

University of Kentucky Alumni Association

KENTUCKY

Alumni

SESQUICENTENNIAL EDITION



KENTUCKY

Alumni

Sesquicentennial Edition

MAXWELL STREET

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1857 Pictorial Map of Lexington

- 1 WOODLANDS, LATER THE SITE OF A&M COLLEGE
- 2 FLORAL HALL, FAIR GROUNDS AND CITY PARK, LATER THE SITE OF UK
- 3 UK ALUMNI ASSOCIATION SITE TODAY

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Celebrating 150 years of excellence

It's with great pride that we bring you this very special issue of Kentucky Alumni magazine celebrating the 150th anniversary of the founding of the University of Kentucky.

As I sat in the audience of the Sesquicentennial Convocation on Feb. 23, I couldn't help but think about all the people — students, faculty, staff and alumni — who have been a part of shaping this great university. It's astounding, really, when you think about it.

The one thing that can't be defeated is time. However, we can persevere, learn and reach once unimaginable heights. That is certainly what the University of Kentucky has done over the span of 150 years. It's quite a story — one I hope you will enjoy.

This issue is a pictorial telling of UK's story. From the visionary thinking of John Bowman that got it all started to the cutting-edge research being done every day on our campus, we attempted to capture the spirit and tradition that is the University of Kentucky. Of course, it's an impossible task to include everything in this issue, but I think we have done a pretty good job of mixing iconic photos with some images you might be seeing for the first time. Each one reflects a piece of our rich history. We are able to share these images because of the wonderful job the UK Libraries Special Collections Research Center does in archiving the history of our university.

While the university is celebrating 150 years, the UK Alumni Association celebrated its 125th anniversary last year. At the request of President James K. Patterson, Joseph H. "Little Joe" Kastle arranged a meeting with 16 of the 56 known graduates of the State College of Kentucky to organize the Association of State College Alumni. The meeting took place in the hall of the Union Literary Society on June 4, 1889, and Dr. Alfred M. Peter was named the first president. The rest, as they say, is history. Be sure to check out a wonderful photo of a young Alfred Peter sitting on his father's lap on page 17. I think it's one of the most endearing photos in this issue. While our alumni have certainly changed, as has the way we communicate with them, one thing remains the same — our mission to engage alumni and to support the University of Kentucky. Something else that hasn't changed? Our Wildcat spirit.

Beginning with William B. Munson, the very first graduate of A&M College, to the nearly 5,000 new alumni now graduating

each year, University of Kentucky alumni have impacted the world for 150 years and will continue to do so. The impact is far reaching, from local communities to our global community.

If you are member of the UK Alumni Association, you are very familiar with Kentucky Alumni magazine. Our quarterly publication is a main benefit for our dues-paying members. This exclusive publication keeps our members informed and up to date about University of Kentucky activities, achievements, athletic events and the success of fellow alumni. When President Eli Capilouto formed the UK Sesquicentennial Committee in 2011 to prepare for celebrating UK's 150th anniversary, an Alumni Subcommittee was formed and chaired by Stan Key, director of Alumni Affairs and executive director of the UK Alumni Association. The Alumni Subcommittee wanted a way to share the celebration of the history of our beloved university with every UK alum. To achieve that goal, it was decided that the best way to do this was through the publication of an extra issue of Kentucky Alumni magazine — one that would bring the storied history of the university to life through photos.

Thanks to the generous and gracious support from Don and Mira Ball for the project, we are able to share a keepsake of the history of the University of Kentucky with thousands of alumni and friends.

The "publications committee" as we deemed ourselves, was a true campus collaboration. The committee consisted of Paula Pope, Office of Development; Deirdre Scaggs, Libraries; Kathy Johnson and Whitney Hale, Public Relations and Marketing; along with Linda Perry, Jeff Hounshell and me from the alumni association staff. Our bimonthly meetings soon became weekly meetings as the process moved forward. I enjoyed every meeting! It was amazing to hear all the stories and anecdotes that you won't find in any archive. It was a wonderful way for me, personally, to learn so much more about the university that we love.

I hope you enjoy this very special issue as much as we enjoy sharing it with you. I hope it becomes a keepsake of this exciting time in the history of the University of Kentucky. Here's to the next 150 years!

With Pride in Blue,

Kelli

Kelli Elam '11
Editor

To see information and photos from Founders Week celebration, including Frank X Walker's poem in honor of the 150th anniversary, visit www.uky.edu/uk150



Alumni Association

University of Kentucky Alumni Magazine

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A special time for our university

The university was a European invention. It was for the wealthy and the well-to-do. But land-grant universities were birthed with a revolutionary idea. They were to be for the common man, and, today, for men and women of all colors and backgrounds.

In February 1865, amid the still smoldering embers of the Civil War, John Bryan Bowman advocated for a public university in Lexington. Though located in the Bluegrass, the Agriculture and Mechanical College of Kentucky University would go on to serve the better interests of the entire Commonwealth.

Championed by Bowman, the Morrill Act and Kentucky's enabling legislation that established what would become the University of Kentucky challenged us to, "...teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanical arts, including military tactics, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in several pursuits and professions of life."

Today, UK's campus is far different than the A&M College of 1865. It covers more than 918 acres; is home to more than 30,000 students, 14,500 employees and 2,300 full-time faculty; and boasts an annual budget of more than \$3.0 billion.

Though we have evolved — and our multifaceted mission of teaching, research, service and health care has expanded — we remain dedicated to those we touch and teach across our Commonwealth and beyond. They remain our compass, the soul of the University of Kentucky.

That is what it means to be a 21st century flagship and land-grant research university. From our first Nobel Laureate to cutting-edge work in addressing health disparities, and from the artistic wonders that stir souls to our scientific creativity that inspires minds, we seek a brighter future through the contributions of our faculty, staff, students and alumni.

We are building a campus that can thrive in an unknown future. The investments we are making yield a place that can support creative learning at the intersection of disciplines; pioneering discovery in the physical, social and creative sciences; and service and health care that uplifts people and communities. We are able to do these things because of our people.

The extraordinary UK family is answering questions with unprecedented fortitude and creativity. They come to campus every day transfixed on their work of creating new knowledge, inspiring young minds and serving others. We are challenging ourselves to answer the questions that confront our campus and Commonwealth as we lead in a new period of promise.

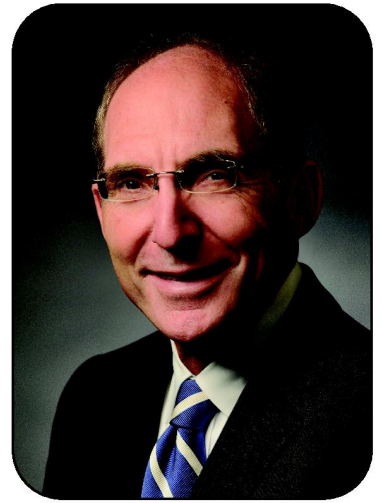
Speaking in retrospect of his tenure as president, president Frank McVey said, "A university is a place; it is a spirit. It is men and women of learning, a collection of books, laboratories where work in science goes forward. It is a source of the teaching of the beauties of literature and the arts. It is the center where ambitious youth gather to learn. It protects the traditions, honors the new and tests its value. It believes in

truth, protests against error, and leads men and women by reason rather than by force."

At no single point in our history has the necessity of this work been clearer. Today, multidimensional challenges linger while new and far more complex questions arise. Like no other place in the Commonwealth, our university impacts lives and helps chart the future for our state and for thousands of lives.

Throughout this special edition issue are stories that link us to our past, exemplify our humanity and humility and the way this place was shaped. It is in those stories that we find important values to guide our work.

Thank you for sharing in this moment of celebration and for supporting Kentucky's flagship in profound ways that illustrate our depth of purpose as the state's indispensable institution — a University for Kentucky.



Eli Capilouto

Eli Capilouto
President



A word from our sponsors

The university's sesquicentennial is a monumental cause for celebration — a moment in Kentucky history for looking back on what has come before and for dreaming of what can lie ahead.

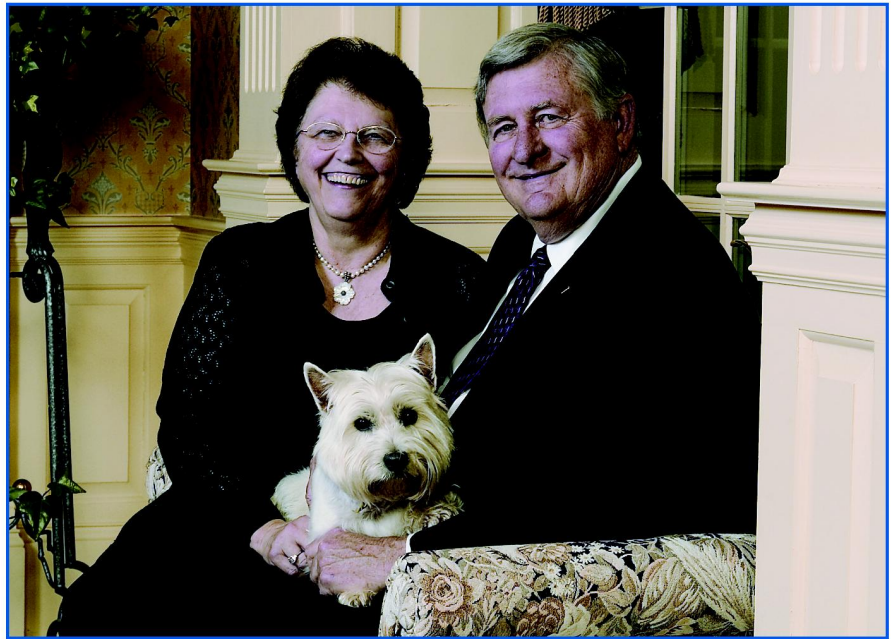
Like many other alumni, our own personal history is intertwined with the University of Kentucky. Our ties to UK stretch back more than 60 years. We both grew up on farms in Kentucky, and UK was the only school we ever considered attending. As a land-grant university, it was affordable.

We first met at UK as students in the mid-1950s. We got to know each other by attending different social events on campus. We had good professors, we made lifelong friends, and we worked our way through college. At the time, we didn't understand that life experiences like these could shape a person. But today, we're thankful for the positive influence the University of Kentucky has had upon our lives.

Our alma mater has been the college choice of many sons and daughters of Kentucky's hard-working families. Through the years, thousands of students have come to campus seeking an education and a bright and promising future. They have gone on to do exceptional things both in the Commonwealth and around the world.

What has happened on campus since 1865 is Kentucky history worth remembering. That's why it is a privilege for us to sponsor the publication of this special sesquicentennial issue of Kentucky Alumni and share it with you.

The following pages highlight 15 decades of intriguing events as they have unfolded at our alma mater. In many ways, the university's story is our story as its alumni and friends.



Don and Mira Snider Ball came to UK as students in the 1950s and have been involved in the life of the university ever since. Mira Ball made history as the first woman to chair the UK Board of Trustees, serving in that position from 2007 to 2010. The founders of Ball Homes, Don and Mira Ball have made a generous gift to cover the cost of producing this commemorative issue of Kentucky Alumni and sending it to friends and alumni of the university.

As you pause to look back on where we came from, you may see some familiar faces and places, and you may more fully understand the rich heritage that draws us all together.

The university's sesquicentennial definitely calls for looking back. Yet, at this vantage point, looking forward is also appropriate.

From our lifelong involvement with UK, we believe that the brightest days lie ahead for the University of Kentucky. Our beloved institution is uniquely positioned at this time to shape students for generations to come, making a difference in the lives of deserving young people by developing their talent, ambition, drive, strength and passion. There is limitless potential for what Kentucky's students can do, what they can become and how they can advance our Commonwealth and the nation.

As we come together with support for our university as alumni and friends, we can help strengthen the University of Kentucky to accomplish its historic mission as never before.

So happy birthday, UK! The best is yet to be. Here's to the next 150!

Sincerely,

Don and Mira Snider Ball



Students today, alumni tomorrow

It is my privilege to humbly serve this institution as student body president — a representative of students of the University of Kentucky past, present and future.

Actively engaged since the university's inception in 1865, students have drawn on an exceptionally rich history of accomplishment and share countless moments in our collective consciousness. Together we have established a unique narrative of excellence, unrivaled by any institution of higher learning.

Because of this profound sense of pride and purpose, students who have passed through our grounds have made significant contributions in a multitude of fields. These contributions have impacted not only our academic community, but the Commonwealth, the United States, and indeed, the entire world.

Past student leaders who were actively engaged in our campus have established themselves as university presidents, such as University System of Maryland Chancellor William E. "Brit" Kirwan; Lee T. Todd Jr., University of Kentucky president from 2001-2011; and the late Sarah Gibson Blanding, president of Vassar College from 1946 to 1964. They have been researchers, Nobel Prize winners, governors and political leaders around the globe. They have become professional athletes, actors of stage and screen, and musicians of international reputation. They are innovators, they are entrepreneurs, and they represent the very best of what humanity has to offer.

Today we are in the midst of a campus transformation that will vault the University of Kentucky into a new tier of institutional excellence — a tier in which our aspirant peers become our peers, and we become the aspiration of

others. We honor the success of past student leaders; we engage with current students to ensure their perspectives are reflected; and most important, we are planning for the aspirations of future generations of Wildcats.

This transformation will rejuvenate the campus experience and breathe life back into the heart of our university, enabling the students of today to become the success of tomorrow.

For 54,750 days, the University of Kentucky has been the cornerstone of progress and higher learning throughout the Commonwealth. I truly believe the current and future students of the University of Kentucky will continue this legacy well into the future, and will represent the university with pride and purpose on the global stage.

Aided by those who have preceded us, we will continue to draw upon the lessons of our history and the wisdom of our campus partners as catalysts to make the next 150 years even more successful than the first.

Jake Ingram
President
Student Government Association



Students performed experiments with more ease in the new Funkhouser Building in the early 1940s.



