages of all ages, till they became literally a part of his own intellectual being.

To that perfectly disciplined intellect, the closest application was not so much a labor as an irresistible impulse.

"There are minor spirits," says Bacon, "who can live of might but not of wit."

History made him wise, metaphysics subtle, philosophy profound, and the natural sciences revealed to him the hidden forces and mysterious of nature.

His mastery of the classics afforded a diction, copious, ornate and polished as Pagan maebic.

President of the University of Kentucky

Such was the man who in 1873 became president of the A. & M. College of Kentucky.

"It had a name, a charter, a yearly income of nine thousand, nine hundred dollars and nothing else."

Says President Patterson:
"It must be borne in mind that when detached from Kentucky University this college had nothing, it had no farm for experimental or other purposes, no buildings, no machinery, no geological or mineralogical cabinets, no chemical or philosophical apparatus, no museums, no farming or garden implements, no stock—absolutely nothing."

Upon this bare rock the foundations were proposed to erect a great university.

The good city of Lexington, conscious of his ability and inspired by his courage, responded with heart and purse. The construction spread. The whole state for the time thrilled to the inspiring thought of a "State University," a great temple of learning, free from sectarian or denominational bias or control.

"Whose gates were open wide
And all who would might enter in
And no one was denied."

On April 28, 1880 the legislature voted an annual appropriation of one-half cent on the hundred dollars for the support of the university. The attendance doubled, additional lands were acquired, and on all sides new buildings were in course of erection. The ring of the mason's trowel and of the carpenter's hammer were music to the ears of the new president.

Then a storm cloud appeared in the hitherto cloudless skies. "The denominational colleges," says Mabel Hardy Pollitt, "had not awakened to the importance of the half-cent tax bill after it had been passed. . . . But now, on a commanding site of fifty acres within the city of Lexington, with fifty thousand dollars for buildings, with a federal income of ten thousand dollars, supplemented by a state tax already yielding ten thousand dollars annually, with the dangerous principle of state aid established and with state interests as a corollary," it aroused every denominational college in Kentucky to the menace common to them all.

Council was taken by their representatives and everywhere it was constantly rumored that an assault on the tax would be launched in the next legislature. "By October, 1881, work had come to a standstill, the buildings, for the funds were entirely exhausted. Appeal was made secretly to every bank in Lexington, but the same response was received from all; that in view of the imminent attack by the denominational colleges and the practical certainty of the abolition of the tax, the condition of the colleges seemed too precarious to justify the extension of credit."

"It was at this crisis that James K. Patterson, staking his all on the future of the A. & M. College, took to the Northern Bank of Kentucky the savings of his life, and hypothecating every dollar of securities that he possessed, borrowed the money to carry on the building."

"It more stirs the blood to rouse a lion than to start a hare."

It was in this tragic hour, with his back to the wall, his last dollar staked on the turn of a card, an compassed I round about by foes, the most happy and serene. Surrounded

It was in this tragic hour, with
his back to the wall, his last dollar
staked on the turn of a card, en-
compassed round about by foes, in-
d- (Fol. ecclesiastical and political that
James Kennedy Patterson rose to
his full stature.
In this determined and concerted
effort to repeal the tax, no stone
was left unturned. In the public
press every appeal was made which
might excite the prejudices of the
sectarian, the aversion of the rich or
the credulity of the ignorant. The
expediency and the legality of the
act were alike assailed.
I have often wished that some
great artist might yet immortalize
that never to be forgotten scene on
the floor of the University of Ken-
tucky trembled in the balance.
In the legislative chamber every
representative was in his seat, the
galleries crowded by eager specta-
tors of the historic battle. Upon
the one side President Beatty. I
knew him well and can now recall
his fine and classically chiseled fea-
tures, his majestic mien, his gra-
cious address, the very model of a
college president, and at his back
the heads of six great denomina-
tional institutions; and towering
above them all the leonine head of
William Lindsey, legislator and
just of renown, massive, ponder-
ous and formidable, every inch of
him, and arrayed against them all
the tall figure of James K. Pat-
terson leaning upon his crutch.
There he stands with the eye and
beak of an eagle. Serene, sublime,
undaunted, ready, almost eager for
the fray. Strange paradox was he,
the gentlest and most combative of
men. He loved his friends and he
enjoyed his foes—nothing pleased
him better than controversy. In
the forensic arena he literally
"drank delight of battle with his
peers."
And now in the midst of a silence
that could be felt, this single cham-
pion bids defiance to his embattled
foes.
Never since the days of Criteo-
den and Clay had men heard such
an impassioned flow of Hawless
English. The force and majesty of
Chatham, the luxuriance, the
wealth of classic allusion and the
comprehensiveness of Burke and
Sheridan were his.
"An extraordinary occasion,"
said he, "calls for my presence
before you tonight. In the his-
tory of education in Kentucky
no parallel to this, so far as I
know, has occurred. An institu-
tion founded through munificence
of the general government, a mu-
nificence similar in kind to that
which forms the ground work of
the common school system of
the state, whose endowment has
been generously increased by the
commonwealth, whose special ob-
ject has been to provide a liberal
education for the masses, is as-
sailed, not by the legal or the
medical profession, not by the
wealthy, but by the ministers of
the Gospel. And why? Not be-
cause its course of study is de-
fective, not because there is any
lack of efficiency in its instruc-
tion, not because its moral or re-
ligious tone causes disgust to
good people, none of these things
—but because it furnishes tut-
tion too cheap and educates too
many."
That reply, crushing and conclu-
sive, will live in our memory with
Pitt's answer to Walpole, with
Hastings, and Webster's reply to
Hayne.
The friends of this institution
may today reverently thank God
that that classic utterance gave to
Kentucky forty years of the
love and labor of the penniless
Scottish exile for the nurture and
development of all that is best
and noblest in the intellectual life
of the commonwealth and upon it,
as upon its very foundation stones,
rests the university at this good
hour.
In the words of Richard C. Stoll,
capable and stalwart champion of
the university whom the Great
President "loved to love."
"He has done more for the up-
building and elevation of our cit-
izenship than any other man.
Honored himself by other uni-
versities, he has honored this
university. His name and that
of the University of Kentucky
are synonymous. He has been
our father; we are his chil-
dren."

Patterson's Advice

When President Patterson retired from the University of Kentucky in 1909, he outlined to the Board of Trustees his ideas on the choice of his successor. This 30-year-old advice, found in the minutes of June 2, 1909, is interesting now, because Dr. McVey's approaching retirement presents the same problem. The subject is important enough to warrant our calling in "He Pat" as guest conductor of the remainder of today's column.

Patterson Speaking

"The institution has now reached a stage of development in which it requires the services of the ablest man that can be found for the position," President Patterson said. "I should like to see selected an abler man than myself, well educated, with a mind symmetrically developed, not a specialist in any direction, but a man of views sufficiently comprehensive and sufficiently large to promote the growth of the institution upon symmetrical lines, giving due and proper encouragement to every department and college of the University, but showing special favor to none.

"Men Can Be Found"

"I should like my successor to be a man of proved executive and administrative ability, of good personal presence, prolific in thought and facile in expression, able to defend the institution from whatever point assailed, and able to take aggressive measures in its behalf, without unnecessarily ruffling the susceptibilities of those who oppose. The President of the University should be able, when occasion requires, to address and to interest educational associations, commercial clubs, and other bodies interested in the educational and material development of the Commonwealth in behalf of the University, asserting and maintaining its leadership in all matters relating to the intellectual uplift and culture of its citizens. He should, moreover, be a man of high moral character, with a reverent attitude towards things sacred and divine, not necessarily a churchman, but in sympathy with the religious beliefs and aspirations of Christianity. These qualifications, I submit, may be hard to find, and yet I am satisfied that men can be found in whom they co-exist in a high degree."

Herald-Leader

7/23/39

"Temporary" Employment

The Kentucky Kernel reports this bit of campus history. A considerable number of years ago, on a Fourth of July Sunday, a colored man, John Alcorn, was walking across the University grounds when he was stopped by President James K. Patteron. Dr. Patterson hired John to wash his buggy and curry his horse, old George, and John evidently did the work well. At any rate, he has been on the campus ever since and now is janitor in the Agricultural building.

kernel

JUL 15 1944

\$5 Bill Found In Letter Sent 3d U.K. President

By BILL HUDSON.

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 23 (AP)—A Scotsman received a crumpled, but spendable \$5 bill 63 years ago and never bothered to remove it from its envelope.

The Scotsman was James Kennedy Patterson, a long-bearded native of Glasgow, who became the third president of the University of Kentucky. He served from 1868 to 1909.

The sender was a student who withdrew from school when his funds were exhausted to operate what he termed a "cut-rate ticket office" in Louisville.

Was to Pay Balance.

The \$5 bill was to pay the balance of "my last year's schooling."

The 1880-issue, oversized bill is in the university library. With it are thousands of other letters and papers, personal and business, belonging to the late president. The school procured them shortly after Patterson's death in 1923.

The 2-year-old archives branch of the university's library department has undertaken the voluminous task of opening and cataloging the correspondence.

Campus Life Reflected.

Excerpts from the letters and papers reflect campus life in the Patterson administration.

Take, for example, the menu submitted to the president's office for approval May 15, 1888.

It called for beefsteak and gravy for breakfast. For dinner there was roast beef, potatoes, corn, and tomatoes. For supper there was more steak and gravy. Each meal was topped with hot biscuit, butter, syrup, coffee, tea, and milk.

During this time a daily report was required on the condition of living quarters of each student.

Only 3 Buildings Then.

(When Patterson went into office the school had only three buildings—the dormitory, the president's home and a classroom structure).

The commandant of the cadet corps reported instances of misbehavior to the president's office. To one report was attached such recommended punishments as five extra drill sessions for a student who left school without permission; or, in another case, indefinite cadet drill and a mandatory return to class for another student who dropped Latin without faculty approval.

Most Were Confidential.

Patterson's correspondence often placed him in the role of confidant.

One student wrote the president of a misdeed, but cautioned that he "would not have it told on me for \$500."

The student said he had been unable to pay his board bill. His parents were unable to help financially and school supervisors had demanded his "military" suit in lieu of cash. But the student said the suit "was about all the clothes I have and they caught me last night when I tried to sneak out with the suit and return to my home."