Today the UK Organic, Analytical, and Materials Chemistry Laboratory works on safety and longevity of lithium-ion batteries, which provides opportunities for UK students, as well as accelerated high school students, as shown here under faculty supervision.

Photo: Brian Connors Manke

University of Kentucky Sesquicentennial Steering Committee

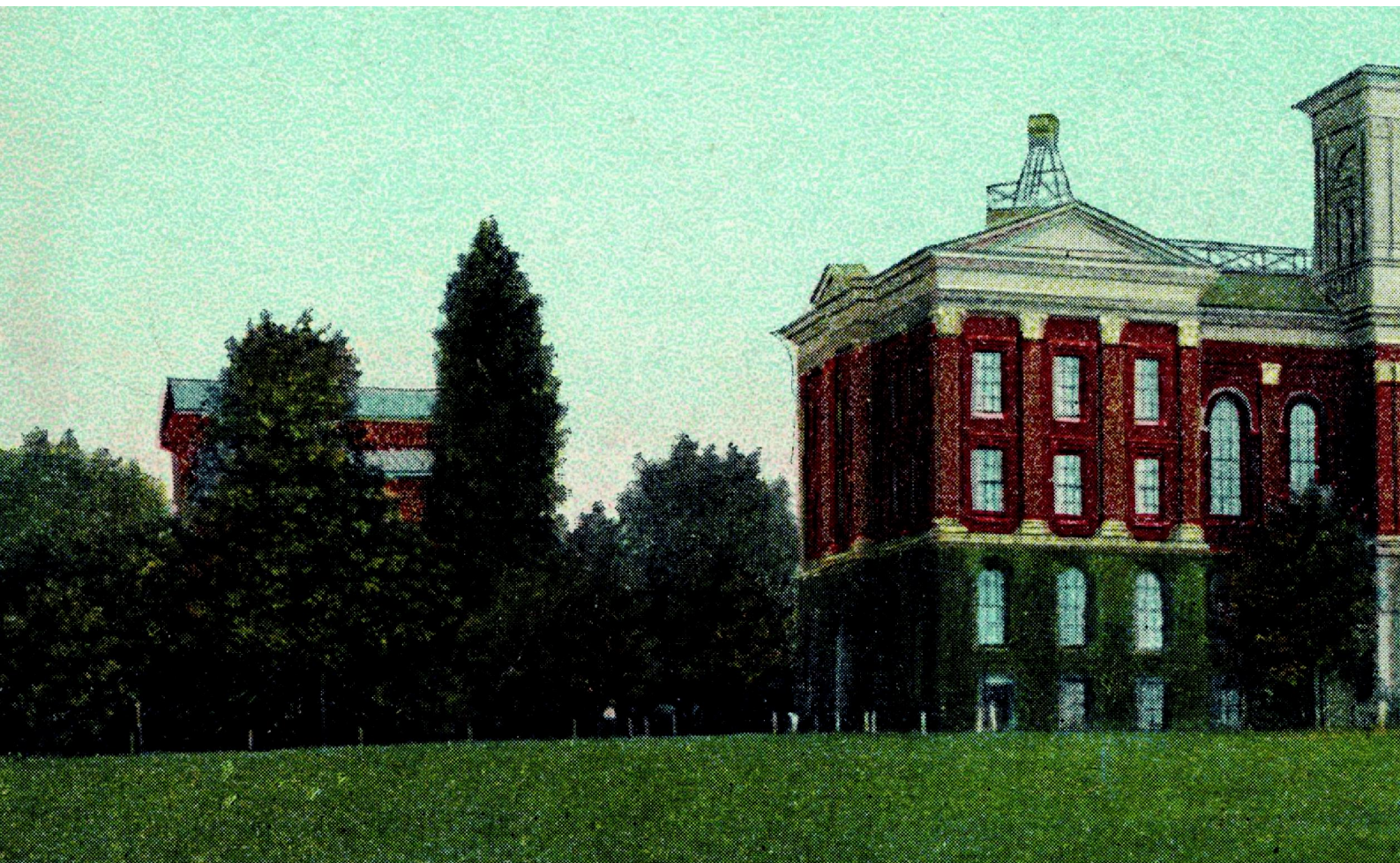
In February 1865, John Bryan Bowman challenged the Kentucky state legislature to take advantage of the opportunity offered by the Morrill Act and build a public university in Lexington, which would eventually become the University of Kentucky. The UK Sesquicentennial Committee was formed by President Eli Capilouto in 2011 to develop academic, philanthropic and special event pro-

gramming in celebration of the university's sesquicentennial in 2015. Key areas of focus included events and activities that acknowledge Founders Day, an educational component that creates greater awareness of our history and mission with students and alumni, and special recognition and development opportunities for our friends to continue to invest in their university.



Photo: Jeff Hounshell

First row, left to right are Claci C. Ayers, Deirdre A. Scaggs, Paula Leach Pope; second row: Terry B. Mobley, Michael D. Adams; third row: John W. Herbst, Thomas W. Lester; fourth row: Thomas W. Harris, Terry L. Birdwhistell. Not pictured are: Kelley A. Bozeman, Marcia Hicks, Stan R. Key, D. Michael Richey and Frank X Walker.



150 years of service to Kentucky and beyond:

The formative years

With the Civil War winding down, General Robert E. Lee had been general-in-chief of the Confederate Army for one month and President Abraham Lincoln was still alive. The New York Stock Exchange had just opened its first permanent headquarters near Wall Street, the cost of farmland nationwide averaged about \$12 an acre and wages averaged \$320 per worker a year. That was the backdrop for Feb. 22, 1865, considered to be the founding day of what would grow to be the University of Kentucky.

Leading the monumental effort was John Bryan Bowman, who used an act of legislation to organize the Agricultural and Mechanical (A&M) College of Kentucky University, a center of higher learning for Central Kentucky. Bowman, named as a regent by the Kentucky state legislature, combined Kentucky University, a school he had founded in Harrodsburg around 1857, with Transylvania University, which was operating as a high

school and whose name would cease to exist for the next 43 years.

Some of the initial investment for this undertaking came via the U.S. government through the Morrill Act of 1862, which created the land-grant colleges. Sustaining and growing the new college was an uphill battle, fought against lack of sufficient funds while emerging from the ending of a Civil War, and people's general lack of urgency toward obtaining a higher education.

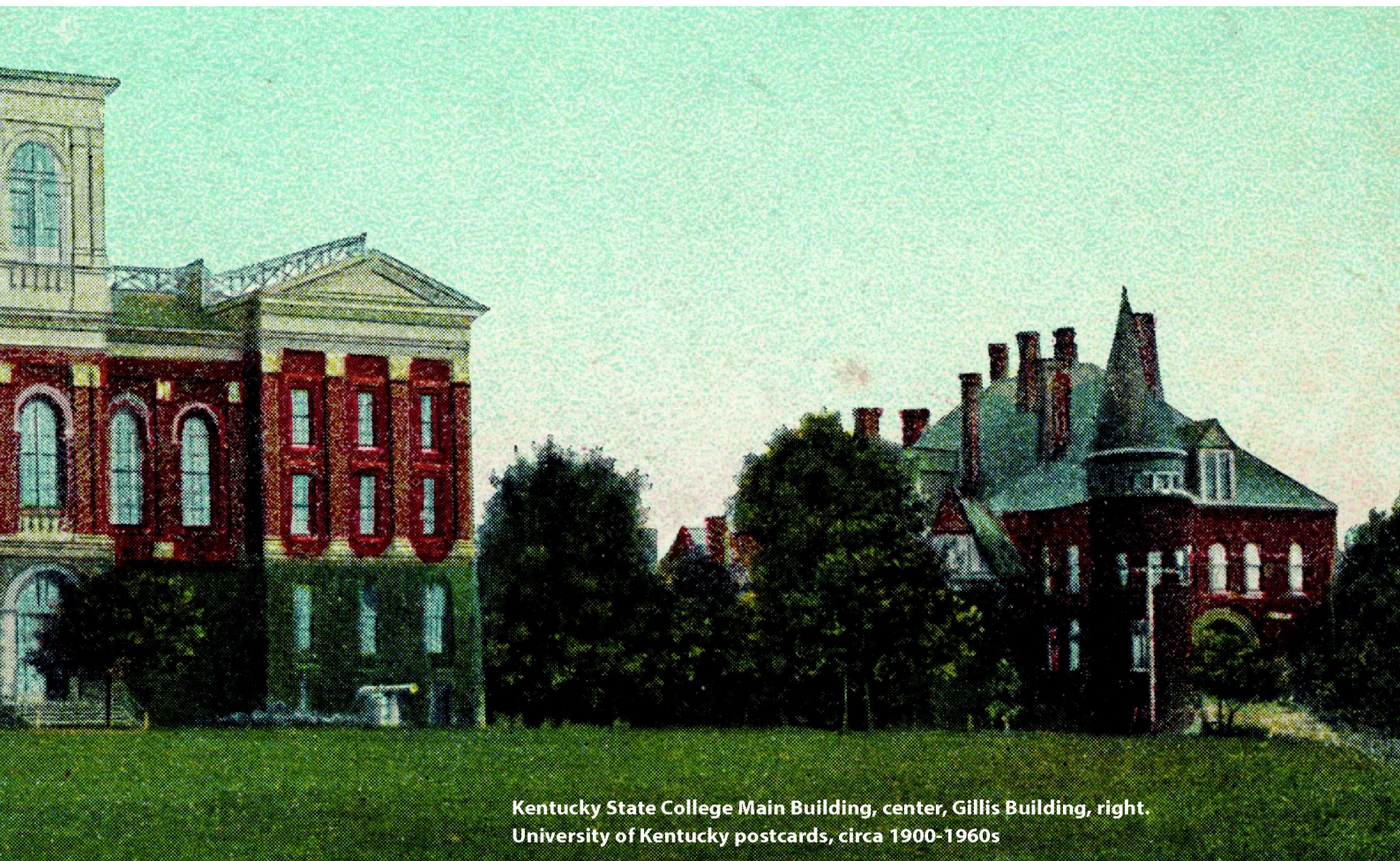
One of the conditions mandated by the legislation that created the institution required that an experimental farm be part of the package. When money became an issue to establish this center of learning, Bowman — truly one of Kentucky's greatest visionaries — raised money and purchased Henry Clay's estate, Ashland, and an adjoining property, Woodlands (now Woodland Park), owned by J.B. Tilford. He was able to amass donations, including gifts of \$1,000 each from 65 people. These thoughtful individuals were the very be-

ginning of the spirit of giving that has helped to sustain students in a quest for a valuable Kentucky education.

The rich farmland — 433 acres — that Bowman purchased at a cost of \$143,000 became the A&M campus and John Augustus Williams, Bowman's brother-in-law, was named A&M's presiding officer.

The school opened Oct. 1, 1866, and by December there were 80 men enrolled. At the end of the academic year, there were 190 students, each charged annual fees of \$10. The home at Woodlands, with 14 rooms, served as a classroom building, and several smaller buildings on the property were used to house the students or used as shops. The institution consisted of the College of Science, Literature and Arts; the College of the Bible; the College of Law; the Academy; and the A&M College.

In June 1869, William B. Munson of Astoria, Illinois, became the first student to graduate, receiving a Bachelor of Science degree. He went on to become a railroad president and financier in Texas.



Kentucky State College Main Building, center, Gillis Building, right.
University of Kentucky postcards, circa 1900-1960s

Celebrating the past, focusing on today, looking to the future

The university began with support from a combination of private, church and state funds, with the A&M College strictly using state funds. An undercurrent of sectarian issues would eventually develop, leading to A&M College separating from Kentucky University 12 years later in 1878.

Williams had a short time at the helm and departed in 1868. Joseph Desha Pickett's service as presiding officer of A&M was even briefer, ending after one year.

In 1869, James K. Patterson, a native of Scotland whose family had settled in Indiana when he was young, assumed the duties of president, ushering in 41 years devoted to establishing the Kentucky school as the flagship institution. While John Bowman is credited with the vision of higher education for Kentucky, it was Patterson's tenaciousness that allowed the university to achieve a stronghold and develop its early roots that would bear fruit in later years. In 1955, UK President Herman Lee Donovan said of

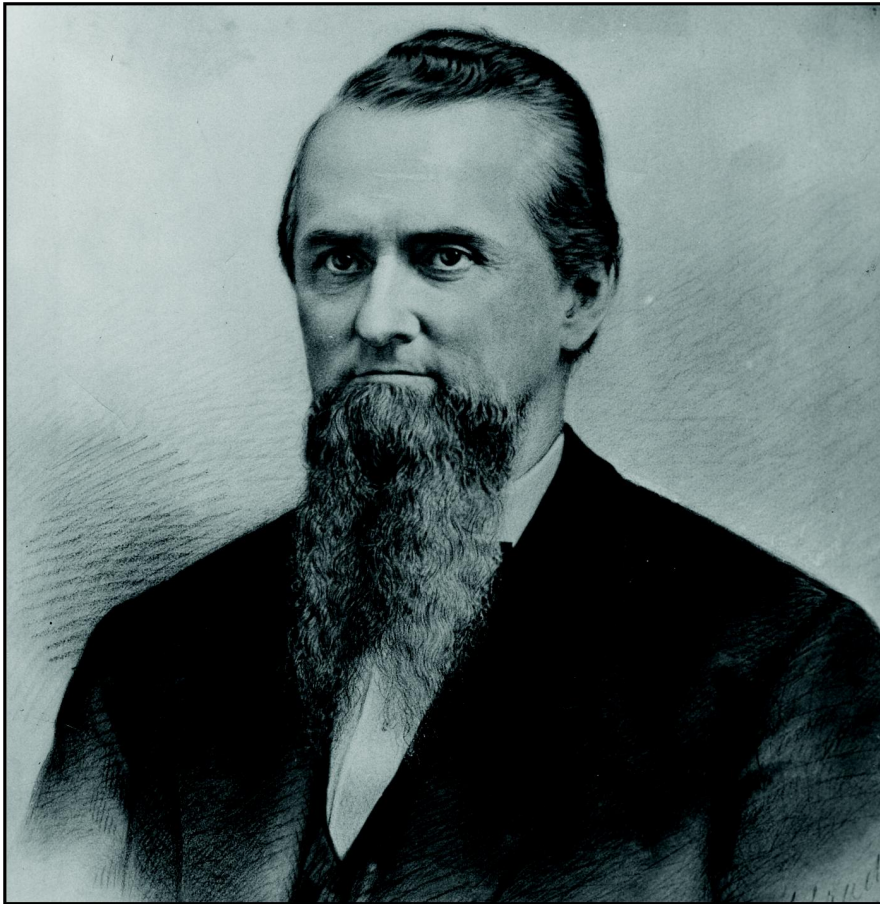
Patterson, "Over the 40 years, there were achievements registered, but Patterson's goals were never fully realized. It might be said of him, as of Moses, that he got in sight of the Promised Land but was never permitted to enter."

Patterson's administration was often in battle with others' attempts to derail the university and halt improvements to its programs. For example, in 1880 the General Assembly levied a tax of one half of one cent on each \$100 of taxable property for the support of A&M College. Rival denominational colleges joined forces to fight the tax, which they saw as injurious to their own schools. The issue turned into a long-term battle, ultimately decided by the Court of Appeals in 1890 — 10 years later — with a victory for state-supported higher public education.

In 1878 when A&M became a completely state-run institution, the city of Lexington donated a city park near Mulberry Street (South Limestone) to be its new campus, with A&M making the

move to these 50 acres in 1882. Lexington and Fayette County also provided \$50,000 to construct three buildings: a college building (Main Building), dormitory (White Hall) and a president's home. The original contractor unexpectedly quit and a new contractor had to be hired, which led to insufficient funds. After unsuccessfully seeking loans, Patterson was so committed to the future of the college that he went to a bank and used his own savings of \$35,000 as security for a loan to finish the projects. Historian James F. Hopkins has said, "It is no great exaggeration to state that the University of Kentucky owes its very existence to Patterson."

The institution saw many improvements and milestones under Patterson's watch, including admission of female students in 1880, the first football game in 1881, establishment of the first Agricultural Experiment Station in 1885, organization of the Association of State College Alumni (UK Alumni Association) in 1889, adoption of blue and



John B. Bowman, a Mercer County farmer, was the founder of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky University, which later transformed into the University of Kentucky.

white as official colors of the university in 1892, creation of a women's basketball program in 1902 and a men's basketball program in 1903, the opening of Patterson Hall as the first women's dormitory in 1904 and adoption of the name Wildcats for athletics teams in 1909.

By 1908 the legislature conferred the title State University to the institution, and the faculty had grown to 82 members. Additional colleges were created, including the College of Agriculture, College of Arts and Sciences, College of Law and three engineering colleges.

Of course, campus life under Patterson's early years was quite different from what one would expect today. Only men were allowed at the beginning and each student was expected to engage in military training. A strict set of rules was established and students had a regimented routine, beginning at 5:30 a.m. with reveille and chapel services three hours later. The rest of the day was for classes

until 4 p.m. when military exercises were held. By 10 p.m., it was lights out — or at least, that's what was expected.

The fact is, cadets had a mind of their own and students' complete compliance with regulations was almost impossible to enforce. The president, commandant, and local police were often on the wrong end of outlandish schoolboy pranks, some requiring much forethought and organization, particularly those carried out by the "Midnight Artillery" during Patterson's era. A classic example: some select students sneaked Patterson's horse into the chapel on the second floor of the Main Building during the night. This was no easy task. The boys "borrowed" 200 crossties to make steps that the horse could navigate to the second floor. Once the horse was up there, the crossties were dismantled. When chapel services began the next morning, the student body was surprised, but Patterson and the horse acted nonchalant and the services continued as planned.

Beyond Patterson & into the future

After Patterson's retirement in 1910, each of the succeeding presidents left his own mark on the university, even when their length in office was brief. As the university moved into more contemporary times, it is impossible to do justice on these few pages to the significant accomplishments made by each administration. However, it's fair to say that each president advanced the university after dealing with his own share of campus challenges. What follows is not a complete list of endeavors, but a brief overview of some of the highlights of each administration.

Henry Stites Barker, a distinguished judge, was president from 1911 through 1917, and the Graduate School was founded during his administration. He lived in the shadows of President Emeritus Patterson, who was reluctant to give up total control, but under Barker's advisement, the institution's name was changed in 1916 to the University of Kentucky.

Frank L. McVey became president in 1917, leaving a presidency at the University of North Dakota. His administration lasted 24 years until 1940, and it created somewhat of an academic renaissance on campus. Under his purview, a new library was built, and acquisition of books increased from 36,000 to more than 302,000. Enrollment increased from 998 students in 1917 to 5,936 students in 1940. New buildings included iconic Memorial Hall, Alumni Gymnasium, McVey Hall, Engineering Quadrangle, Margaret I. King Library, Lafferty Hall, Funkhouser Biological Sciences, Student Union, men's dorms Breckinridge, Kinkead and Bradley and the women's dorm, Jewell Hall, among others. The College of Education, Graduate School, and College of Commerce were founded, with consolidation of engineering colleges into one College of Engineering.

Herman L. Donovan was selected as the president in 1941 and led until 1956. During that time the College of Pharmacy was founded in 1947. But what overshadowed much of the early 1940s was the war effort on campus, which included the establishment of a Signal Corps ROTC in 1942, as well as the uni-

versity signing a contract to provide instruction for 870 soldiers in the College of Engineering. Research on campus escalated with the formation of the UK Research Foundation, and the University of Kentucky Press was established. In 1949, Lyman T. Johnson and 29 other African Americans were admitted to graduate and professional programs.

Frank G. Dickey was president from 1956 to 1963 and oversaw some of the biggest changes on campus with the founding of the College of Medicine, College of Nursing, and Medical Center in 1960, as well as the College of Dentistry in 1962. The Community College System was also established during his era.

In 1963, John W. Oswald was selected president and his administration saw the founding of the College of Architecture (now Design) in 1964 and the College of Allied Health (now Health Sciences) in 1966.

Albert D. Kirwan presided for a short term from 1968 to 1969, during which time the College of Social Work began.

In 1969, Otis A. Singletary began 18 years as president, ending in 1987. He was instrumental in the opening of Commonwealth Stadium in 1973 and the Margaret I. King Library (North) in 1974. In 1976, the College of Communication and Information Studies was founded, as well as the College of Fine Arts.

David P. Roselle served a short stint as president, from 1987 to 1990, when a supercomputer was installed on campus and a master plan for the campus was announced. But his administration was also challenged with an NCAA investigation into the basketball program.

Charles T. Wethington Jr. was president from 1990 to 2001. During his administration, state legislation mandated “Bucks for Brains,” a program that provided funds to support research and graduate student education. The Community College System was reorganized and UK no longer had jurisdiction over the colleges. After the UK Alumni Association helped with other financial arrangements, the William T. Young Library was built and opened in 1998 upon a \$5 million gift from Young.

Lee T. Todd Jr. was at the helm from 2001 to 2011, crafting a business plan to



Beginning in 1866, the former J.B. Tilford home was used as the first classroom building for A&M College at Woodlands.

become a Top 20 public research institution by 2020. Many changes took place on campus, including the opening of the College of Public Health, Gill Heart Institute, Ralph G. Anderson Building, Charles T. Wethington Building, and Biomedical Biological Science Research Building, among others. Four new residence halls were also completed.

Dr. Eli Capilouto was selected as president in 2011 and has swiftly overseen the use of partnerships with the

private sector to advance the betterment of campus services for students, construction of 10 new residence halls and a renovation and expansion of the Student Center and Commonwealth Stadium. In fall 2014, his administration had the honor of welcoming the largest, most academically prepared, and most diverse class in the University of Kentucky’s history — a testament to the hard work of previous administrations, as well as his own. ■

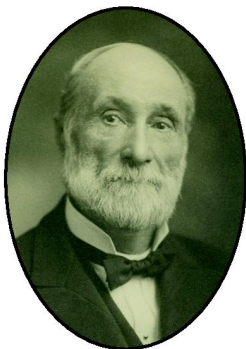


A Pennsylvanian by the name of G.W.N. Yost asked A&M College to test the mowing machine he invented. The \$25,000 received from this service allowed a building for mechanical engineering to be constructed near Henry Clay’s former home at Ashland in 1868.

Our presidents

James Kennedy Patterson

- President, 1869-1910
- Native of Glasgow, Scotland; later Madison, Indiana
- Married Lucelia Wing, daughter of a New Bedford, Massachusetts whaler, who moved to Greenville
- Two children
- Led fight for one-half-cent state property tax to support the college; also used his own funds to support the college
- In 1908, name is changed to State University, Lexington, Kentucky.



Herman Lee Donovan, Ph.D.

- President, 1941-1956
- Native of Mason County
- Married Nell James Stuart of Pembroke
- Former president of Eastern Kentucky State Normal School (EKU)
- Guided UK through World War II declining enrollments and training Army Corps of Engineers; Cooperstown and College of Pharmacy established
- Lyman T. Johnson admitted following court decision in 1949; matriculation of first African Americans in fall 1954
- Wrote "Keeping the University Free and Growing" (1959)



Henry Stites Barker

- President, 1911-1917
- Native of Christian County; later Louisville
- Married Kate S. Meriwether of Clarksville, Tennessee
- Attorney, judge and Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals
- Accomplishments: The Graduate School, Department of Journalism, ROTC, expansion of colleges of Law, Agriculture, and Agricultural Experiment Station
- First campus printing press bought at Barker's own expense
- In 1916, name is changed to University of Kentucky



Frank Graves Dickey, Ph.D.

- President, 1956-1963; at age 38, the youngest person to attain the position
- Native of Wagoner, Oklahoma
- Married Elizabeth Drymon of Lexington; three children
- Rose through the ranks at UK College of Education, was dean from 1950-1956
- Established: UK Medical Center, colleges of Medicine, Dentistry and Nursing
- Administration known for ambitious building and renovation programs; extensive addition of land
- Kentucky created Community College System
- Emphasis on international educational exchange and cooperation



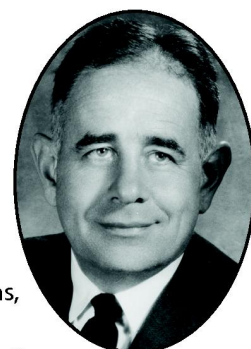
Frank LeRond McVey, Ph.D.

- President, 1917-1940
- Native of Wilmington, Ohio
- Married Mabel Sawyer of Minneapolis, Minnesota, three children; second marriage to Mary Frances Jewell of Lexington, former UK English professor and Dean of Women
- Former president of University of North Dakota
- Established: College of Education, University School, correspondence classes, radio-transmitted instruction to rural Kentucky
- Administration known for transforming UK into a modern, multifaceted 20th century institution of higher education



John Wieland Oswald, Ph.D.

- President, 1963-1968
- Native of Minneapolis, Minnesota; later LaGrange, Illinois
- Married Rosanel Owen of Bessemer, Alabama; two daughters, one son
- Former vice president for administration at University of California
- UK saw growth, increases in student loans, scholarships and fellowships
- Expanded Community College System to five cities and technical institute in Lexington
- Established: colleges of Architecture, Allied Health Professions and Home Economics
- Established a Development program



Albert Dennis Kirwan, Ph.D.

- President, 1968-1969
- Native of Louisville
- Married Elizabeth Lewis Heil of Louisville; two children
- Rose through ranks at UK, started as head football coach in 1938. Left to earn doctoral degree, back as Dean of Men in 1950. Spent 30-years at UK; elected interim UK president in 1968.
- Served at a time of campus unrest and brought a level of serenity to campus
- Board of Trustees named him retroactively seventh president in 1969.



Charles T. Wethington, Ph.D.

- President, 1990-2001
- Native of Casey County
- Married Judy Beth Woodrow of Danville; two children
- Former vice president and chancellor of the Community College System
- UK academic programs garnered 50 national rankings, 14 among top 20
- William T. Young Library opened
- Research Challenge Trust Fund established by Kentucky General Assembly; \$110 million for research initiatives
- First comprehensive capital campaign
- Community colleges transferred from UK to Kentucky Community and Technical College System



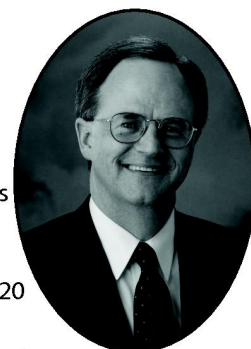
Otis A Singletary, Ph.D.

- President: 1969-1987
- Native of Gulfport, Mississippi
- Married Gloria Walton; three children
- Former executive vice chancellor for academic affairs in the University of Texas System
- Building and programs expansion: Commonwealth Stadium, College of Nursing, Morgan Biological Sciences, Markey Cancer Center, Gaines Center for the Humanities, Maxwell Gluck Equine Research Center, among others
- Adoption of selective admissions policy; reorganization of College of Arts and Sciences (leading to colleges of Communications and Fine Arts)



Lee T. Todd Jr., Ph.D.

- President, 2001-2011
- Native of Earlington, Hopkins County
- Married Patricia Brantley '68 AFE; two children
- Former senior vice president of IBM Lotus Development Corp.
- Launched a Top 20 Business Plan in 2005 for state-mandated goal of building Top 20 research institution
- UK's annual budget grew from \$1.2 billion to more than \$2.4 billion
- College of Public Health opens
- Expansion of Albert B. Chandler Hospital, College of Pharmacy and University Health Service facilities



David Paul Roselle, Ph.D.

- President, 1987-1989
- Native of Vandergrift, Pennsylvania
- Married Louise Helen Dowling of Manhasset, New York; two children
- Former provost at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
- Made new computation and communications technology of paramount importance to UK; strategy for wider access to information technology at UK, with acquisition of supercomputer
- Praised for handling of NCAA recruiting allegations



Dr. Eli Capilouto, D.M.D., Sc.D.