Other letters came from former students and Army men, many of whom served in the Spanish-American War. Some were from State and U. S. lawmakers, advising the school's chief executive of the progress of legislation affecting education.

Some Asked Cost.

Countless letters came from students who sought information about entering school. In the main they centered upon one theme:

"I am a poor boy and want to obtain my education as cheaply as possible. Please inform me of the cost of attending your school."

Personal notes indicated Patterson was interested in real-estate holdings in Kansas and Texas.

Some of the various other items were reports to the trustees, directives to the faculty, and school catalogs.

There was a student's handbook published in 1901-02 in the waning years of Patterson's regime.

It Listed Campus Facts.

It listed various campus facts and figures and among other items the school's football record. The gridders then encountered such opposition as the alumni, Louisville Y.M.C.A., Avondale, Georgetown, Cincinnati, Kentucky University (Transylvania), Central University (Eastern), and Centre.

The enrollees at the start of Patterson's term numbered 285. By the end of his administration the student body exceeded 1,000. Women first were admitted in 1880.

Patterson resigned the presidency in 1909. He suffered a stroke 11 years later and died in 1922.

Came to U. S. In 1842.

Patterson came to this country with his parents in 1842. A brother preceded him from Scotland 20 years before. His family settled in Indiana.

When the task of classifying his correspondence is finished, Miss Jacqueline Bull, head of the archives department, said the school would receive the letters of its second president, Joseph Desha Pickett. He served in 1867-68.

The correspondence of the first president, John A. Williams, has been destroyed.

Lexington Herald Jan. 24, 1947

Patterson's Reign At UK Recalled In Old Letters

By Bill Hudson
Associated Press Writer

A Scotchman received a crumpled but spendable \$5 bill 63 years ago and never bothered to remove it from its envelope.

The Scot was James Kennedy Patterson, a long-bearded native of Glasgow who became the third president of the University of Kentucky. He served from 1868 to 1909.

The sender was a student who withdrew from school when his funds were exhausted to operate, by his own admission, a "cut rate ticket office" in Louisville.

The \$5 bill was to pay the balance of "my last year's schooling."

The 1880-issue, oversized bill is in the University library. With it are thousands of other letters and

papers, personal and business, belonging to the late president.

The school procured them shortly after Patterson's death in 1923.

The two-year-old archives branch of the Library Department has undertaken the voluminous task of opening and cataloging the correspondence.

Excerpts from the letters and papers reflect campus life in the Patterson administration.

Take, for example, the menu submitted to the president's office for approval May 15, 1888.

Beef Steak For Breakfast

It called for beef steak and gravy for breakfast. For dinner there was roast beef, potatoes, corn and tomatoes. For supper there was more steak and gravy. Each meal was topped with hot biscuits, butter, syrup, coffee, tea and milk.

During this time a daily report was required on the condition of living quarters of each student.

(When Patterson went into office the school had only three buildings—the dormitory, the president's home, and a classroom structure).

The commandant of the cadet corps reported instances of misbehavior to the president's office. To one report was attached such recommended punishment:

Five extra drill sessions for a student who left school without permission; or, in another case, indefinite cadet drill and a mandatory return to class for another student who dropped Latin without faculty approval.

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One student wrote the president of a misdeed but cautioned that he "would not have it told on me for \$500."

Tried To 'Sneak Out'

The student said he had been unable to pay his board bill. His parents were unable to help financially and school supervisors had demanded his "military" suit in lieu of cash. But the student said the suit "was about all the clothes I have and they caught me last night when I tried to sneak out with the suit and return to my home."

Other letters came from former students and Army men, many of whom served in the Spanish-American war. Some were from state and federal lawmakers, advising the school's chief executive of the progress of legislation affecting education.

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"I am a poor boy and want to obtain my education as cheaply as possible. Please inform me of the cost of attending your school."

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**HONOR IS PAID DR.
PATTERSON BY CROWD**
(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

ley Carter, head announcer of the University studios, had charge of the announcements. A brief introduction to the broadcast was made by Dr. McVey, who cited some of the achievements in the 100 years between Dr. Patterson's birth in Scotland in 1833 and today.

Dean Anderson, in his address, referred to an illuminated portrait of Dr. Patterson, in characteristic pose with crutch and cane at hand, which was placed behind the speakers' table. President Patterson believed in prayer, in the iron hand of discipline, and in the democratic principles of taxation for the education of the masses, Dean Anderson said, and he left, as a heritage, a "secure foundation upon which University executives today are to build a superstructure of educational supremacy."

Prof. Roberts, graduate of the class of 1899, both student and instructor under President Patterson, reviewed the founding of the University of Kentucky, and the former president's prodigious task in shaping the destinies of the struggling institution.

An intimate picture of Dr. Patterson was drawn by Mrs. Adams, his secretary, biographer and confidante, who resided for years in the Patterson home. Visibly affected by reminiscences of those years, Mrs. Adams, with tears in her eyes, told of the greatness, the integrity and loyalty of Dr. Patterson and his brother, the late Dr. Walter K. Patterson. In a visit to the campus Saturday, Mrs. Adams said she saw budding trees Dr. Patterson had planted with his own hands, and buildings he had planned. Her description of the seed saved by the thrifty educator for the next season's planting caused Dr. McVey to endorse the axiom as a fitting inscription on the proposed Patterson memorial. "He saved the seed for the next generation," typifies the thriftiness and foresight of Dr. Patterson, President McVey said in concluding the 100th birthday anniversary tribute.

Alumni Felicitations

Dr. McVey introduced Alexander Bonnyman, Knoxville, Tenn., University alumnus and chairman of the Patterson memorial committee, and faculty members present at the dinner who served under President Patterson's leadership. He also read felicitations from alumni assembled in various group meetings, which were held at Bowling Green, Buffalo, Philadelphia, New York City, Atlanta, Washington, Birmingham, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Paducah and Cincinnati.

Seated at the speakers' table were Dr. and Mrs. McVey, Dean and Mrs. Anderson, Prof. and Mrs. Roberts, Dr. and Mrs. Frank L. Adams, Dr. George H. Wilson, Lexington, president of the University Alumni Association, and Mrs. Wilson; Mr. Bonnyman, Mr. and Mrs. Manning, Miss Sarah Blanding, vice president of the association, and dean of women at the University, and Dr. Thomas H. Kinnaird, the Patterson physician.

James S. Shropshire, alumni secretary; Miss Marguerite McLaughlin, of the University faculty, and Mrs. Thomas R. Underwood, University alumni, served as committee chairmen, assisting Mr. Frankel. Invocation was asked by Bart N. Peak, secretary of the University Y. M. C. A.

Contents in the Bundle of Papers from Pres. Patterson's Office.

- 1 Lexington Observer & Reporter. July 9th, 1864. Abraham Lincoln's Proclamation declaring "Martial Law in Kentucky."
- 2 2 Lexington Observer & Reporter. June 14, 1865- An Article of Resolutions adopted unanimously by the Trustees of Transylvania University on June 9th, 1865, expressing their appreciation of his worth as a teacher and their loss at his departure. p. 3c.4. This article was also in the Louisville Daily Journal, July 6, 1865. p. 3, col. 2.
- 2 copies 3. 2 Apostolic Times, June 30, 1870, p. 1. cols. 1-4, An address of Prof. J. K. Patterson, Pres. of the A. & M. College of Ky. University delivered in Morrison Chapel, June 10th, 1870, Commencement Exercises.
4. The Transcript, Jan. 7th, 1882. A reprint of Prof. Jas. K. Patterson's article on why Fayette County should send their quota of beneficiaries, all the other representative districts in Ky. (clipping)
5. Courier-Journal (Louisville) June 3, 1887; p. 1. cols. 2-54. An Account of Commencement Exercises of State College- Gov. J. Procter Knott, Furnishes an Important State Paper of great value on "Resources of Kentucky". Graduating honors conferred on Messrs. T. W. Shackelford and W. A. Patterson.
6. Lexington Observer- June 4, 1887. State College Exercises- 2 graduates, T. W. Shackelford, W. A. Patterson. P. 1, 5. Sketch of Gov. Knott's Great Address on Resources of Kentucky. p. 1; Col. 4
7. The Denver Republican, Denver, Colo July 16, 1895. Account of the 9th Annual Convention of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges & Experiment Stations met at The Brown Palace Hotel. Pres. W. K. Patterson addressed the meeting on the "Work of the Agricultural Colleges and their Mission." Alderman Leet mentions the success of T. B. Munsen, 2nd graduate of A. M. College.
8. Scottish-American, Feb. 13, 1901. p. 1. cols. 1-4 (New York) Address of Prof. J. K. Patterson, Lexington, Ky. (Delivered at Louisville Burns celebration) Subject "The Scotsman" What he is and what he has done."
9. Lexington Leader, September 11, 1915. Account of Mrs J. K. Patterson's death.
- 3 10. (3) Lexington Herald of Oct. 15, 1916. Account of University Jubilee, Addresses. p. 1, col. 2.
11. Lexington Leader-Dec. 24, 1916. Editorial "Christmas and its Meaning to Us" written by Dr. James K. Patterson.

UNIVERSITY INQUIRY
GOES ON TOMORROW.

Subpoena Is Served (Picture)

On Dr. J. K. Patterson

Former President of State University
Officially Called To Testify Before Probe
Committee at Frankfort in Connection With
the Investigation Into State University Affairs.

Criticism Being

Directed At Certain

Alleged Methods.

Benjamin Salmon, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Kentucky Senate, arrived in Lexington yesterday afternoon and served a subpoena upon Dr. James K. Patterson to appear before the Senate Probe Committee in Frankfort at 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon. It is expected that Dr. Patterson will be the only witness examined on Monday, and so far as is known no other Lexington witnesses have been summoned as yet.

Dr. Patterson telegraphed to the committee on Thursday that his relations with the university would be compromising if he appeared voluntarily before the committee explaining his position. The contents of this letter have not been divulged, but Mr. Salmon was sent here with a subpoena as soon as the letter had been received by the committee....