- 2011-Present
- Native of Montgomery, Alabama
- Married to Dr. Mary Lynne Capilouto; one child
- Former provost of the University of Alabama-Birmingham (UAB); Dean of the UAB School of Public Health
- Increased institutional investments in merit-based financial aid and entering into an innovative public/private partnership to revitalize the core of campus
- By 2015, 10 residential facilities across campus will add nearly 4,600 beds and 175 active learning spaces.
- UK has largest-ever freshman class of 5,188 students; total enrollment of over 30,000





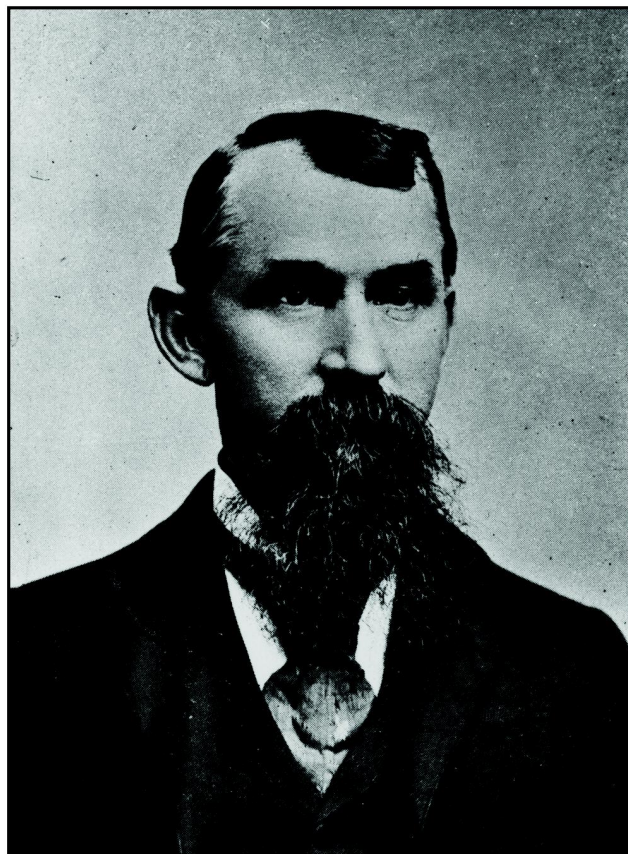
James K. Patterson was president from 1869-1910 and was devoted to establishing the Kentucky school as the flagship institution. Such devotion, however, led to an administration that was somewhat a monarchy, but achieved enormous results. Born in Scotland in 1833, an injury at age 4 crippled him for life, but as an adult he remarked about the accident, "The little lame leg was the architect of my fortunes."

A pictorial history of the University of Kentucky

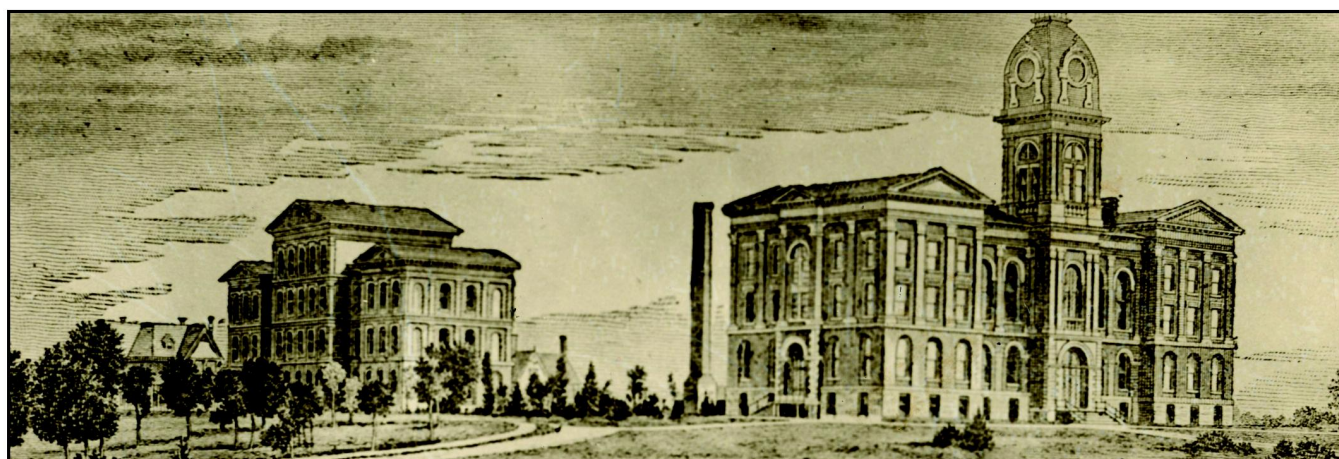
The following pages of Kentucky Alumni magazine is a representational cross-section of events, people and buildings on campus over the years that have had an impact on what came to be the spirit of the University of Kentucky.



The Agricultural and Mechanical College (A&M) began as an educational facility for men, 16 years and older, like these in this 1897 image on the steps of the Infirmary, now the Gillis Building. All students had reveille at 5:30 a.m., participated in military drills, went to classes and chapel, conducted compulsory manual labor, and were expected to follow a set of 189 strict rules — although most rules were difficult to enforce, such as no newspapers in their living quarters. The commandant was in charge of discipline and policing the cadets, but more serious infractions were dealt with by the Board of Discipline, which included two professors and the commandant.



In 1869, William B. Munson of Astoria, Illinois, became the first graduate of A&M College, receiving a Bachelor of Science. Enrollment reached 295 students by 1869-1870, but relatively few would actually graduate. His brother, T. Volney Munson, was the second graduate the following year. By summer 1878, only 12 degrees had been conferred. To put that in perspective, UK saw a total of some 4,900 undergraduate students graduate in May, August and December 2014.



In 1878 when A&M College was spun off as a completely state-run institution, the city of Lexington donated a city park near Mulberry Street (South Limestone) to be its new campus, with A&M College making the move to these 50 acres in 1882. Lexington and Fayette County also provided \$50,000 to construct three buildings: left to right, the president's home, men's dormitory (the first White Hall) and a college building (Main Building, later called Administration Building). The cornerstone for the Main Building was put in place on Oct. 28, 1880, and included a box containing various items, including a stone brought to Kentucky from Jerusalem by Professor Joseph Desha Pickett.



A Normal School for the theory of teaching, the forerunner of the College of Education, was established by a legislative act in 1880 and quickly became popular with students. Graduates received certificates and could obtain a college degree by completing other studies. Under President James Patterson's watch, female students were first admitted to the Normal School in 1880. Gradually, they were allowed to take classes in other departments. These young students posed in front of the Experiment Station (Gillis) building in the 1890s. By 2014, women constituted roughly 52 percent of the UK student body.

A&M College originally opened with a faculty of four: John A. Williams, presiding officer, and Professors Robert Peter, James K. Patterson and Alexander Winchell. W.E. Arnold was the tutor. By circa 1870-1880, those ranks had increased, as shown here in the earliest known faculty photo. Seated, from left to right: Robert Peter, physics and chemistry; President James K. Patterson; unidentified; and John Shackleford, English literature. Standing, Major E. Denning Luxton, commandant of cadets; Francois Helveti, romance languages; John A. Dean, superintendent of the farm; and James G. White, mathematics and acting president of A&M College in 1910-1911. In fall 2014, 12,478 full-time employees worked at UK, including 2,304 full-time faculty and librarians.



This geology classroom of Professor Arthur M. Miller, standing by the door at right, gives an idea as to what the institution looked like in 1900. Originally called the Science Building, this facility was renamed Miller Hall in 1940 in his honor. Miller began teaching in 1892 and was asked to be the college's first football coach simply because he had attended Princeton University and should know something about the game. He was replaced in mid-season by John A. Thompson. Miller eventually became dean of the College of Arts and Sciences (1907-1917) and remained at the college until his death in 1929.



Robert Peter taught physics, chemistry and experimental philosophy from 1866-1887. Seated on his lap in this circa 1858 photo is his son, Alfred Meredith Peter, who graduated from A&M College in 1880 and became a chemist with the Agricultural Experiment Station, retiring in 1927. Alfred Peter was instrumental in founding the Association of State College Alumni with 16 graduates in June 4, 1889, and was the first president of what would become the University of Kentucky Alumni Association. The organization now has over 38,500 members.



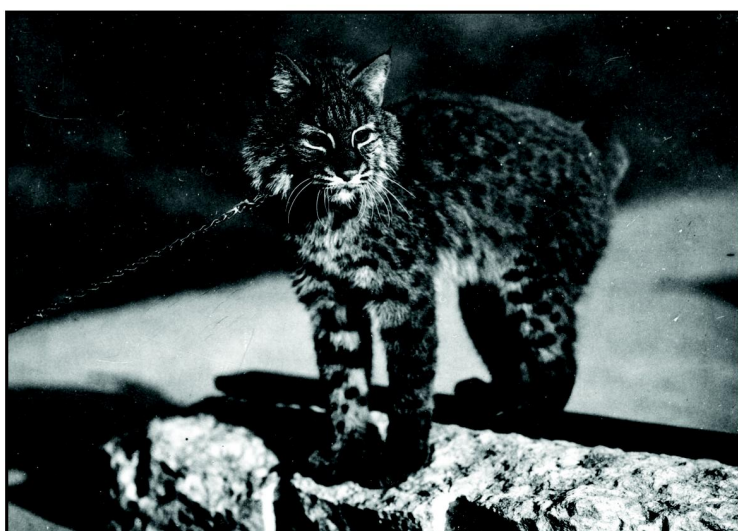
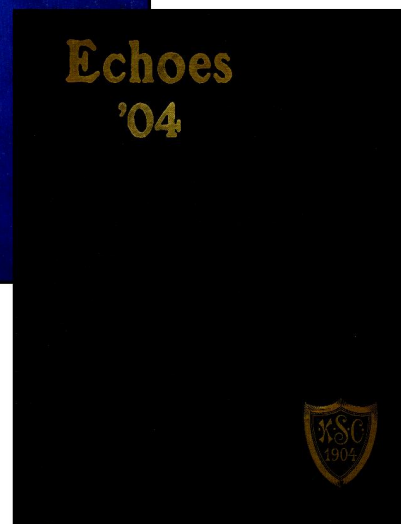
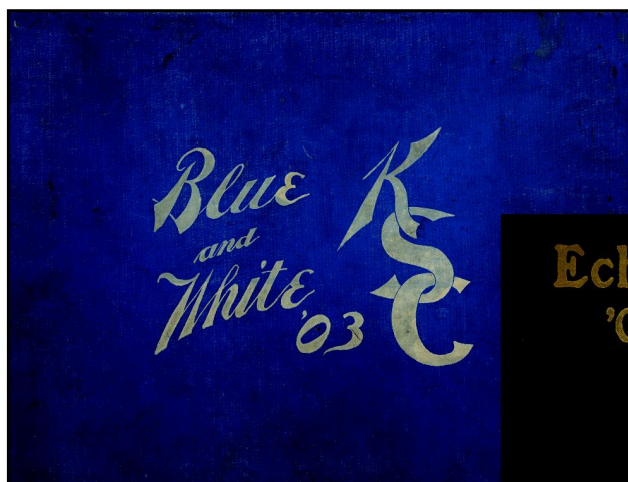
The first A&M College football game took place on Nov. 12, 1881, against Kentucky University (Transylvania). A&M was victorious with a final score of 7 ¼ to 1. It's been noted that the game seemed more like rugby, and the scoring procedure is questionable. After 1881, football disappeared until 1891. In 1898, the team had about 15 players and became the only undefeated and unscored upon team, earning the name "Immortals." UK football has had several firsts, including the first African American (Nate Northington) to sign with a Southeastern Conference school and play in league conference, and the first SEC school to win the College Football Association Academic Achievement Award for highest graduation rate. Today, the team is led by Head Coach Mark Stoops and has a roster of about 100 student-athletes and eight assistant coaches. The team looks forward to the 2015 season after a \$110 million renovation of Commonwealth Stadium and the Nutter Football Training Facility by UK Athletics.

UK basketball got its start in the 1902-1903 season when the women's team played a full intercollegiate schedule. On campus, games were played in Barker Hall, not suitable for a crowd. All women's intercollegiate varsity sports were discontinued in 1924. Basketball was reinstated as a varsity sport in 1974. Today, UK Hoops is coached by Matthew Mitchell, who has guided the team to a record six consecutive NCAA Tournament appearances.



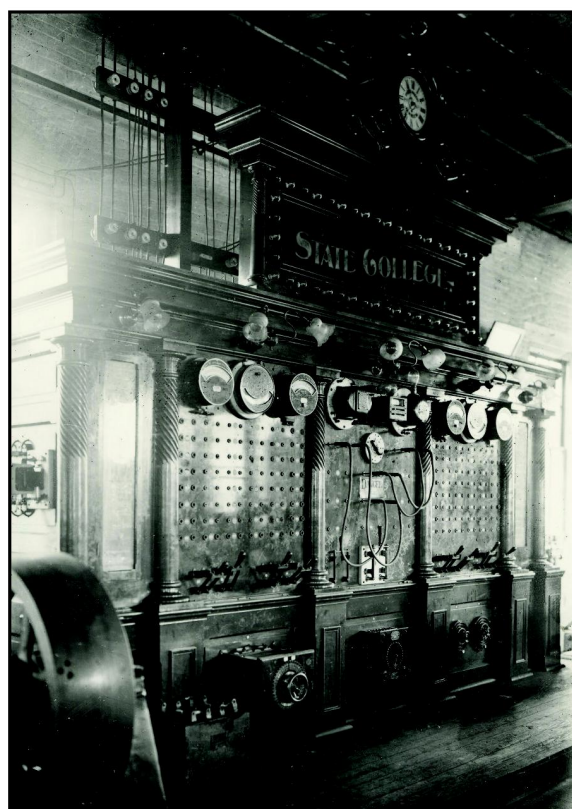
Even though women received certificates from the Normal Department as early as 1884, Arabella "Belle" Clement Gunn became the first woman student at State College of Kentucky to earn a Bachelor of Science degree in 1888. Classmates remembered Gunn as "well above average in scholarship, but not so brilliant as to inspire envy and jealousy."

The tradition of the Kentuckian yearbook began in 1906, replacing earlier attempts to compile yearbooks, which included the Memoria series that began in 1894, The Kentuckian (an alumni publication), the Blue and White in 1903 and Echoes beginning in 1904. Times — and methods of communication — change, and the 2014 issue of the Kentuckian appears to be the final edition after publishing for 109 years.



The “Wildcats” nickname arose after a football victory over Illinois on Oct. 9, 1909, when Commandant Carbusier said the team had “fought like Wildcats.” Beginning around 1921, live cats (bobcats) appeared on the sidelines of football games. The first live mascot, Tom, was purchased by Dick Webb, an assistant football coach. Over the years, other cats held the honor: “TNT,” “Fuzzy,” “Whiskers,” “Hot Tamale,” “Baby” and others. Pictured here is one of the first cats. The practice stopped just before WWII, but began again in 1947 with “The Kentucky Kernel,” a cat that lived for seven years. In the late 1950s, a stuffed wildcat was purchased for use at games for 10 years. In the late 1990s, UK revived the tradition when it claimed “Blue” as the official UK wildcat, who lived at the Salato Wildlife Center in Frankfort until his passing and was never present at games.

Even when State College was financially challenged, it still tried to keep up with the times, as reflected by this ornate telephone switchboard in 1907. It is clear from the number of “lines” in the image that only a few campus offices had phones back then. In October 2014, the total number of phone lines used by UK was 22,945. There were 2,228,968 calls made totaling 5,097,267 minutes. This includes 221 calls to 911, and 361,167 long-distance calls of 743,584 minutes in duration. Today, 70 percent of campus uses VoIP technology.



With no vending machines available, students patronized a variety of carts on campus, including this banana cart at Neville Hall run by Phil "The Fruit Man" in 1911. Neville Hall, which burned in 1961, is the building on the right in the background. Today, UK Dining has 18 main locations on campus, from the Ag Deli to Wildcat Pantry Commons. Many feature seasonal Kentucky Proud selections whenever available.





On March 22, 1917, ROTC was established on campus as a four-year program of military instruction, with the first two years of the program mandatory. In 1918 during World War I, the university contracted with the government to train military personnel in technical skills, including truck maintenance and repair. In this photo, military personnel are practicing bayonet exercises. The soldiers lived at a racetrack near campus. New barracks had just been built on Stoll Field when the war ended. Today, UK has about 170 Army and 100 Air Force cadets who attend college classes in their degree programs, as well as study topics such as leadership, values and ethics, tactics and techniques, and physical training.

Boating on the "lake" beside Barker Hall, which was known as the Gymnasium until 1931, was popular in the early part of the 1900s. Professor Merry L. Pence surveyed for a man-made lake to be fed by the Mulligan and Maxwell springs. He reported that for about \$4,500, the college could construct a lake a quarter-mile long, 6 feet deep at one end and 3 feet at the other. Boating and winter skating subsided when the lake eventually became a swamp. In the 1920s, the area was reconfigured to build Alumni Gymnasium and McLean Stadium.



Since 1917, Maxwell Place had been the residence for the university's presidents. The Italianate villa was built in 1872 for Judge James Hillary Mulligan as a wedding gift from his father and named for Maxwell Springs, which were located on the property. It was sold to the university, along with 13 acres, for \$40,000. Frank McVey was the first president to live there. The pergola to the front drive, as seen in this photo from 1919, is an addition, and the tower was originally crowned by a pyramidal belvedere. It was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1982. Over the years, many alumni, friends of UK and dignitaries have enjoyed visiting the home.



Some campus traditions are unwavering, such as the decision to use blue and white in 1892 for the school's colors, singing "On, On, U of K" since 1923 and "Alma Mater" ("Hail Kentucky") since 1927. Other traditions come and go. In the 1920s, students were still interested in celebrating May Day. Originally, a Maypole dance was popular. This gave way to selecting a May Queen and a parade, like the one shown here in 1926 with a Dutch theme and spring "tulips." Today, the practice of taking Commencement photographs with Bowman the Wildcat in Wildcat Alumni Plaza is quickly becoming a new tradition.

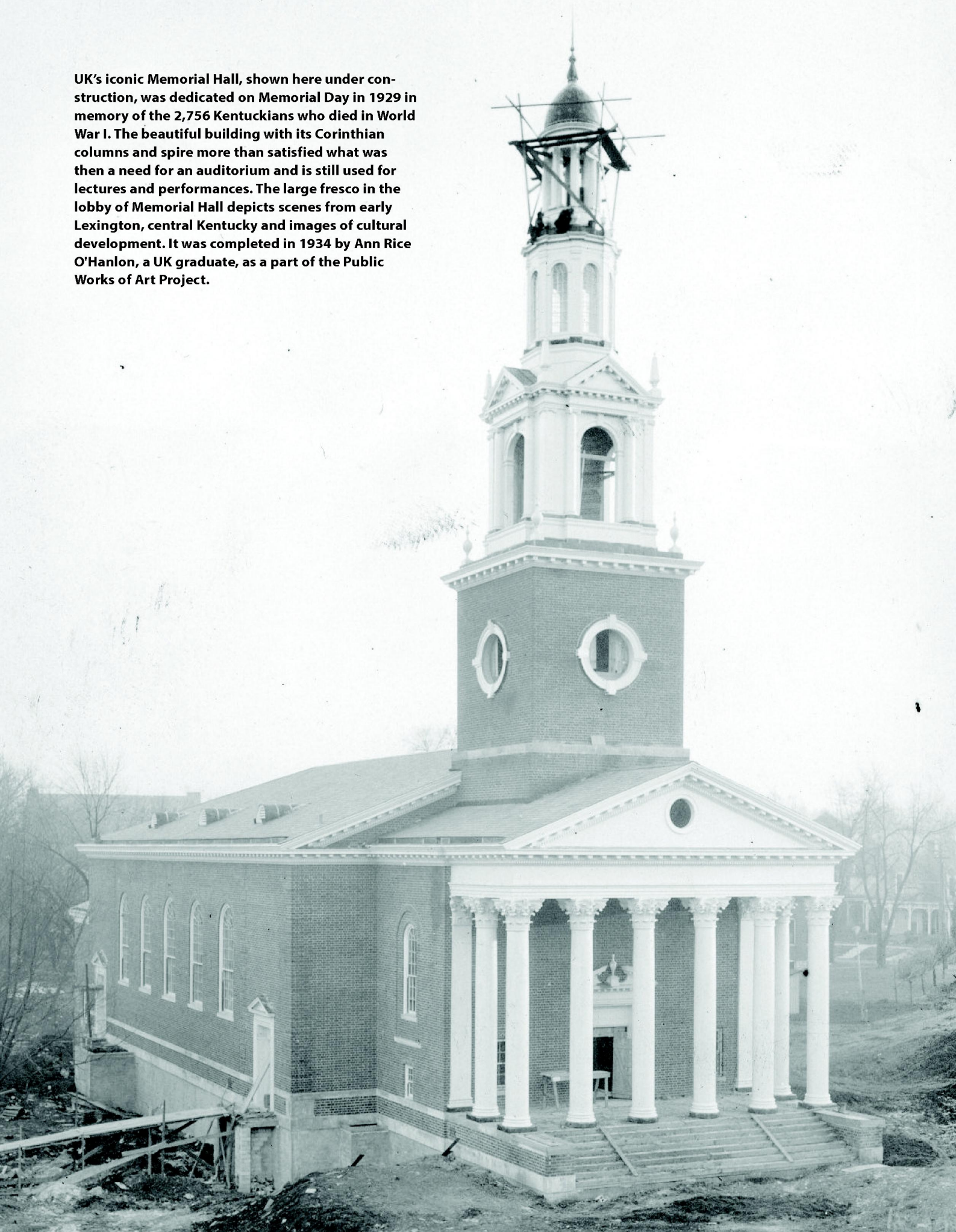


In 1929 James Anderson Yates was the first person to receive a doctorate from UK. The degree was in education from the College of Arts and Sciences. Yates was a resident of Ottawa, Kansas, but was a native of London, Kentucky. He also earned a bachelor's degree in 1890 from A&M College and a master's degree in 1909 from State University of Kentucky. Today, UK offers advanced study in 90 program areas awarding doctoral degrees in 61 fields, master's degrees in 120 fields, and five specialist degrees. More than 5,000 graduate students per year are enrolled in these degree programs and other advanced study programs, centrally administered by the Graduate School.



Patterson Hall was the first women's residence hall and opened in 1904. Dormitory living was meant to provide the safe comforts of home, as well as a good study space, like the room above (circa 1920), which is possibly in Patterson Hall. Today, UK's housing revitalization plan, conducted with private partner EdR, is the largest such effort in all of public higher education. The initiative may ultimately include a \$500 million investment by EdR to build up to 9,000 new residence hall beds on the UK campus. UK currently is underway with a potential plan for some \$1 billion in infrastructure investment throughout the campus. All but \$35 million of that is self-financed by the university. With this latest investment by UK partner EdR, the university will have constructed 5,733 new modern residence hall beds since 2013 — a private equity investment on the campus and in the community of \$348.3 million.

UK's iconic Memorial Hall, shown here under construction, was dedicated on Memorial Day in 1929 in memory of the 2,756 Kentuckians who died in World War I. The beautiful building with its Corinthian columns and spire more than satisfied what was then a need for an auditorium and is still used for lectures and performances. The large fresco in the lobby of Memorial Hall depicts scenes from early Lexington, central Kentucky and images of cultural development. It was completed in 1934 by Ann Rice O'Hanlon, a UK graduate, as a part of the Public Works of Art Project.



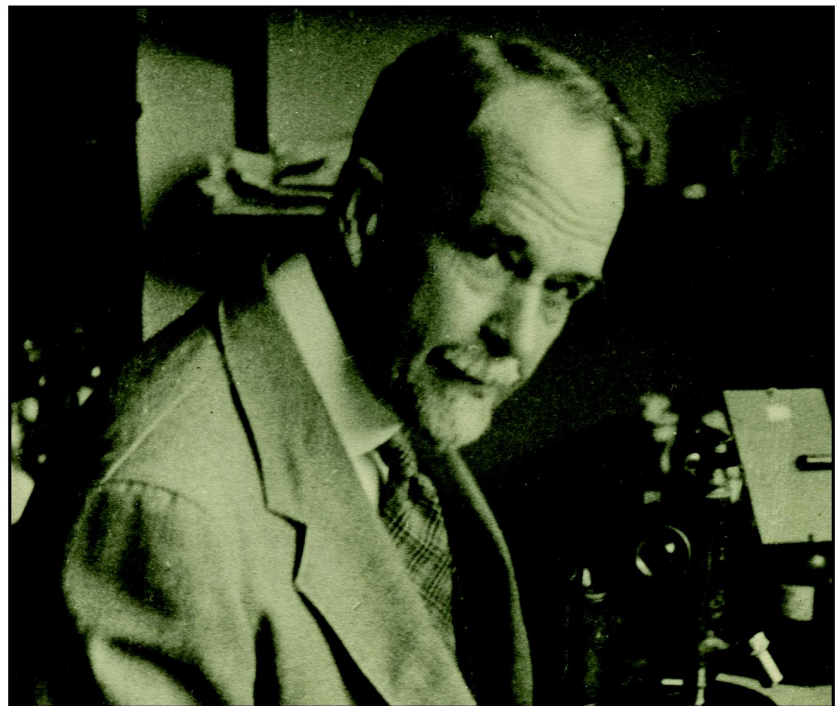


In 1934, the statue by Augustus Lukeman of President James K. Patterson was dedicated. The artwork was created from money left by Patterson and his brother Walter. Originally, it resided near the Administration Building and the Carnegie Library for 34 years. It has been moved several times and now calls its home a spot close to Patterson Office Tower and White Hall Classroom Building. Over the years, students have rubbed Patterson's right foot for good luck before a test. The statue has been the backdrop for many photos and many poses, such as the one in this image of an unidentified girl and her dog in the late 1940s.



Salutatorian of UK's Class of 1898, she began her career as President Patterson's secretary. Margaret I. King became UK's first full-time librarian in 1912 and is shown here looking at a book titled "Letters to Margaret I. King." The Margaret I. King Library, originally the Central Library, opened in 1931. This building replaced the 1909 Carnegie Library and was named to honor King in 1948. By the time she retired in 1949, King had enlarged the library's collection from a single room to over 400,000 volumes. In the 1960s, the building was expanded, and the King Library North was finished in 1974. The King Library was UK's main library until 1998 when the William T. Young Library opened.

The university has had a plethora of distinguished and heroic graduates since its beginning, including alumnus Thomas Hunt Morgan who received the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for his work in heredity and genetics. Last year, UK graduate Mosoka Fallah was among the Ebola fighters in West Africa that were named Time Magazine's Person of the Year. He obtained his doctorate in microbiology, immunology and molecular genetics in 2011 from UK.



By the 1930s, campus enrollment grew to more than 1,550 students. This also was the beginning of students traveling to college with their cars instead of horses, as seen in this image of Memorial Hall. Traffic jams and hunting for parking spaces would not be far behind. In 1985, UK Parking and Transportation Services was created for parking and transit issues. Back then, it was responsible for about 13,000 parking spaces and had two employees. Today the department manages nearly 22,000 parking spaces and employs 95 full-time employees. Through December 2014, half way through the fiscal year, it had issued 42,024 permits to employees, students and visitors.