The Lexington Leader (Sunday) February 1, 1914 P. 1, Col. 6 & 7

HM: ad 5/23/41

DR. PATTERSON TO SPEAK IN FAVOR (Picture)
OF A GREAT NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

The Association of Presidents of State Universities has for some years been endeavoring to induce Congress to make provision for the establishment and maintenance of a National University on a scale commensurate with the dignity of the nation.

For this purpose a committee, of which President James, of the Illinois State University, is Chairman, prepared a measure which was introduced by Congressman Simeon D. Fess, of Ohio, and is now in the hands of the Committee on Education of the House of Representatives. Hearings will be given by the committee on the evenings of Friday and Saturday of this week. ...

The bill has the active support of the State University Association, but is opposed by the great Universities of the Atlantic Seaboard- Harvard, Columbia, Yale, Princeton and Johns Hopkins. Dr. James, who cannot leave home on account of illness in his family, has written urgently requesting President Emeritus James K. Patterson to go to Washington and make an argument in favor of the proposed national university and Representative Fess has also written to advise him of the time and place when and where the committee will hear arguments on the measure.

Ex-President Patterson will leave for Washington on Thursday in compliance with the request of President James, and will appear before the Committee on Education on the dates set for the hearing.

The national university if established will stand above and beyond any institution in Europe or America. It will embrace within its ample scope graduate work of every possible kind in science, in literature and art. It will command the best talent in every field of learning and research which the Eastern and Western Continents can supply. ...

The Lexington Leader February 22, 1914 P. 1 Col. 2 & 3

HM: ad 5/29/41

DR. J. K. PATTERSON
Receives Unusual Compliment
Thru Columns Of New York Tribune.

A few days ago the following letter appeared on the editorial page of the New York Tribune:

"SCOTS WHA HAE.

"To the Editor of The Tribune:

"Sir: The commencement address delivered on June 10 at Centre College, Danville, Ky., by Professor James K. Patterson, president emeritus of the State University, Lexington, Ky., on 'Presbyterianism and Its Fruition in America,' in which he pays a glowing tribute to the influence of the Scot in the religious and political life of America in the stormy days of the Revolution, is, I think, one of the finest ever given to a body of students. ...

... "It may be a revelation to some of your readers, as it has been to me, that it was greatly thru the energy and indomitable courage of the Scots in the Carolinas and in Virginia that 'the way of Independence was brought to a successful issue.'

" 'It is not the Puritan of New England nor the cavalier of the South that carried the revolted colonies thru the Revolution and brought the War of Independence to a successful issue, but the stout, liberty-loving, indomitable Presbyterian Scot, of Scotland and of Ulster.'

"I am sure that the students who had the privilege of listening to Professor Patterson's splendid address will never forget it. I am glad that I have had the pleasure of perusing it, and I feel more proud than ever of my dear old native land. Land of saints, martyrs and heroes! Land of gray mist and purple heather!

"MRS. JOHN B. CAMPBELL.

"Brooklyn, July 12, 1915."

Dr. James K. Patterson, whose address appeared in full in The Leader said that he had no acquaintance with Mrs. Campbell, and did not know by what means a copy of his address had reached her. ...

The Lexington Leader July 19, 1915 P. 9 Col. 2.

HM: ad 6/16/41

Dr. James K. Patterson 83 Years Old Today,
says Clean Living Means Long Living.

Crowned with honor, monuments to lofty achievement clustered around him; masterful in mentality and bodily vigorous far beyond allotment to his age; beloved among his people, serene, content, Dr. James Kennedy Patterson, "Grand Old Man of the University of Kentucky," today enters upon his eighty-third year.

"It seemed a very long period looking forward; it seems such a brief journey backward," he said yesterday.

He was in the home that he has occupied for thirty-four years—years witnessing the fruition of his wonderful labors. Out of the windows he could see the million-dollar plant that he had builded. Forty-five years ago the spreading campus was a bare plain, warfare having denuded it.

Beginning with what is known as the main building, every building has risen under his eyes as the yield of his heroic effort, and the very trees he loves are of his planting.

The youngest of universities, this mighty institution is his child. Others have said that without James Kennedy Patterson there would have been no State University. His marvelous ability, his toil, his faith, his sacrifice and his perseverance in the face of towering obstacles are built into every bit of it. Today it holds his thoughts and his life. His birthday was the text yesterday, but he talked of the University. Forever they must be inseparable.

"Of those who were associated with me when State University became a separate institution, only one is left," he said sadly. He is Professor John Shackelford, of Tacoma. A splendid type of gentleman, always. And changes that have come to Lexington since I came here in 1861 make me realize that it has been a long time. Not one of those who was in business here then is now. Most of them have passed over. I used to know every citizen, I thought. Now I know very few. The men I greet on the streets are those who were students, many of them long ago. The city has quadrupled itself in population and more in area.

Dr. James K. Patterson 83 Years Old Today.

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"The period covered by the development of the university has been very much shorter. When the nucleus of this institution you see came into being in 1880, its income was ninety-nine hundred dollars annually. Lexington donated this tract, which had been the old fair grounds, and citizens contributed the money to erect the first building. In 1910, when I turned over the reins to my successor, its income was one hundred and forty-five thousand dollars and its buildings were appraised at sixty thousand dollars less than a million."

Speaking of his retirement from the active presidency recalled a penned letter received from his old friend, Andrew Carnegie, written following the fortieth anniversary of his service as president. The lord of Skibo Castle was in Scotland at the time. He wrote:

"I have read thru and thru the commemorative exercises of the fortieth anniversary of your presidency of your University, for such it is and a noble and fitting monument for one who has such a career behind him. We have Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Williams and Marshall, and now add to the list that true Scot and grand American Patterson, creator of Kentucky's University under more distressing difficulties than perhaps any university has^{ever} had to encounter. So much greater the honor.

"Of no one can we say more certainly than on your good self:

"'If there's a nother life he lives in bliss;

If not he made the best of this.'

"May many years still be granted you that you may watch with parental care the growth and usefulness of the university, your child.

"Ever your devoted friend,
"Andrew Carnegie."

Trio of Distinguished Students.

Speaking of the passing of his early contemporaries, Dr. Patterson recalled many of his students who have gained distinction and are scattered to the four winds. He remembered that when the A. & M. College was at "Woodlands," and a unit of Kentucky University, Champ Clarke, James Lane Allen and Dr. William Benjamin Smith were classmates. He referred to Mr. Smith, who is at Tulane University, as "the first scholar of America today."

Among the things which Dr. Patterson refers to as "diversions" during a career freighted with so much destiny, was editorial work for the Courier-Journal in the early seventies, he confining his writing to foreign affairs.

"I became engaged in this work under peculiar circumstances," he said, "William Price, a nephew of General Price, was among student of which I was fond. He became interested in foreign affairs with the idea of spending some time over there. In the course of time he secured the post of writing editorials on overseas topics for a Louisville paper, and came to me with the request that I assist him. I was glad to do so, because I liked him, and I wrote about two dozen editorials for him. The paper was absorbed and he gave up the work. Later I received a letter from Mr. Watterson to the effect that Mr. Price had referred to the editorials I had written, and he invited me to write along similar lines for the Courier-Journal.

Wrote Editorial at Napoleon's Death.

"This recalls the hardest day's work I have ever done in my life. I

Dr. James K. Patterson 85 Years Old Today.

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received a letter from Mr. Watterson asking me to write an editorial on the Emperor Napoleon, who was expected to die that night. I immediately addressed myself to the task, and got three and a half columns in the night mail. Napoleon's passing was announced and my editorial printed the following morning."

Dr. Patterson probably is the only university president whose English is preserved in the rules of a railroad. Early in this century J. W. Murphy, superintendent of the Queen & Crescent Route, asked Dr. Patterson if he would review the rules of the system with the idea of correcting them. Once entered upon the task, he recast every one, the work requiring several months. He treasures a memorial rule book -135-pages- which the road afterward presented him.

The venerable scholar now spends much of his time among his books. "I try to find time every day for reading some Latin and Greek," was his surprising statement on the eve of his eighty-third birthday. He makes occasional trips East. Asked if he contemplated another trip to Scotland when peace shall have ensued, he replied that he had been on the soil of his birth for the last time.

With thought of this anniversary, men and women all over the land who have sat at his feet, and parents in every county of the commonwealth will unite in wishes to form a mighty prayer. Kentucky owes a debt of gratitude to a heroic builder.

Lexington Leader

March 26, 1916.

p.1, col. 3-5; p.2, col.1-3.

HM:MMW

5/10/1941.

Dr. J. K. Patterson.

Portrait Will Be Presented To University
of Kentucky By Artist Hooven.

Among the many items of interest connected with the commencement program of the University of Kentucky, will be the presentation to the University of a portrait by the artist, Charles Hooven, of Chicago, of President Emeritus James K. Patterson.

This portrait is the gift of the Alumni Association and is a most fitting and appropriate recognition of the distinguished services of Dr. Patterson to the University and to the cause of higher education in Kentucky, extending over a period of well nigh half a century. By this gracious and appropriate act, the Alumni Association of the University honors itself in thus honoring Kentucky's oldest and most distinguished scholar and educator.

The Lexington Leader,

May 23, 1916.

p.1, col. 7.

HM:MM
8/15/1941.

If Scholarship Law is Invalid So

Is State Tax, So Says President

Emeritus James K. Patterson, of the University of Kentucky,
in Rapping Ruling Which Stops Privilege - Declares
West Point and Annapolis Would lose If Decision Upheld.
Judge Barker Non-Committal; Attorney General is Quoted.

In a statement made public Saturday, Dr. James K. Patterson, president emeritus of the University of Kentucky, comes to the defense of the policy of granting free scholarship to selected students from the several counties of the State, reviews the conditions leading up to the establishment of the policy and charges President Henry S. Barker with first exploiting the system in order to swell attendance, and of now being responsible for the activities which resulted in the Attorney General's opinion that the scholarship law is unconstitutional.

Dr. Patterson's article, in addition to contending for the maintenance of the scholarships as a matter of good policy for the University, and the justice of the system to all concerned, also urges the legal phase of the question and contends that to abolish the rights of the counties to select and maintain county appointees, means also the abolishment of the half cent tax upon which the University largely depends.