In the early 1930s, President McVey stated the need for a Student Union building, and Omicron Delta Kappa began a campus fund drive. The effort gained momentum and students and student organizations, such as the Kentucky Kernel, made pledges. The administration obtained a Public Works Administration grant for some of the cost of this building, as well as for several other projects. The sale of bonds provided the rest of the funds. The Student Union was completed in 1938 and included lounges, games rooms, offices, as well as a ballroom and cafeteria. Today, UK is embarking on a transformation of the Student Center — a \$175 million renovation and expansion that is scheduled to open in 2017. The facility will include state-of-the-art student activity and study spaces; dining and retail operations; parking; a bookstore; health, fitness and recreation center; and other amenities.

The university has hosted many dignitaries over the years, including Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of U.S. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. She lectured on campus and stayed at Maxwell Place with the McVeys in July 1934. She is pictured here, center, at Maxwell Place with a group of Girl Scouts and a Boy Scout during that visit.



Fraternities and sororities have been an outlet for social engagements and recreation on campus beginning early in the history of the university. In 1893, a vote was taken to allow for fraternities and by the end of the same year, Kappa Alpha and Sigma Chi chapters came into existence. Alpha Xi Delta was the first sorority on campus, appearing 14 years later. This photo shows a social gathering at Sigma Chi during the 1937-1938 academic year. Today, fraternities and sororities still enjoy social engagements as much as ever, but there is also more of an awareness of giving back to the community. Many members participate in various service organizations and also support events such as Greek Sing, which raises money for Make A Wish Foundation.

The College of Agriculture — now the College of Agriculture, Food and Environment — was at the heart of the very beginning of UK. This photograph from the UK Agricultural Experiment Station shows a 1936 beekeeping class. Bees are vital to agricultural production. Today, the college's Department of Entomology bee research focuses on preserving and improving pollinator habitat to increase pollinator numbers within urban areas. Department faculty continue to be nationally recognized research leaders in important entomological issues, including controlling bed bug infestations, developing effective biological control agents and controlling a variety of mosquitoes. UK entomologists were also critical to addressing Mare Reproductive Loss Syndrome, one of the most significant agricultural crises ever faced in Kentucky. The productivity of the faculty and the ability to attract bright, engaged students have resulted in the graduate program being consistently ranked as one of the top in the nation.





WBKY came to life in 1940, operating with a mere 100 watts in Beattyville. In 1944 WBKY moved to Lexington and was UK's first independent radio station. The station established itself at 91.3 in the new FM band in 1947, making it the oldest operating FM college radio station in the United States. The broadcast facilities and transmitter were located in McVey Hall. The station was on the air for three hours, every evening, five nights each week. In 1971, WBKY became the first public radio station in Kentucky. On Oct. 1, 1989, WBKY became WUKY and in January 1990 the transmitting wattage was increased to 100,000 watts. WUKY is licensed to UK and serves the Lexington and Central Kentucky area. In early 2007, WUKY became the first Lexington radio station to broadcast in high definition digital radio.



During World War II, UK enrollment fell to 3,156. It doubled in 1945 after the war ended. As it did during World War I, the university carried out training programs for the military. During this time, women had greater opportunities to serve the university. Here, students are celebrating the end of the war.

After World War II, the university bought government surplus prefabricated houses for five dollars each, including furnishings, to house married students. The university built two villages, Cooperstown and Shawneetown, for married veterans and new professors. The Brock family is shown in the bedroom of a prefabricated Cooperstown house in 1946. James C. Brock was a law student who was also a veteran. In 1956, seven permanent buildings were constructed. In 2014, the complex was replaced by Woodland Glen I and II, residence halls built to create living-learning communities and meet the needs of 21st century students. Woodland Glen III, IV and V are coming to the same location.

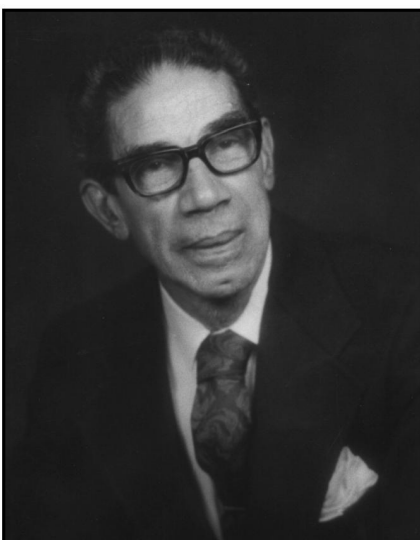


Helen Deiss, editor, checked The Kentucky Kernel with head pressman, Karl Davis, in the old printing plant in 1948. In 1971, the Kentucky Kernel became an independent newspaper, operating without university funding. Today, the Kentucky Kernel print edition has a circulation of 17,000 and a readership of more than 30,000. The Kernel has evolved as technology has changed and is also available online at www.kykernel.com and through a mobile app.

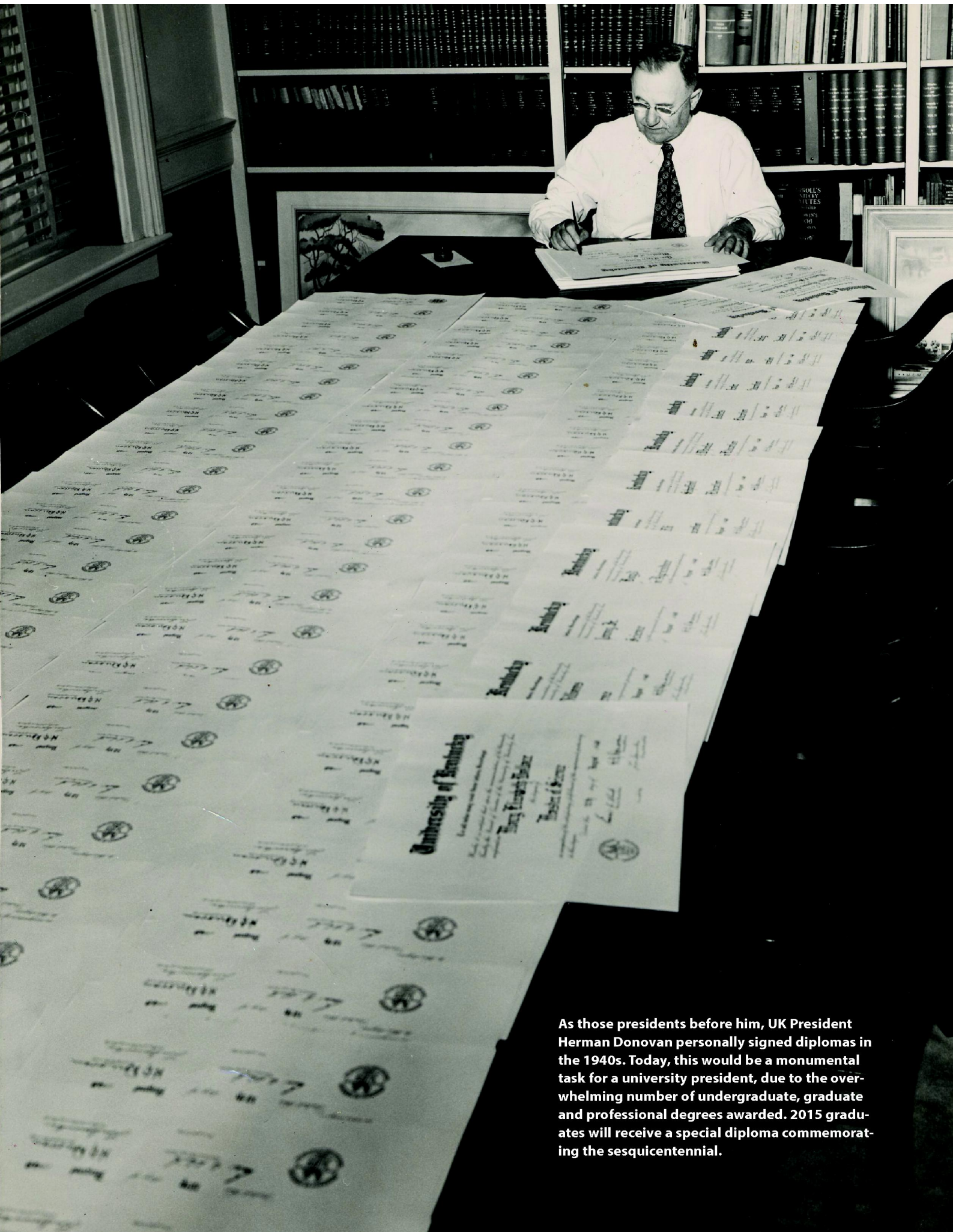


The starters for the basketball team, known as the Fabulous Five, won UK's first NCAA championship, beating Baylor, 58-42, in 1948. That same year, those players also were a part of the U.S. Olympic basketball team that won the gold medal in London, England. Coach Adolph Rupp, far right, is shown with team members wearing their Olympic uniforms, from left to right, Ralph Beard, Ken Rollins, Cliff Barker, Wallace "Wah Wah" Jones and Alex Groza. Rupp coached three more UK teams to NCAA wins: in 1949 against Oklahoma State 46-36; 1951 against Kansas State 68-58; and 1958 against Seattle 84-72. He became a legend as the winningest coach in NCAA basketball history at the time of his retirement.

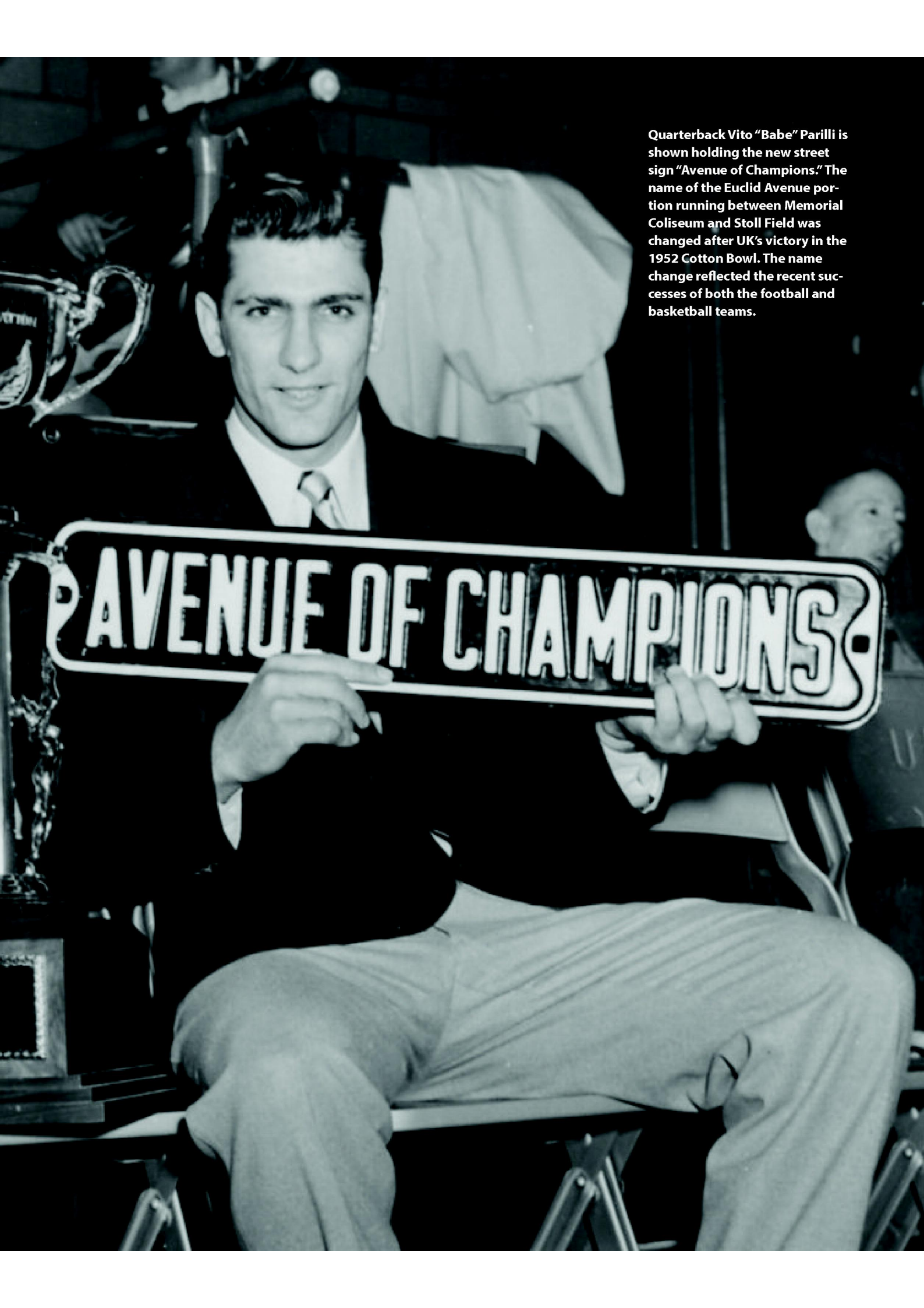
By 1948, the UK Fine Arts Building began to assume final shape. Construction on the \$1,380,000 structure began a year earlier. The departments and the theater were formerly in the Art Center that was destroyed by a spectacular fire early in 1947. UK classified the building as one of the "most needed" on the campus at Lexington at that time. The Fine Arts Building is now home to the College of Fine Arts. Administrative offices are located within the building for the college's Art, Music, Theatre and Dance programs, as well as the Arts Administration Program. The Fine Arts Building also currently houses the Tuska Center for Contemporary Art, the Guignol, Briggs, and Black Box Theaters and many School of Music studios.