Judge Barker is Non-Committal.

President Barker did not express any opinion upon the article of Dr. Patterson, further than to say that as the president of a State institution, it would be his duty to follow the opinions of the attorney general. He said that he believed that Dr. Patterson was not taking a sound legal position when he argued for the retention of the county appointees, but did not discuss any other phase of Dr. Patterson's article.

Attorney General's Opinion in Brief.

...

Dr. Patterson's article which appears under the caption, "Are Traveling Expenses to County Appointees Unconstitutional?" is as follows:

Dr. Patterson's Article.

"In the Courier-Journal of the 19th, ult., there was printed a 'special' from Frankfort, the matter of which was, presumably supplied by President Henry S. Barker, of the University of Kentucky. It recites that the privileges vested in the counties of the Commonwealth for fifty years of sending to the State University each year a certain number of students selected on competitive examination, to whom is given exemption from all fees, traveling expenses, board and lodging for the term of years required to complete their course of study, are unconstitutional because they violate the bill of rights.

"In this statement fact and fiction are skillfully blended. In my brief comment I propose to state the facts regarding the law.

"In 1862, the Morrill act passed by Congress gave to each State in the Union public lands in proportion to population with which to found and endow colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts for the education of the masses of the people in the industrial pursuits and professions of life. The allotment to Kentucky was 330,000 acres - more than 515 square miles. This was given to the state as trustee for its people. The State in order to encourage merit and assist those who needed aid, provided in the act of 1865, which established the College, that each County should be entitled to send one properly prepared student, selected by the fiscal court each year, who should receive free tuition. The number was to be increased three when all the land scrip had been sold.

If Scholarship Law Is Invalid

So IS State Tax. (Cont'.)

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Some More History.

"When the A. & M. College was placed on an independent basis in 1880, free tuition for county appointees formed an essential feature in the charter enacted by the Legislature.

In 1880, a tax of one-half of one cent on each \$100.00 was provided for the A. & M. College by the General Assembly in order to supplement the inadequate income derived from the invested funds received from the sale of the land scrip. This occasioned great discontent in the distant counties of the State. Their representatives said, 'We pay a special tax for the support of a college in Fayette county from which we derive comparatively little benefit. Free tuition is but a small return for what we pay. Geographical conditions make it virtually a Blue Grass College.' The Legislature of 1893 felt and admitted the justice of this contention and in the revised charter passed that year, enacted the following: 'that each county in the State in consideration of the incomes accruing to said institution under the present laws for the benefit of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, be entitled to select and to send to the university each year, one or more properly prepared students as hereinafter provided for, free from all charges of tuition, matriculation, room rent and dormitory fees except board.

"All beneficiaries of the State who continue students for one consecutive, collegiate year or ten months, shall also be entitled to their necessary traveling expenses in going to and returning from said college. The selection of the beneficiaries shall be made by the superintendents of common schools in the respective counties upon the competitive examination, on subjects prepared by the faculty of the university and transmitted to said superintendents before the first day of June of each year.

Age Limit 14 to 24 Years.

"The age limit was fixed between 14 and 24 years. Preference is to be given in the selection, other things being equal, to persons who have graduated from the public schools with credit and whose means are small. It is the duty of the superintendent to make known in every school in his county the benefits of this act, and the time and place when and where the examination will be held.

"Now, note that selection and appointment with the immunities attaching thereto is a compact, a contract based on a consideration. The contracting parties are the Commonwealth, party of the first part, and the counties of the Commonwealth, individually, parties of the second part. The consideration is the incomes accruing to the State from the one-half cent tax paid to the State by the counties, and paid over to the college by the State. For this consideration, the counties gave their votes. For the recognition of this vested right they enacted thru their representatives in the General Assembly, this statute. It is not a concession; it is a privilege and a right on the basis of which they contracted with the Commonwealth. Abolish the rights of the counties to select and maintain county appointees, exempt from fees and entitled to traveling expenses and you abolish the one-half cent tax. They stand or fall together. The quid pro quo is made inoperative; the contract falls to the ground.

"The practical working of the statute was satisfactory to all parties concerned. Traveling expenses went far towards equalizing advantages. It placed Fulton and Pike of the same footing as Fayette. It placed the college in every county in Kentucky. Fayette and Bourbon had equal privileges with Harlan and McCrackin, no more. Pupils not appointees paid their tuition fees.

If Scholarship Law is Invalid

So Is State Tax. (Cont'.)

-3-

"The operation of the statute not only cut at the root of the discontent in the remote counties, but made them loyal supporters of the university. Moreover, it provided as students the best material of each county. It lifted the appointments out of the rut of politics and religion; made them on merit only; and other things being equal, gave to deserving young men and women, irrespective of social conditions, the opportunity of receiving an education. There could have been no violation of the bill of rights when appointments were open to all-any one within the ages of 14 and 24 can compete for the appointment. No one is excluded from the competitive contest, or included in it, by reason of politics, religion or social condition. It is open to all.

"Does the attorney general not know that his decision would empty the Military Academy at West Point and the Naval Academy at Annapolis? Their pupils are selected on competitive examination and receive tuition and maintenance from the government. Moreover, a cadet may resign the day after he graduates. If the opinion of the attorney general proves anything, it proves too much. It annihilates the one-half cent tax and would annihilate both the Naval and Military Academy.

"The legal principle of contemporaneous construction is here applicable. The immunities enjoyed by the county appointees are coeval with the founding of the college fifty years ago; their legality and constitutionality have been accepted question; the presumption is that they are constitutional.

No Question of Legality Until Now.

"No question, until now, has been raised as to their constitutionality. Legislatures have met and adjourned; inferior courts and Supreme courts have convened and sat; the Constitutional Convention has recast the organic law of the Commonwealth. None of these bodies, containing dozens and scores of the ablest lawyers in the State, questioned it. Not a governor from Bramlette to Stanley doubted its validity. Meanwhile it has supplied thousands of pupils to the university. The President himself, his brother, his cousins all obtained their education thru the instrumentality which he has now, with the concurrence of the Attorney general repudiated.

"Until 1911, the year after President Barker's accession, the law relating to county appointees worked admirably. It removed discontent, equalized advantages, placed every county on the same footing, supplied the very best material for students, made alumni who made the reputation of the university and made this reputation thru quality rather than numbers. The counties took pride in selecting and sending the best women and men; they kept their quotas, as a rule, well filled. I constructed the law literally, and required county superintendents to do the same.

"In 1911 President Barker who had a craze for numbers, thought to exploit the system of county appointments for increasing the matriculation of the university. Without consulting the Board of Trustees, on his own initiative, he instructed the county superintendents that they might ignore the competitive examination, the cordial feature of the law, and appoint, as beneficiaries, under the act, as many as they chose to appoint. The consequence was that many constituencies appointed twice, five times and even ten times the number to which they were entitled. Under the act these illegal appointees received traveling expenses. Lodging, fuel and lights were provided in about twenty dwelling houses rented by the university. The aggregate expenditure on bogus appointees for that year exceeded, I am told, \$10,000, an expenditure wholly illegal and wholly unauthorized. But was not the limit of his sinister activity.

State University Took the Students.

"The denominational colleges found their classes depleted. The State University took away their students in dozens, because it offered advantages which they could not supply: free tuition, lodging, traveling expenses. They complained that Judge Barkers violation of the law were emptying their class rooms. They sought and obtained the opinion of Attorney General Garnett, who interpreted the law adverse to President Barkers contention. They carried their complaint to the Legislature. Judge Barker then endeavored to obtain such a modification of the law as would amount to an exact facto justification of his action. He and I argued the question before the Senate Committee of which Hon. Claude Thomas was chairman. The committee reported unanimously against Judge Barker's contention. The aggrieved colleges then employed counsel, Judge O'Rear, to bring an injunction against the University to restrain it from paying illegal appointees transportation. Judge Barker importuned Judge O'Rear to forbear action until after June 6, 1912, intimating intended compliance with the opinion of the Attorney General. After June 6th, Judge Barker proclaimed free tuition to all. Illegal appointees were still made and accepted, involving the illegal expenditure of thousands of dollars annually by the university.

"At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, May 30, 1916, a resolution was made and carried that the secretary of the board notify all county superintendents that no traveling expenses would henceforward be paid county appointees unless such appointments were made in exact conformity with the requirements of the statute. This last move by Judge Barker is his reply to the resolution of the board.

"An important mis-statement of the facts is made by the correspondent of the Courier-Journal. He states that free board is given county appointees. That is not true. No appointee has ever received free board from the University. Free board is specially excepted in the statute.

"Why then should the emoluments attaching to a county appointment be abolished? The law discriminates against no one. Competition is free to all. The system of section is identical with that of the Military Academy and the Naval Academy of the United States.

"It may be observed in passing that military training is a part of the education of all students of the University, and is required by the Federal government under the organic act of 1862.

"It has contemporaneous construction for a period of fifty years to support its validity. It is eminently just to the outlying counties, inasmuch as it tends to reduce the inequality between the counties of Central Kentucky and the distant counties of the Commonwealth. It supplied the best material to the University of any State in the Union. Until my resignation, not more than half of one per cent of its alumni were failures-the best record of any college in America. Why this incessant mania for meddling?

"For this ill-timed action, President Barker is alone responsible. He has no mandate from the Board. I have been compelled in this brief statement to omit many things which are germane to a compact argument. In all likelihood the question will come into the courts, and then full latitude for discussion will be possible.

If Scholarship Law is Invalid (Cont'.)

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It may be added that tho the statute exempts county appointees from all fees, the president has assessed them during the last two years, from \$10 to \$25 each year, over their collective and energetic protest.

"A wise and liberal policy is required by the University; a policy of conciliation .

"The validity of the statute has been conceded for fifty years. General Assemblies of the Commonwealth have enacted laws in conformity with its spirit and Governors have given them their assent. Competition without discrimination has been open to all.

"The immunities to which appointees are entitled are based upon a consideration- the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent tax. Abolish the immunities, the consideration disappears and the tax falls with it. Thirty-four years ago when the existence of the tax was imperiled and the life of the University hung in the balance, single handed, I maintained its validity and its necessity. I hoped to see the University, at least during my brief life time, enjoy the beneficent fruits of the legislation on which it rests; but if another contest is precipitated, I am ready to stand for it against all assailants.

"Let us have peace,

"James K. Patterson,

"Lexington, Ky., September 1, 1916."

Lexington Leader.

Sept. 3, 1916.

p.,1, col. 7.
p.6. col.2,3,4,&5.

MM:MM
5/29/1916.

University of Kentucky Observes 'Golden Birthday'.

Great School is Just Fifty Years Old Today

Whole City Joins in Celebration Which is Carried Out on a Plan Never Paralleled Here—Drs Charles W. Dabney and James K. Patterson Speak at Chapel Ceremonies.

Class Reunions Will Close Great Spectacle Tonight.

The passing of the fiftieth milestone in the progress of the University of Kentucky was observed today, with ceremonies and exercises on a scale never paralleled in this city.

Beginning with the student parade this forenoon, and to conclude with the class reunions tonight, the attention of all Lexington has been centered on the University, and the whole city has joined in the rejoicing.

A feature of the jubilee today was the scholarly and powerful address in the chapel of the university of Dr. Charles W. Dabney, president of the University of Cincinnati, who marshalled his facts and sentences in array as orderly and imposing as an army of banners, as he pictured the great destiny of democracy in advancing the civilization, the peace and happiness of mankind.

He began with the foundation of the earlier universities founded to give education and enlightenment to all the people, which he said were only possible thru the establishment of a democratic form of government.

He gave due praise for the achievements and purposes of colleges and universities organized and supported by religious organizations and commented upon the great universities of Oxford and Cambridge, whose function, he said, were to give training and learning to the aristocracies of England.

People Must Control Their Own Schools.

"A democratic university", he said, cannot exist except under a democratic government, and no democracy can long survive except thru preserving the freedom of every source of learning and enlightenment. ...

Dr. Dabney's address was frequently interrupted with prolonged applause and his address made a strong impression upon all who heard him.

The exercises of the morning took place in the University chapel. President Henry S. Barker presiding. The opening invocation was pronounced by President Richard H. Crossfield of Transylvania College, Dr. Dabney being the first speaker.

Dr. Patterson Given an Ovation.

When Dr. James K. Patterson was called upon to deliver his address on the history the university of which he had been president for forty-one years, he was given a great ovation. The applause began upon the mention of his name and as he stepped to his place on the platform, the entire audience rose in a demonstration that emphasized the warmth of its esteem and affection.

Dr. Patterson's address will appear in Sunday's Leader.

University of Kentucky Observes "Golden Birthday."

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Dr. Patterson's Portrait Unveiled.

Following this address, the portrait of Dr. Patterson, which stood on an easel on the platform was unveiled and presented to the university by Charles R. Brock, of Denver, who made a very eloquent and felicitous speech expressing the warm affection and profound esteem which every alumnus holds for Dr. Patterson, and their appreciation of his life service to the university.

The honorary degrees were then conferred by Judge Barker, the candidates being presented by Dean F. Paul Anderson, except the presentation of Dr. Patterson, who was presented by Richard C. Stoll in an fitting and dignified address.

The exercises closed with a benediction by President W. A. Ganfield, of Centre College.

...(The Parade).

Lexington Leader.

Oct. 14, 1916.

p.1, col 1-3.

HM:MM

5/15/1941.

Dr. James K. Patterson, on Eve of 84th
Birthday, Talks of German Offenses and
Thinks U. S. Cannot Keep Out of War-
Sketches College Growth.

That the United States will be involved in the world war, was the opinion expressed Saturday night by President Emeritus James K. Patterson, of the University of Kentucky, in an interview with a reporter for the Leader at his home on the campus of the university, to which he had given forty-one years of a useful and vigorous life.

The Dr. Patterson will be eighty-four years old Monday, he is a close reader of world news, a keen observer of men and an excellent judge of measures.

Dr. Patterson also expressed the opinion that the present was an inopportune time for recasting the fiscal legislation of the State, because of conditions due to the world war and the unsettlement of values likely to follow the close of hostilities.

When Dr. Patterson laid down the active work of the presidency of the university he handed over to his successor an income that had grown from \$10,000 a year in 1880 to \$180,000 in 1910, and grounds, buildings and equipment that had grown from practically nothing to an estimated value of \$930,000.

Dr. Patterson Sketches His Work.

"The first year of my administration," said Dr. Patterson, "one student graduated a lone senior. The last year we graduated 86. In 1869, the year I became president, the ratio of students in the preparatory department was about 5 to 1. The last year of my administration the preparatory department had been eliminated and all the students matriculated were in college classes.

"The institution existed as a college until 1908, when, by an act of the legislature it became a university containing eight colleges- the College of Arts and Science, the College of Education, the College of Law, the College of Agriculture and the Colleges of Civil, Mechanical and Mining Engineering."

Thinks Wilson Has Done His Best.

"I think it is altogether probable that the United States will be involved in the world war. I think President Wilson has done his best to keep out of the contest, but he has been unable to control the conditions by which he was confronted. ... But events show that he presumed too much upon the latent humanity with which he credited the Germans. I have always had the impression that altho the contest between the Central powers and Entente Allies would be long and bitter, the superior resources in men and money of the Allies, when mobilized and brought into action, would wear out the Central Powers in the end.

Germans Have Committed Two Great Blunders.

"The German government, it seems to me, has committed two great blunders. The first was the violation of the neutrality of Belgium, which convinced the civilized world that no treaties would bind and no obligation could secure other powers against the ambition of Germany; that she acted upon the principle that the end justifies the means, and that all treaties with her were scraps of paper only, if the maintenance

of her obligation and good faith stood in the way of her ambition. This is a policy which she inherited from the time of Frederick the Great, the most able and unscrupulous monarch of his time.

"The second great blunder which Germany has committed is the alienation of the good will of America, bringing as it is likely to do, the wealthiest nation upon the face of the earth, with a population of 100,000,000, more than 20,000,000 of whom can, within two years, be mustered into active service, and a wealth that is practically inexhaustible. Bringing such an antagonist into the field, inured to arms by discipline and experience for nearly a century and a half, is a stupendous blunder- a blunder of the greatest magnitude.

Teutons Misconceive U. S. Conditions.

The German government shows how utterly it misconceives conditions on this side of the Atlantic. There is something absurdly ludicrous in the invitation of the German Foreign Minister to Mexico to reconquer and reannex Texas, Arizona and New Mexico. ...

"One of the most remarkable facts connected with the present war is that after two years and a half of unprecedented expenditure, the financial ability of Great Britain has stood the strain so well that money on the stock exchange today can be had in abundance at 5½ per cent.

Problem of State Legislation.

"About the problem of State taxation, you asked me to address, I would only say this: I think the time is inopportune for recasting the fiscal legislation of the Commonwealth. The country at large has been passing thru an unprecedented era of prosperity, due largely to the European war, and Kentucky has shared in the general prosperity. Values, consequently, are higher in Kentucky now than they ever were. The probability is that after the close of the war all values will be unsettled. Lands, which are the ultimate bonus of taxation, will decline. Personal property will decline. Bank stocks and railroad stocks and corporation stocks of every kind will decline. Then taxes will be levied upon valuations made when abounding prosperity placed all value at the maximum and must then necessarily be on valuations, shrunken and reduced to a minimum. From that point of view, it seems to me that the time selected for increasing old taxes and improving new taxes is not only inopportune but unfortunate.

DR. PATTERSON (Picture)

CELEBRATES HIS
85TH BIRTHDAY.

President Emeritus of University Talks
of War Outlook and Expresses Confidence In
Allies Triumph- Looks For Another German Peace
Proposal Soon- Says Americans Are Natural
Fighters.

Venerable Gentleman Ill Spends Most
Of The Day In Bed.

Confidence in the ultimate victory of the Allies over the Central powers and a general spirit of optimism were expressed by President Emeritus James K. Patterson, the "grand old man" of the University of Kentucky, who is today celebrating his eighty-fifth birthday at his home on the university campus.

"While the outlook seems to be distinctly discouraging," Dr. Patterson said, "those who are most familiar with the strength of the opposing forces have not lost the conviction that the superior resources of the Entente allies in men and money will wear out the Central allies in the end.

"The defection and collapse of Russia will undoubtedly prolong the war," he stated, "and the patched-up peace with some of the discordant elements in Russia has thrown a heavy weight into the German scale, enabling the Germans to take a vast tract of country, the products of which will be available to some extent for the maintenance of the armies of the Central powers. This will tend towards diminishing dissatisfaction at home, besides furnishing the much-needed supplies for carrying on the war."

Dr. Patterson said that in the great offensive launched by the Germans on the Western front the prestige of initial success will doubtless count for much. The Germans were well-advised to make a desperate effort to break the British lines before the Americans are able to deploy in full strength in aid of their allies.

INITIAL REVERSES
OF ADVANTAGE.

"However," he said, "these initial reverses are of advantage because they will quicken the activity of the American government and before six months have passed and perhaps before even half that time has elapsed the United States will have not less than 1,000,000 men well trained and well disciplined in trench warfare. ...

... "The American soldiers are natural-born fighters and

DR. PATTERSON CELEBRATES BIRTHDAY, Cont'd.

other things being equal they can more than hold their own with the best trained soldiers that can be brought into the field.

"While I feel somewhat disappointed at the immediate result of the present onset of the Central powers, I feel quite sure that France and England will be able to turn the tide and to achieve victory in the end. ...

President Patterson has been ill for the last ten days and he spent most of his birthday in bed. "I feel my strength waning," he said, "and it is not likely I will see many more birthdays, which of late have been coming with ominous frequency." However, he said, his health is generally good as could be expected for one of his age.

The president emeritus declared he considered his life work accomplished when he resigned the presidency of the University in 1910 and he said he considered the institution at present to be on rising ground.

"While I have the satisfaction," he said, "of knowing that the foundations were laid during my administration, I have the further satisfaction of believing that under the existing administration larger results will be accomplished than its most sanguine friends could have anticipated thirty years ago. ...

HAS LIVED
ABSTEMIOUSLY.