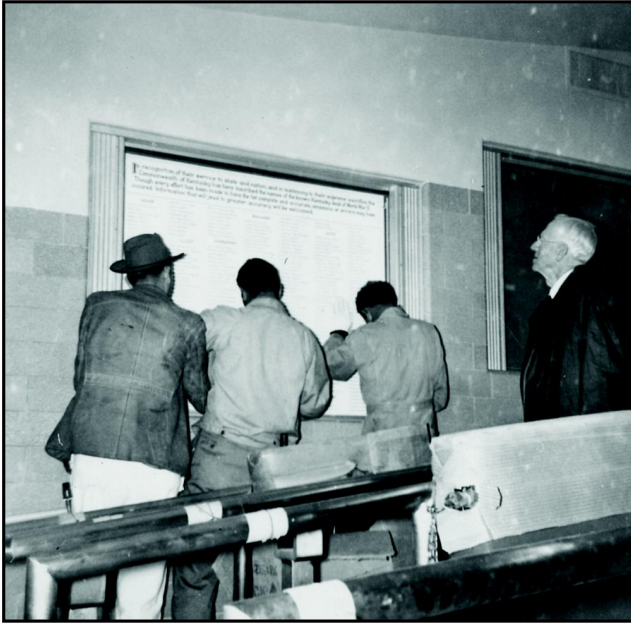
In 1948, Lyman T. Johnson sued in Federal District Court to be admitted to the UK Graduate School. He had been denied admission on the basis of the Day Law, which prohibited teaching blacks and whites in the same school. Under the court's protection, UK admitted Johnson and other African-American students in 1949. Joseph Walter Scott, UK's first African-American professor, was hired by the Sociology Department in 1965. In 1979, Johnson received an honorary doctorate. In fall 2005, African Americans accounted for 4.9 percent of total enrollments, while Hispanic students made up just 1.0 percent of the student body. Ten years later, African-American students and Hispanic students comprised 6.6 percent and 3.4 percent, respectively, of the student population.



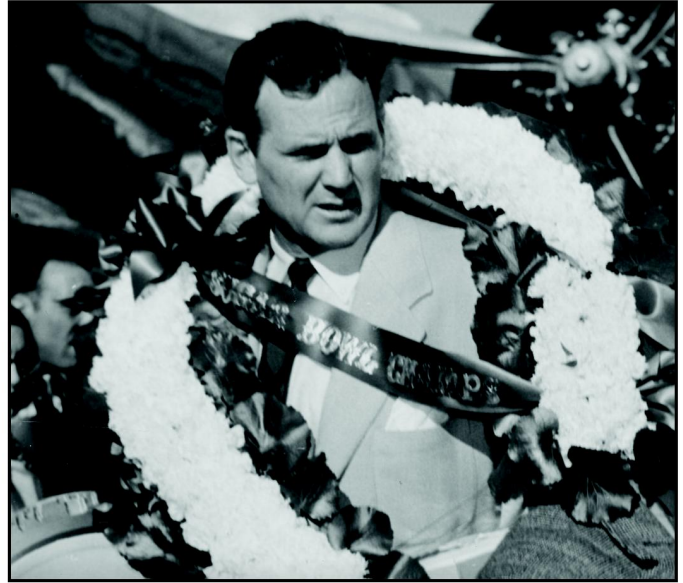
As those presidents before him, UK President Herman Donovan personally signed diplomas in the 1940s. Today, this would be a monumental task for a university president, due to the overwhelming number of undergraduate, graduate and professional degrees awarded. 2015 graduates will receive a special diploma commemorating the sesquicentennial.



Quarterback Vito "Babe" Parilli is shown holding the new street sign "Avenue of Champions." The name of the Euclid Avenue portion running between Memorial Coliseum and Stoll Field was changed after UK's victory in the 1952 Cotton Bowl. The name change reflected the recent successes of both the football and basketball teams.



Memorial Coliseum, known as “the house that Rupp built,” was completed in 1950 as a war memorial for the 9,265 Kentuckians who were killed in World War II. UK Registrar Ezra L. Gillis also directed the Kentucky War Memorial Survey project, which compiled the names of Kentucky’s war dead. He’s shown here watching the installation of names. UK spring Commencement ceremonies were held there starting in 1951 and until 2004 when they were moved to Rupp Arena. December Commencement is still celebrated in Memorial Coliseum.



Paul “Bear” Bryant arrived at UK in 1946 and quickly turned the football Wildcats into a national power. UK had eight consecutive winning seasons (1946-1953) and claimed their first national championship and Southeastern Conference championship in 1950. Bryant also sent UK to four bowl games: the 1947 Great Lakes Bowl, 1950 Orange Bowl, 1951 Sugar Bowl and the 1952 Cotton Bowl. He is shown here, wearing a wreath and ribbon that reads “Sugar Bowl Champs.” There have been 37 UK head football coaches. Since 1892 seven have led the Wildcats in postseason bowl games: Bear Bryant, Fran Curci, Jerry Claiborne, Bill Curry, Hal Mumme, Rich Brooks and Joker Phillips.



The UK baseball team was the SEC eastern division champion in 1950. When considered alongside football and basketball accomplishments, this made for a most notable year for UK intercollegiate athletics. UK baseball continued to impress over the years. In April 2012, for the first time in school history, the Kentucky baseball team soared to a No. 1 national ranking, as Collegiate Baseball tabbed the blistering-hot Wildcats as the top-ranked team in the NCAA.



Until the mid-1960s, the Student Union Grill, shown here in 1955, was the campus gathering place. The grill was located in the basement of the Student Union. Lawrence Roberts managed the Grill and was thought to be one of the best known people on campus.

Ground was broken on Dec. 10, 1957, for construction of the Chandler Medical Center that opened in 1962. Then Gov. A. B. "Happy" Chandler, second from left and holding a shovel, turns the first parcel of earth for the \$27 million facility now known as the UK Albert B. Chandler Hospital. Today, this 569-bed acute care hospital is part of the UK HealthCare enterprise. UK Chandler Hospital has Central and Eastern Kentucky's only Level I trauma center and handles the most severe traumas. It has the only Level IV neonatal intensive care unit in the area to treat the sickest infants.



In 1959, the university acquired Spindletop Hall for \$850,000, located on Iron Works Pike in Lexington. This had been the home of Texas oil heiress Pansy Yount, who wanted the house to be a Kentucky showplace — a modern mansion of classical architecture. The mansion had 40 rooms, each with its own thermostat, 14 bathrooms, 133 full-size exterior and interior doors, 102 windows with screens of copper and 11 fireplaces. Spindletop Hall became the site of the UK Faculty, Staff and Alumni Club. Today, the club's roster has about 1,000 families and individuals who enjoy the facilities, including swimming, tennis and two chipping and putting greens. Most recently, the UK Alumni Association hosted its Legacy Pumpkin Festival there for little Wildcats.

Back in the day, colleges and universities had an abundance of "royalty," selected for a wide variety of occasions. From May Queen to Snowball Queen, from Homecoming Queen to Little Kentucky Derby Queen — UK was no different. During the 1952-1953 academic year, Jean Skinner and Professor Virgil Christian (most popular professor) were selected as Queen and Rex of the Newman Club Mardi Gras Ball. Today, UK celebrates Homecoming with a Queen and King crowned on Commonwealth Stadium field. For 2014 Homecoming, Lee Foster, daughter of Joe and Winnie Foster of Owensboro and Colby Hall, son of Doug and Tina Hall of Somerset were crowned during halftime ceremonies at the Mississippi State vs. UK game.





HELEN G. KING
ALUMNI HOUSE
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY
ERECTED 1962-1963
FROM CONTRIBUTIONS MADE
TO THE CENTURY FUND BY
ALUMNI AND FRIENDS

The Helen G. King Alumni House opened in 1963 and was named for the organization's executive director from 1946-1969. The facility has been host to many alumni, students and friends over the years, including peak times such as Homecoming, Alumni Weekend, and K Week. Helen King is shown here at the building's dedication on the weekend of Oct. 25-26, 1963.



U.S. Sen. John F. Kennedy rode with Gov. Bert T. Combs during a presidential campaign visit to the University of Kentucky's campus in 1960.

For many years, the Push Cart Derby was an enjoyable diversion from class work. Lambda Chi Alpha began hosting a Push Cart Derby in 1952, and relay races followed. Here, Athletics Director Bernie Shively, right, acts as the starter as contestants get ready to take off down Limestone Street in 1960.



On Feb. 22, 1965, the university celebrated its 100th anniversary. As part of that celebration, President Lyndon Johnson was a featured speaker. UK also celebrated its centennial with a formal dance in the Grand Ballroom of the Student Center. During its 150th anniversary celebration, UK hosted a week of events in February 2015, highlighted by a convocation with William E. "Brit" Kirwan, chancellor of the University of Maryland, in the Singletary Center for the Arts and a Blue Tie Bash at Rupp Arena. (See Pages 54-55.)



UK was among the very first universities to take the step to seat faculty and students to its Board of Trustees. The first student representative was Steve Cook, the president of the Student Government Association, shown here being sworn in by Gov. Louie B. Nunn in 1968.




Patterson Office Tower, the most striking of several new structures that redefined the central campus area in the mid-1960s, is under construction in the upper right side of this image. POT was completed in 1968 and named for James K. Patterson, president of the university from 1869-1910. Along with the adjoining White Hall Classroom Building, it was built on the site of White Hall, one of the original State College buildings. It primarily houses faculty offices and conference rooms, including many of the offices of the College of Arts and Sciences.



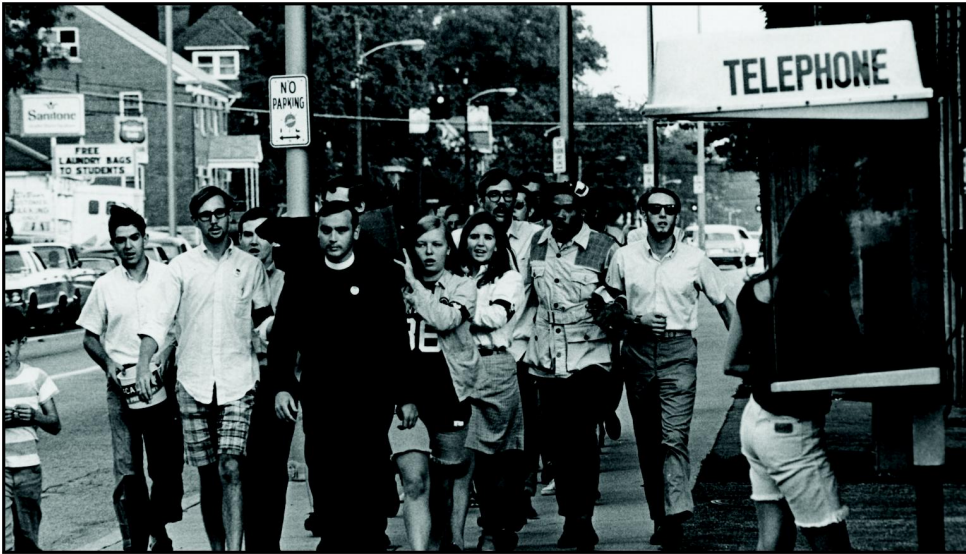
Nate Northington and Greg Page were the first African Americans to sign with an SEC school in 1965. Northington broke the color barrier on Sept. 30, 1967, as UK went against the Ole Miss Rebels. He and UK roommate, Greg Page, intended to make UK history together, but sadly, Page died days after an injury in football practice. Northington is shown here signing with UK in 1965. Watching him are, left to right, Gov. Edward T. "Ned" Breathitt; Kentucky Coach Charlie Bradshaw, Northington's coach at Louisville's Thomas Jefferson High School, Jim Gray; and UK President John W. Oswald.



In 1967, Blanding Tower was under construction. This dorm was built on part of the existing Experiment Station farm. Cows are still visible on the south farm in this photograph. Blanding Tower was named for Sarah Blanding, who began her career in education at the university, where she was an instructor of physical education, Dean of Women from 1924-1941, and assistant professor of political science. She became the first woman president of Vassar College.

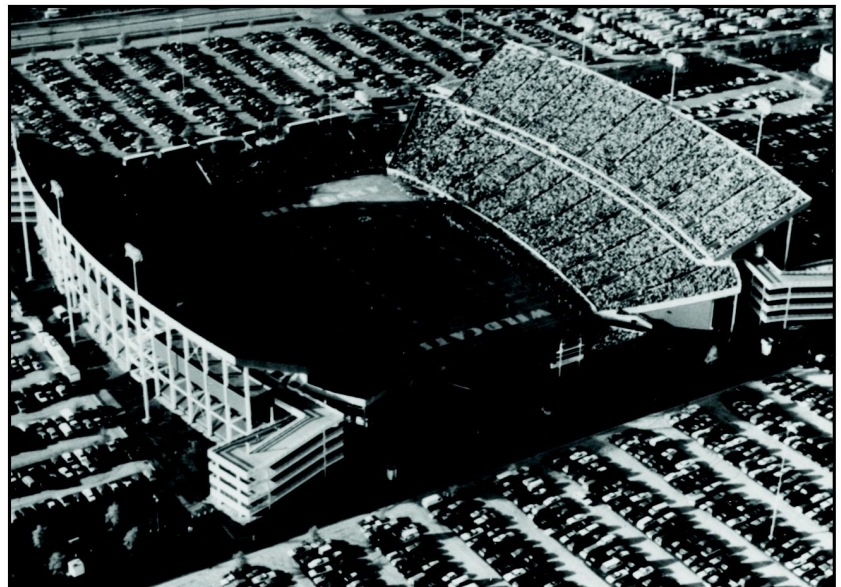


The beginning of demolition of McLean Stadium at Stoll Field in September 1974 is evident in the background while the UK Marching Band practices. The first known marching band at UK was an unofficial Cadet Band led by Herman Trost, who had been a bandleader in Sherman's Army in the Civil War. Informally affiliated with military training, the band was in existence by 1893, and possibly as early as 1889. Today, the UK band has a national reputation as one of the finest collegiate marching bands in the country. Its repertoire runs the gamut from jazz to contemporary pop hits, classic favorites and music from the Broadway stage. Led by Scott-Lee Atchison, the 2014-2015 Wildcat Marching Band has approximately 300 members.



In 1970, students at UK, like those at many campuses across the nation, protested the shooting of students at Kent State University. Gov. Louie B. Nunn called out the National Guard. An ROTC building was destroyed by fire, the cause of which was never officially determined.