Dr. Patterson said he attributes his long and useful life to the fact he has always been temperate in his eating and drinking. "I have lived abstemiously, avoiding rich food as far as possible and living chiefly upon a simple diet. ...

... Sixty years ago Dr. Patterson said his intention was to prepare himself for a professorship of comparative philology in some reputable university, but after becoming president of the State College the whole course of his studies was changed.

Since that time he has devoted himself mainly to the study of ethnology, the English classics, history, philosophy and economics. ...

FOREMOST PLACE IN
RANKS OF EDUCATORS.

Dr. Patterson holds a foremost place in the ranks of American educators. He began his career more than sixty years ago as principal of a Presbyterian academy at

PRESIDENT PATTERSON CELEBRATES BIRTHDAY, Con't.

Greenville, Ky. At the close of the Civil War he joined the faculty of what now is the University of Kentucky as professor of history and metaphysics.

In 1869 he became president of the State College and continued to fill that position for more than forty years, a record that has never yet been equaled by any other university or college professor in the annals of American education.

President Patterson is a native of Scotland, a country that has furnished America with many educators of the highest rank. ...

He is blessed with a prodigious memory and it is said by his former students that at the time he was head of the university he was personally acquainted with every student on the campus and never forgot them. ...

As an executive head Dr. Patterson is in a class by himself. The story of his work at the time the denominational colleges of the State organized against the State University in an effort to get the appropriation diminished and how he won out despite the opposition, reads almost like fiction.

The Lexington Leader March 26, 1918 P.1 & 2 Cols.1 (P.2) 2 & 3

HM: ad 6/26/41

STATUE TO KEEP MEMORY FRESH

DR. JAMES KENNEDT PATTERSON'S FIGHT FOR KENTUCKY EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS RECALLED
BY MOVE

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY ALUMNI REQUEST GRANTED BY TRUSTEES

W. C. Coolidge, of Boston, consulting architect for the University of Kentucky,
will be asked, etc...

THE LEXINGTON HERALD JAN. 19, 1919 SECTION TWO P. 1 COL. 1,2

SHT:HER

OCT. 25, 1939

Dr. Patterson Will Observe His 86th
Birthday Wednesday

President Emeritus of the University of Kentucky
Is A Firm Supporter of the League of Nations Plan.

By Wayne Cottingham.

With a long and useful life behind him and prospects for at least a few more years in which to inspire and benefit his fellow man, President Emeritus James K. Patterson, the "grand old man" of the University of Kentucky, of which institution he was president for more than forty years, will celebrate his eighty-sixth birthday on Wednesday of this week.

His has been a useful life—a life in which he has accomplished much and a life he can look back over with pride and with a knowledge it has been well spent. A most remarkable man is Dr. Patterson—scholar, writer and builder—and every year he lives the world is greatly enriched.

It was he who founded what is now the University of Kentucky, served as its head until 1910 and brought it up to its present high standing alongside the leading colleges and universities of the United States, and in him the university and the students have a never-failing friend.

President Patterson was president of the university longer than any man who ever held the president's chair in any other university in the United States and during that period of forty years he made thousands of friends among the students. While actively head of the University of Kentucky Dr. Patterson was personally acquainted with most of the student body and he was always held in the highest esteem and devotion.

Nor has the present student body lost any esteem for the university's great leader; whenever President Patterson is scheduled for an address in the chapel the auditorium is always filled to its capacity and the "grand old man" is greeted by prolonged applause.

Altho in recent years Dr. Patterson's health has somewhat handicapped him, he is still the devout student and educator of former days and is considered one of the most learned and educated men in Kentucky if not in the entire United States. For the last several years he has been a sufferer of rheumatism, but his physical condition now is better than it was on his last birthday and his many friends wish him many birthdays in the future.

The president emeritus attributes his longevity of his life to the fact that he has always lived temperately, taking great care in what he eats and always keeping regular hours. "When I was younger," he says, "I always went to bed at 10 o'clock and arose at 6 o'clock and even now I have'nt varied materially from that schedule, except to take a nap every afternoon.

Due to an attempt in his boyhood to use tobacco, which ended in dire results, Dr. Patterson has never used that product in any way, shape or form. Outside of the fact it made him sick, Dr. Patterson has no grievance against tobacco.

Was Born in Glasgow.

...(Sketch of his life.) ...

Wrote For Paper.

For many years President Patterson was a member of the editorial staff of the Courier-Journal and in the recent Henry Watterson edition of that paper he was one of the men invited to pay a tribute to that famous editor and journalist.

Speaking about the League of Nations, in which he is a firm believer, Dr. Patterson said:

"The university of races as well as national interest makes the problems of reconstruction exceedingly difficult. The members of the commission in which President Wilson has played a prominent part, have addressed themselves laboriously to the task.

"We are sanguine to believe that they have accomplished much in the way of bringing together and harmonizing the divergent interest and opinions of the Entente allies.

"I am ever inclined to believe that whatever is agreed upon by the United States and Great Britain will be ultimately accepted by France, Italy and Japan. The two great English speaking peoples have searched the community of interest and yield such an enormous power that if they stand together they will be able to impress themselves, not only for the present but for generations to come, upon the commercial and political interest of the world.

"There are no questions of importance separating Great Britain and the United States; for more than three generations the frontiers have been unguarded by fortresses and the inhabitants of one nation pass to the other without let or hindrance.

"The annual production of the commodities of life exceeds that of all of all the other nations of the world combined. In mining industry and industrial production and over land and sea-faring transit successful competition with them is impossible.

"A common language, common traditions, a common literature, a common religion—they both trace back to a common ancestry. The laws of Ina and Alfred, of Egbert and Arthur, the Magna Charta, the Petition of Right, the Habeas Corpus are the heritage equally of Briton and American.

"The United States exclusive of her overseas possessions has a more or less homogeneous population of more than 100,000,000. The population of Great Britain and her great colonial dependencies—Canada, Australia and South America—amount to about 70,000,000. They have no political distractions to divide them as are now proving the curse to Germany and Russia.

"Under conditions such as these there cannot but be hope that the conferences and discussions now going on at Paris will result in the near future in the establishment of a peace that will endure for generations."

The Lexington Leader,

March 24, 1919.

p.4, cols 1 & 2.

HM:MM
8/30/1941.

FORMER UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT HONORED

Flowers, gifts, letters and telegrams of congratulations and many visitors were arriving at the home of former President James K. Patterson at the University of Kentucky, all day Wednesday on the occasion of his 86th birthday.

All this week letters from numerous alumni of the University have been coming to the campus home, and Wednesday a telegram from several alumni in New York was received congratulating him upon his health and the activity of his intellect despite his advanced years.

Wednesday night the members of the Patterson Literary Society called in a body to congratulate the patron of their society and finally to thank him for the medal which he gives each year to the winners of the oratorical contest which the society holds on his birthday.

After the visit the members went to the chapel and held their contest...

THE LEXINGTON HERALD MARCH 27, 1919 P. 14 Col. 2

SHT:HER
OCT. 24, 1939

Dr. J. K. Patterson

Elected Life Member of Trustees' Board

At Hanover College-Graduated in 1856.

Doctor James Kennedy Patterson, President Emeritus of the University of Kentucky, has just been elected a member for life of the board of trustees of Hanover College, Indiana, from which he graduated in 1856.

Doctor Patterson was an active member of the board of trustees of Hanover for six years. His term recently expired, but the trustees, desiring that he retain his connection with the institution, did a most unusual thing, as set forth in a letter that he received from the president of the college, which in part was as follows:

"It is the desire of the board of trustees that you retain your connection with the board throught your life. But realizing that it would be asking too much of you to attend the meetings regularly, the board has created a class of trustees to be known as the Emeritus Class, membership in which is for life. The board elected to membership in this class: yourself, Dr. D. W. Moffat, of Fort Wayne, Ind., and Dr. J. H. Barnard, of Indianapolis, Ind. It is the desire of the board to express to you and these other men in this manner the very great esteem in which you are held, to retain for the college the strength which your membership on the board gives, and the right to go to you for counsel, but at the same time to relieve you of any feeling of responsibility for routine service.

Doctor Patterson's election as a life member of the board occurred last week at the meeting held at the college. Professor Walter K. Patterson was at the same time elected an active member of the board of trustees.

The Lexington Leader.

June 15, 1919.

p.3, col. 4.

HM:MM

9/9/1941.

Dr. James K. Patterson Tells Of

Friendship With Carnegie.

\$922,500 Given State Libraries By Mr. Carnegie.

Mr. Carnegie gave \$922,500 for public school libraries in Kentucky as follows:

Corbin	\$.6,000
Covington	85,000
Henderson.....	25,000
Hickman	10,000
Hopkinsville	15,000
Lawrenceburg	5,000
Lexington	75,000
Millesboro	15,000
Newport	25,000
Owensboro.....	30,000
Paducah	35,000
Paris	12,000
Shelbyville	10,000
Somerset	10,000
Berea .(College).	43,000
Danville (University)	30,000
Lexington (University)	26,500
Winchester (College)	15,000
Louisville	450,000

The death of Andrew Carnegie has brought to the mind of Dr. James K. Patterson, president emeritus of the University of Kentucky, a great many memories of the philanthropist and Scotsman, who had been his personal friend for many years.

Dr. Patterson first became acquainted with Mr. Carnegie in 1890 and from that time the two men were drawn together by their mutual love of Scotland, their birthplace, and the interest both had for educational matters.

A reporter from the Leader called upon Dr. Patterson at his home on the University campus Tuesday night and heard him speak in terms of high admiration of the sterling qualities of Mr. Carnegie and recount a few of the many conversations the two men had together.

The interview as given by the President Emeritus, set down as nearly as possible in the words of the famous scholar and educator, follows:

Dr. Patterson Talks

"In response to your request that I give you for publication in the Leader some account of my acquaintance with Mr. Carnegie I may say that I heard of him and his stupendous benefactions many years before I had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with him. Happening to be in New York in November, 1899, I called upon him at his residence. We had an animated conversation lasting perhaps about an hour. He informed me that he was president elect of the St. Andrews Society of New York, which would hold its annual banquet on the evening of November 30 and he invited me to be present as his guest, I readily accepted

Dr. James K. Patterson Tells of Friendship

With Carnegie.

-2-

his invitation. The meeting was a large one, some 300 or 400 being present, among whom I remember particularly, A. M. Stewart, editor of the Scottish American Journal, and Dr. Henry Van Dyke, later of Princeton and Minister to the Netherlands.

"Every year thereafter I made it a matter of duty as well as pleasure to call upon him. Our acquaintance thus happily begun ripened into a cordial friendship. He had one of the finest ^{private} libraries in America, and always received his most intimate friends there.

"He was kind enough to ask me to call upon him whenever I came to New York, and if this would inconvenience me to let him know my hotel and he would call upon me.

"During one of these visits I had the good fortune to obtain from him thru his private secretary, Mr. James Bertram, a donation of \$26,500 for the erection of a library building on the University campus. He had already given \$60,000 to the city of Lexington for the erection of the library building in Gratz Park. It was contrary to his practice to duplicate library buildings in the same town or to contribute funds to a State institution for the erection of a building of that sort. I am justly proud of the fact that notwithstanding his general policy the application made by me was successful.

"The narrowness of his circumstances in his early life served only to stimulate instead of depress his indomitable energy. His father was a hand-loom weaver in Scotland. The introduction of machinery had the same effect upon this as upon other trades. Namely the substitution of mechanical for hand-power, and singularly enough the same cause that had brought about his father's compulsory abandonment of his trade and his emigration to America laid the foundation of the stupendous fortune which he accumulated there.

"It was only with his most intimate friends that he was in the habit of adverting to his early struggles in America. His mother was a woman of remarkable capacity, energy and foresight and upon her mainly depended the upbringing of the family after they came to America. He spoke seldom of his father but his countenance fairly glowed with pride and his heart filled with emotion when he spoke of the inspiration gotten from his mother.

" His parents had broken off connections with the Presbyterian church in Scotland and had affiliated themselves with what was then known as Swedenborgianism, but the influence of an ancestry of pious people from which he descended continued to be felt by him during his lifetime.

"He was a fine example of the stalwart Scottish manhood which has been an important factor in building up the United States of America, Canada and Australia and has made its influence felt upon universal Christendom.

"I have the impression that Mr. Carnegie did not belong to any church communion. His wife and daughter however are members of the Presbyterian church. One of his inscriptions in his personal library is the quotation "The kingdom of God is within you."

Dr. James K. Patterson Tells of Friendship With Carnegie.

2.

"His preference was strongly Republican in American politics, tho he was far from being an indiscriminating partisan. Whatever was good and noble and generous and just in any creed or political organization had his hearty and energetic sympathy and support.

Meeting With Hohenzollern.

"His antimonarchical predictions were well known abroad. On one occasion he told me of an interview which he had had a year or two ago with Emperor William of Germany. When on the Continent, he visited the domain of the Kaiser. The latter hearing of his presence in Germany sent him an informal invitation to visit him at the Schloss in Berlin. After waiting a few minutes after his arrival, there his Majesty entered from a door on the opposite side of the apartment and advancing with the dignity that befits an emperor said, holding out his hand, 'Mr. Carnegie, I believe you do not like kings.'

'On the instant, he replied, 'Your Majesty, I like the man behind the king.' This answer could not have been surpassed by the ablest diplomat in Europe.

"In Autumn of 1908 shortly after his endowment of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, he asked me if I were a beneficiary of the Carnegie Foundation. He urged me to apply on the assumption that I had already served the world long enough as a teacher and I was old enough to deserve a dignified retirement. Twice he recurred to the subject before I left asking me to make application for a place on the Foundation. His uniform kindness to me was more than I could have anticipated or expected.

"Tho his education on some lines was not all that could be desired, he was an assiduous reader and lover of books. He was a master of a clear vigorous style and made himself thoroly familiar with every subject with which he attempted to deal. His "Democracy Triumphant" and his "Gospel of Wealth" are models of clear thinking and vigorous expression.

"I may add in conclusion a fact not generally known, that Lord Acton, professor of modern History at the University of Cambridge, had been accumulating for years material for a work which he intended to publish, namely a modern history. He had a library containing between 60,000 and 80,000 volumes. Mr. Carnegie bought from Lord Acton this stupendous collection and presented it to Lord Morley and he in turn presented it to the University of Cambridge. After Lord Acton's premature death, the material which he had collected passed into the hands of an editorial commission appointed by the University and from the material thus collected has been published the Cambridge Modern History in fourteen octave volumes."

The Lexington Leader.

August 12, 1919.

p-1, col. 5 & 6.

p-2, cols. 5 & 6.

HM:MM

9/11/1941.

Senate Honors Dr. Patterson.

By John R. Marsh
Staff Correspondent.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 28- Honor to President Emeritus James K. Patterson, of the University of Kentucky, was paid by the State Senate today when it passed Senator S Stoll's bill making the former president member ex-officio of the board of trustees during his life time. The vote was unanimous.

Senator Stoll, who is an alumnus of the university, and a longtime admirer of Dr. Patterson, said he introduced the measure as "one means by which the State of Kentucky might express its appreciation of the long service of a man recognized as one of the foremost educators of the nation."

Senator Stoll also had his bill submitting a State Woman's Suffrage Constitutional amendment recommitted. ...

The Lexington Leader,

Feb. 28, 1920.

p.2, col. 2.

NM:MM.
10/1/1941.

Dr. Patterson 87 On March 26.

"Grand Old Man Of University" Was

Born in Scotland in 1833.

(His Portrait)

Dr. James Kennedy Patterson, president emeritus of the University of Kentucky, will quietly observe his eighty-seventh birthday at his home on the campus on Friday, March 26th.

Dr. Patterson was born in Glasgow, Scotland, March 26, 1833. He was the founder of the institution that is now the University of Kentucky and served for more than forty years as its head. He is in good health.

"The grand old man of the University," as he is affectionately known to all students and alumni, is one of the leading educators of the United States and on every birthday he receives telegrams of congratulations from all parts of the nation. Dr. Patterson was a close friend of Andrew Carnegie.

The Lexington Leader.

March 14, 1920.

p.10, col. 3.

HM:MM.
10/2/1941.

Dr. James K. Patterson Looks Back

On Eighty-seven Years of Active Life.

(A Likeness of Dr. Patterson)

From the reviewing stand of time Dr. James Kennedy Patterson, president emeritus of the University of Kentucky, looks ahead into the years that are to come after his long and useful life has ended and foretells that they will bring into being a changed and a better world.

Surrounded by the books which have been his daily companions since childhood, Dr. Patterson, who for more than forty years was president of the University of Kentucky, will quietly observe the eighty-seventh anniversary of his birth at his home on the campus. next Friday.

"I think the tendency is towards the general betterment of the world," said Dr. Patterson. "The age of Queen Victoria was infinitely better in point of both intellectual and moral development than was the age of Queen Elizabeth or Queen Ann, and the morality of the average statesman of today is far above that of the statesman of the age of either the Stuarts or the Georges, both politically and privately.

" Humanity sweeps onward;
Where today the martyr stands
Tomorrow crouches Judas
With the silver in his hands,
And the hoeting mob of yesterday
In silent awe returns
To glean up the scattered ashes
Into history's golden urns."

"The grand old man of the University", as the president emeritus is affectionately known to all former students and friends of the institution, has attained renown both as an educator and as a writer. He is a man honored by the entire nation, and one whom Kentuckians are justly proud.

Except for injuries sustained three months ago when he fell, Dr. Patterson's health is fairly good and he expects to pass an enjoyable birthday. The injuries, however, keep him confined to his home and it has only been within the last few weeks that he has been able to leave his room.

On account of the fall, which resulted in his breaking a rib, Dr. Patterson has been unable to pursue his customary vigorous study and he has been advised by physicans to rest as much as possible.

" Biggest Thing in Life."

But, in spite of his advanced age, resting is out of Dr. Patterson's line and he consented to disregard the doctor's orders for a few minutes and discuss the philosophy of life.

Dr. James K. Patterson Looks Back.

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"The biggest thing in life," he said, "is to establish a character for integrity. That can be summarized in a single quotation from Sir Walter Scott, who said: 'There can be no truth without courage and without truth there can be no other virtue!'"

When a man establishes a character for integrity, he explained, that is to say he is absolutely dependable. It gives him a lead in affairs that nothing else does or can.

To illustrate his point further, Dr. Patterson said he went abroad in 1890 to spend about fourteen months in study, and on his return voyage he had as a companion, Dr. Isaac Sharpless, president of Haverford College, a Quaker institution, in the neighborhood of Philadelphia.

Dr. Sharpless, he said, had traveled extensively over Europe and was thoroughly familiar with the educational systems prevailing in the various countries which he visited.

He told of walking with the head of one of the colleges of Oxford one day and he asked him what ideal they had in view in the education of the youth who came under their direction. His reply, which was surprising both in brevity and substance was, "to play cricket and speak the truth."

Dr. Patterson explained this statement by saying that in the education of a young man the idea is to give him a good physical basis and then superimpose the education of the intellect.

The education of the intellect must be subsidiary to the development of the moral faculties and the exponent of the moral faculties is to speak the truth."

Although the pioneer Kentucky educator has spent practically his entire life in study, he does not consider his learning or his writing ability as his greatest accomplishment. His greatest achievement, Dr. Patterson thinks, was his victory over an array of the best attorneys in Kentucky in the State's legislative halls, altho at the time he did not consider it of such great importance.

Greatest Accomplishment.

"My greatest accomplishment", he said, "was the delivering of an address to a joint committee of the Legislature on the A. & M. College in 1882 in opposition to efforts made to repeal the tax of one-half cent on the \$100 valuation of taxable property for the benefit of the institution which is not the University of Kentucky. I succeeded in holding the tax and the revenue from it has grown every year as the States wealth has increased."

"The denominational colleges of Kentucky, he said, were allied in an effort to have the tax repealed and deprive the A. & M. College of a large part of its revenue. Their arguments seemed good and the attorneys on the other side thought there was no chance of their losing. But they had not counted on Dr. Patterson's ability as a speaker and on that occasion he delivered an address which surprised himself and all who heard it. He won his case and saved the institution of which he was president from an untimely end.

Dr. James K. Patterson Looks Back.

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A most remarkable man in every respect is President Patterson-scholar, writer and builder- and with every day of his life the world is enriched.

It was he who founded the institution that is now the University of Kentucky, served as its president longer than any other man has ever held the president's chair of any college in America and during that forty-year period he has helped thousands of young men to achieve success.

While head of the institution, Dr. Patterson was personally acquainted with every student who matriculated and was always an inspiration to them. He still takes a keen interest in the student body, altho his failing health prevents him from mingling with them as he desires.

"I attribute my long life," the president emeritus said, "to the fact I have always lived temperately, taking great care in what I eat and drink and always keeping regular hours. When I was younger I always went to bed at 10 o'clock and arose at 6 o'clock and even now I haven't varied materially from that schedule, except to take a short nap every afternoon."

"When he was a boy Dr. Patterson attempted to cultivate the tobacco habit. The result was disastrous and he has since never used that product in any way, shape or form. However, he is not opposed to the use of tobacco if one can stand it.

... (A sketch of his life follows.)

The Lexington Leader.

March 21, 1920.

p.8, cols.1-6.

HM:MM
10/2/1941.

Dr. Patterson is Aged 87 ToDay.

Many Friends Pay Respect To Him-

Professor Cassidy Pays Poetic Tribute.

The years upiled on thy devoted head,
Are many more than life's allotted span;
But every one is bright with God's great plan
For thee, who; learned and wise, our youth hast led
To knowledge and Kentucky's progress sped.
This day, ten thousand rise to bless the man
Whose life personifies: I will! I can!
Who overcame where others stopped in dread.

A seat of learning is thy monument;
Thy very life is builded in her wall;
Thou nurturedst it with all a father's care;
But thy inspiring life, for others spent,
When that, with age, shall topple to her fall
Will, that a master lived, for aye declare.

M. A. Cassidy.

The foregoing lines, dedicated to President Emeritus James Kennedy Patterson, of the University of Kentucky, by Professor M. A. Cassidy, express in poetic language the high esteem in which Doctor Patterson is held by many thousands of men and women the land over.

Dr. Patterson is today celebrating his 87th birthday. Friends are dropping in to pay their respects and extend hearty good wishes, others are sending tokens of profound regard.

Dr. Patterson is today looking remarkably well. That mental and physical vigor which has been his mainstay thru many years of useful labor is still manifest.

Dr. Patterson, in the educational world, enjoys an unusual distinction. He has been made a life member of the boards of trustees of two great institutions of learning-Hanover College (Indiana) from which he graduated in 1856, and which in 1875 conferred upon him the degree of Ph.D., and the University of Kentucky.

Dr. Patterson was born in Glasgow, Scotland, March 26, 1833.

He is spending his last days pleasantly on the campus of the institution which will be an enduring monument to his devotion to the cause of education and to his extraordinary endowments as a scholar.

Dr. J. K. Patterson.

Observes His Eighty-eighth Birthday -

Many friends pay Tribute to

University President Emeritus.

Dr. James Kennedy Patterson, president emeritus of the University of Kentucky, of which institution he was the acting head from 1869 to 1910, today quietly observed his eighty-eighth birthday at his home on the campus.

Many letters, telegrams and flowers were received by the "grand old man" of the University from alumni and friends in all parts of the United States. He passed the day quietly. Altho feeble in health, Dr. Patterson is able to be around the house and is deeply appreciative of the messages of congratulations that were bestowed upon him.

The president emeritus was born in Glasgow, Scotland, March 26, 1833, and came to the U. S. in 1842 at the age of 9 years. His parents settled in Indiana, where he secured his early education, being graduated in 1856 from Hanover College.

At the break of the Civil war, Dr. Patterson moved to Lexington and became principal of the Transylvania high school. He was called to the presidency of the Agricultural & Mechanical College, now the University of Kentucky in 1869 and served in that capacity longer than any other college or university head in the United States, retiring in 1910 as president emeritus.

Dr. Patterson has been a student during his entire life and his hobby, as he has often expressed, is the cultivation of the classics. He also is noted as a writer and for several years contributed editorials to the Courier-Journal.

Income Was Threatened.

A man less courageous than President Patterson might have faltered. At no time in the history of the institution did the clouds hang darker than on the day of the dedication of the first buildings. The storm which was raging in and around the legislature of 1882, which was the quest of the new college threatened to cut off the income derived from the one-half cent on each \$100 of taxable property in the state. The architects had miscalculated the costs of erecting the buildings and when not half done the contractors threatened to quit unless additional funds were forthcoming to complete the work. To bring suit against them at this time would never do. The banks refused to lend except upon personal security. President Patterson put up his own money as collateral and borrowed the money from the Northern Bank, although he well knew if the one-half cent tax were repealed he would lose every dollar he had. The public, not even the Board of Trustees- no one except the members of the executive committee- knew this fact upon the day that the buildings were dedicated.

The constitutionality of the tax was, through his efforts, ultimately upheld and year after year the deficit encountered in the erection of these first buildings was wiped out.

Dr. Patterson was president of the A. and M. College and its subsequent growths from 1869 to 1910, when he retired with the title President-Emeritus.

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Board Of Trustees..

The catalogue for 1882 shows the following personnel of the faculty and members of the board of trustees.

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Only One Living Member.

There is but one living member of the board of trustees, Major P. P. Johnston of Fayette County. Of the faculty, President James K. Patterson, Walter K. Patterson and A. R. Crandall are the sole survivors.

.... Graduates of 1882. ...

The Lexington Herald Feb. 12, 1922, P. 1, Sec. 1.
Col. 3, P. 8, Sec. 2, whole page.

CK:AD 11/14/40

DR. PATTERSON GREETES VISITORS ON BIRTHDAY

UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT EMERITUS RECEIVED FLOOD OF LETTERS, TELEGRAMS AND FLOWERS

Dr. James Kennedy Patterson, president emeritus of the University of Kentucky, celebrated his eighty-ninth anniversary of his birthday yesterday at his home on the University Campus, although an invalid for several years, etc...

THE LEXINGTON HERALD MARCH 27, 1922 P. 9 Col. 3

SHT:HER

OCT. 25, 1939

DEATH CLAIMS DR. PATTERSON AT AGE OF '89

UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT* EMERITUS WHO FOUGHT THE GOOD FIGHT TO SAVE LIFE OF
STATE UNIVERSITY PASSES

GOOD HEALTH UNTIL ATTACK TWO YEARS AGO

BROTHER WALTER K. PATTERSON SURVIVES**ARRANGEMENTS FOR FUNERAL NOT MADE

GRAND OLD MAN OF UNIVERSITY--DR. JAMES KENNEDY PATTERSON

LEXINGTON HERALD AUGUST 16, 1922 P. 1, Cols.1,2,3 and P.7

SHT:HER

OCT. 23,1939

PRESIDENT PATTERSON IN SOUTH

President James K. Patterson, of State College, has gone to Baton Rouge, La., to attend the National Association of State Colleges to meet next week. This association, the members of which are composed of the presidents and trustees of the various State Colleges and experiment stations, meets annually for the purpose of comparing results and evolving important methods. It was inaugurated in 1862.

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Source of information: The Lexington Leader. Nov.10,1906.
P. 7, Col. 4-

AD: 11/ 21/ 39

PRES. PATTERSON GOES BEFORE GRAND JURY
HEAD OF STATE UNIVERSITY SAID TO HAVE HANDED IN LIST OF
STUDENTS WHO GAMBLE

.....A big surprise was sprung in the grand jury room Wednesday morning when President James K. Patterson, Prof. James T. White, of State University appeared before the grand jury with a list of names of students of the University who, it is alleged, have gambled in certain gambling places of the city.

These names and all information that these gentlemen knew were given to the grand jury.-----

It is estimated that the list of names handed to the grand jury exceeds thirty students of an institution that has in the neighborhood of a thousand students on its roll books.

As to whether Pres. Patterson and Prof. White appeared before the grand jury voluntarily or whether they were subpoenaed was not learned. The students who testified were summoned by the Sheriff.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE JULY 21, 1909 P.1 COL. 4

CK:HER MARCH 4, 1940

PRESIDENT PATTERSON

Returns from Important Mission In Washington .

President James K. Patterson has just returned from a visit to Washington City where he had gone to hold an interview with leading members of Congress in regard to an important measure now pending in Congress which, if passed, will be a great relief to State College. The bills, which are now before both Houses of Congress with favorable conditions of passage provide a handsome endowment for schools of mines and mining engineering in connection with land grant colleges organized under the act of 1862, is already told in the LEADER. The passage of the bills by Congress would be a boon not only to State Colleges, but to Lexington as well. Owing to the recent development of mines and mining industries in the State the need of a great school of mines for the State has been keenly felt...

In an interview with a representative of the LEADER President Patterson said in regard to his visit to Washington:

There are ~~two~~ bills pending before Congress, one known as the Senate Bill No. 3253, and the other pending before the House, known as the Mondell Bill No. 7006. Senator Patterson, of Colorado, who has charge of the bill in the Senate, said in an interview with him that there was no doubt whatever that it would pass the Senate at an early day by a large majority. If so, it will go to the House with the prestige of success in the Senate. The information is that an overwhelming majority of the House of Representatives is in favor of the passage of the measure. The Committee on Rules in the House of Representatives can expedite or delay any measure before that body...

In general terms, the bill provides for an appropriation of \$10,000 a year for the endowment of schools of mines and mining engineering organized in connection with the land grant colleges of 1862.

PRESIDENT PATTERSON. (Cont.)

State universities maintained by the State, and which have already established in connection with them schools of mines and mining engineering, will share equally in the annual appropriation with the land grant colleges. Schools of Mines and Mining Engineering established in any State, but not in connection with either land grant colleges or State universities, will also share as beneficiaries in the appropriation made. Almost every State in the Union is more or less interested in mining industries. The appropriation of \$10,000 the first year will be increased by an annual increment of \$1,000 a year until the maximum, namely, \$20,000, is reached.

Both the Senators and all the Representatives of Kentucky in Congress will give it their unqualified and earnest support.

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Source of information: The Lexington Leader. April 12, 1906.
P. 7, Col. 4-

AD: 10/ 20/ 39