In 1973, the UK football team played its first game at Commonwealth Stadium, which had seating for 57,800 fans at the time. UK defeated Virginia Tech 31-26 that day as quarterback Ernie Lewis ran for two touchdowns and threw for another touchdown to lead the Wildcats. The latest Commonwealth Stadium expansion and renovation project began in December 2013 with the goal of providing a more engaging and intimate atmosphere. The new stadium will seat approximately 61,000.



In 1976, the UK men's basketball team played its last game in Memorial Coliseum, beating Mississippi State, 94-93. After that, men's basketball has been played in Rupp Arena, shown here, named for former Head Coach Adolph Rupp.



Zirl A. Palmer was the first black man to be named to the UK Board of Trustees. A pharmacist in Lexington, he was appointed by Gov. Wendell Ford in 1972 for a three-year term. Palmer was a graduate of Bluefield State College in West Virginia and the Xavier University School of Pharmacy in New Orleans, Louisiana.



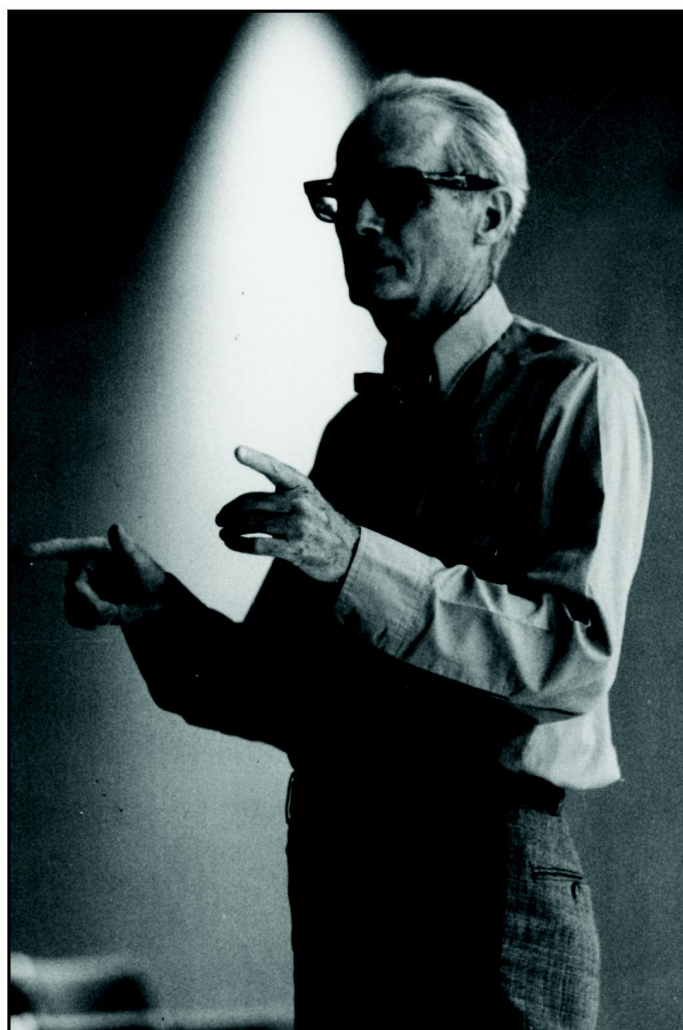
The Wildcat mascot originated during the 1976-77 academic year. Gary Tanner was the original Wildcat, dancing and entertaining thousands of UK fans at Commonwealth Stadium and Rupp Arena during athletics events. He had been an alternate for the UK cheerleaders, and accepted the task when the organization decided to have a Wildcat uniform made. Since then, there have been many UK students who have proudly worn the outfit, transforming themselves into the lovable and comedic mascot.



President Otis Singletary and Kentucky Gov. Wendell Ford, center, participated in the groundbreaking in Louisville of the Jefferson Community College Learning Resources Center in 1974. Authorized by the General Assembly in 1962, the UK Community College System was formed in 1964. In the late 1990s, the Community Colleges (with the exception of Lexington Community College until 2005) and the state's technical schools were placed under the newly formed Kentucky Community and Technical College System.



In 1976, friends of the University of Kentucky are shown boarding "Old Blue," the university's double-decker English bus. It was used for alumni and students during guided tours of the Lexington campus and chauffeuring alumni to UK football home games. Sadly, when repairs became exorbitant, the bus had to be taken out of service.



In 1976, William M. Lipscomb Jr. '41 AS received the Nobel Prize in Chemistry for his work on chemical bonding, becoming UK's second Nobel Laureate. Outside the world of science, he was also a clarinetist and member of the Amateur Chamber Music Players. The clarinet was his lifelong hobby.



In 1972, Joe B. Hall became head basketball coach, succeeding Adolph Rupp. In the 1978 NCAA Tournament, Hall coached the Wildcats to their fifth NCAA Men's Division I Basketball Championship. He was named National Coach of the Year in 1978 and Southeastern Conference Coach of the Year on four different occasions. His record at UK was 297-100, and 373-156 over his career. He coached at UK from 1972-1985.



In 1985, then-U.S. Vice President George H. W. Bush spoke at the dedication of the Lucille Parker Markey Cancer Center, as the Chandler Medical Center continued to expand. He is shown here greeting former Kentucky Gov. A. B. "Happy" Chandler. The Markey Cancer Center was founded in 1983 and is a dedicated matrix cancer center established as an integral part of the university and UK HealthCare enterprise. In July 2013, Markey was designated by the National Cancer Institute (NCI) to receive research funding and many other opportunities available only to the nation's best cancer centers. Markey is the only NCI-designated center in Kentucky and one of only a handful in the country.



In the early 1960s, UK obtained its first computers. The computers shown here from the 1980s were state-of-the-art. In 1986, UK acquired its first supercomputers, obtained through a \$5 million grant from the General Assembly and another \$5 million in gifts, grants and UK funds. This allowed for contact with other supercomputers around the country via satellite connections, which was a boon to researchers. In 2012, UK commemorated 25 years of academic supercomputing with the announcement of the most powerful supercomputer in its history and the award of a \$1 million "cyber infrastructure" grant from the National Science Foundation. UK deployed a new, \$2.6 million, high-performance computing cluster that is more than three times as fast as the one it replaced.



In 1983 Martha Layne Collins '59 AFE became Kentucky's 56th governor. She was the first female governor of Kentucky and third female governor in the nation. She was also lieutenant governor of Kentucky from 1979 -1982 and chairwoman of the National Democratic Convention in 1984. A total of 18 alums have served as Kentucky governor.



In 1979, the Center for the Arts opened. Renamed on April 16, 1987, for the retiring eighth president of the university, the Otis A. Singletary Center for the Arts is a major cultural resource for the Commonwealth and includes a concert hall and the Art Museum at UK. The Art Museum made history in 1981 when it became the first university museum in the country to host the world-famous Armand Hammer "Five Centuries of Art" exhibition. More than 2,500 people each day came to campus to view original works by Rembrandt, Modigliani and other renowned artists, as shown in this photo.

Photo: Bill Mesner, UK Athletics



In 1996, the University of Kentucky men's basketball team defeated Syracuse, 76-67, to win a sixth NCAA championship title. Here, the team is exuberant after senior Tony Delk was fouled while shooting a 3-point shot against Syracuse. The team was coached by Rick Pitino.

The Arboretum was created in 1991 and boasts 100 acres of year-round color and plants. A joint effort between UK and the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government, it is now known as The Arboretum, State Botanical Garden of Kentucky. Situated off Alumni Drive near Commonwealth Stadium, visitors enjoy the wide variety of sights and sounds of the gardens. The Arboretum also serves as a resource center for environmental and horticultural education, research and conservation. The facility includes the Kentucky Children's Garden, a safe 1.85-acre outdoor learning environment designed to help children 2-10 years old discover plants and the environment.



Photo: Bill Mesner, UK College of Agriculture, Food and Environment

Photo: Bill Mesner, UK Athletics



In 1998, with a 78-69 victory over Utah, UK's Comeback Cats won the seventh NCAA basketball title in program history. The team was coached by Orlando "Tubby" Smith, UK's first black head coach.

In 1994, after not securing legislative funding, President Charles T. Wethington Jr. announced a plan to finance the construction of a new library building without state funding. Pictured here is the William T. Young Library just before its dedication in 1998. The \$58-million central library is the second largest facility ever built on campus and is central to the life and culture of students.



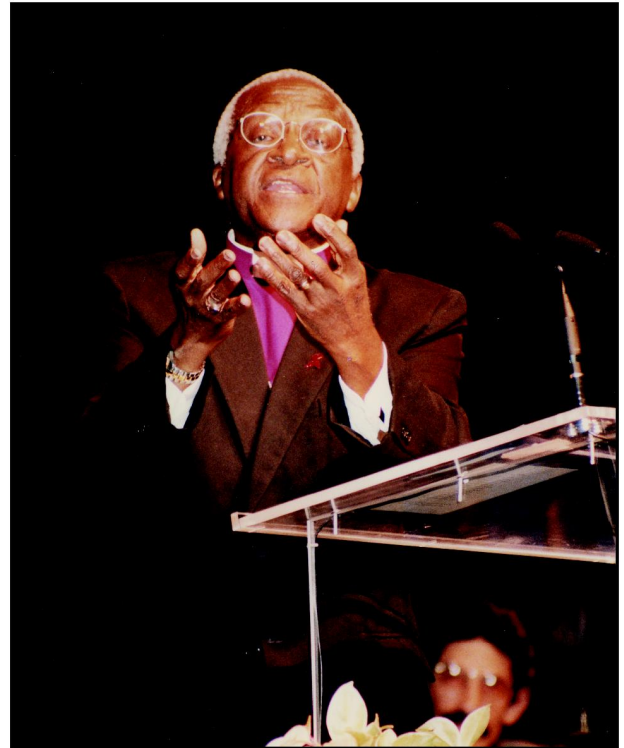


Jenny Hansen won three consecutive NCAA All-Around Championships between 1993 and 1995, the only person to ever do so. She won eight national titles, nine Southeastern Conference championships and is in the UK Athletics Hall of Fame. Hansen is a 13-time All-American and was named the Most Outstanding Gymnast over the past 25 years of NCAA competition in 2006. The UK gymnastics team, now coached by Tim Garrison, earned its highest score in program history in 2013 vs. Penn State.



James "Jimmy" H. Glenn III became the first African-American president of the UK Student Government Association in 1999. He was also a recipient of the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government Distinguished Citizen Award. Glenn earned a degree in engineering in 2004. He is shown here hugging some of his supporters after winning the election.

Archbishop Desmond Tutu, who fought apartheid in South Africa, spoke at UK Sept. 16, 1999, to celebrate "50 Years of the African-American Legacy" and to acknowledge the university's commitment to a diverse future. Just over 30,000 students enrolled at UK in fall 2014. The student population was composed, in part, of 6.6 percent black students, 3.4 percent Hispanic students and 6.3 percent international students. From fall 2009 to fall 2014, the number of African-American freshmen who enrolled at UK increased by 6.5 percent, while the Hispanic freshmen jumped by 215.4 percent.



The first UK Solar Car concept was designed by College of Engineering students in 1999 and was named Firefly. Over the next 4 years, the concept turned into a reality, and the name was changed to Gato del Sol, Spanish for "Cat of the Sun." It used lead-acid batteries and weighed almost 1,000 pounds, but students had proved they could construct a vehicle that ran solely on solar power. Today, the 20 person team is gearing up to race their sixth-generation car, Gato del Sol V, in the Formula Sun Grand Prix July 2015. It boasts a high-capacity lithium battery pack, improved performance and efficiency with reduced weight. Also collaborating on the project were the Gatton College of Business & Economics; Agriculture, Food and Environment; Architecture; and Fine Arts.



Photo: Courtesy UK Solar Car Team



DanceBlue is a program housed in the Center for Community Outreach. The CCO seeks to serve, connect and unite the University of Kentucky with the surrounding community in collaborative efforts to promote lifelong community service. DanceBlue is UK's 24 hour no-sitting, no-sleeping dance marathon that benefits the Golden Matrix Fund and the DanceBlue Kentucky Children's Hospital Pediatric Oncology Clinic. First held in 2006, DanceBlue supports pediatric cancer research at the Markey Cancer Center and children with cancer. Shown here are students and supporters from the 2014 event.

The University of Kentucky cheerleading squad has won a total of 20 UCA College Cheerleading Championships, including an eight-year streak from 1995 to 2002. Coached by Jomo Thompson, the UK co-ed cheerleading team, who were the defending national champions in the Division IA co-ed division, came in third during the January 2015 competition.



Balloon Glow was a colorful event with more than a dozen hot air balloons lighting up the night behind the E.S. Good Barn during Alumni Weekend and Little Kentucky Derby in the spring. This image from 2009 shows the field crowded with spectators, eager to see each balloon display its magic.

On May 15, 2001, just a few weeks before the completion of an extensive renovation project, the Administration Building caught fire. There was extensive damage, but examination later indicated that the walls were still sound, and restoration work began. A building dedication on Oct. 25, 2004, celebrated the return of President James K. Patterson's building, which was originally designed by Harry P. McDonald of Louisville. The restoration allowed for a roof ridge to be placed exactly at the same elevation as the original building, and the tower was reclaimed on top. Known as the Administration Building throughout most of the 1900s, it reverted to its original name, Main Building, after the restoration.



Photo: Lexington Herald-Leader

In 2012, Kentucky defeated Kansas 67–59, winning UK's eighth NCAA championship, along with John Calipari's first NCAA Championship as a head coach.



Photo: Victoria Graff

Photo: UK Public Relations and Marketing



A new era began in 2013 at the University of Kentucky — an era in which an unprecedented public-private partnership resulted in hundreds of millions of dollars of investment in high-tech living and learning spaces that will bolster student success throughout the institution. Central Hall I and II are among the most modern university living communities in America.

In October 2010, Bill Clinton spoke from the steps of the University of Kentucky Main Building to a crowd that was estimated by university officials to be up to 5,000 individuals. The former U.S. president visited the campus to make an appearance for a Kentucky candidate running for the U.S. Senate election.

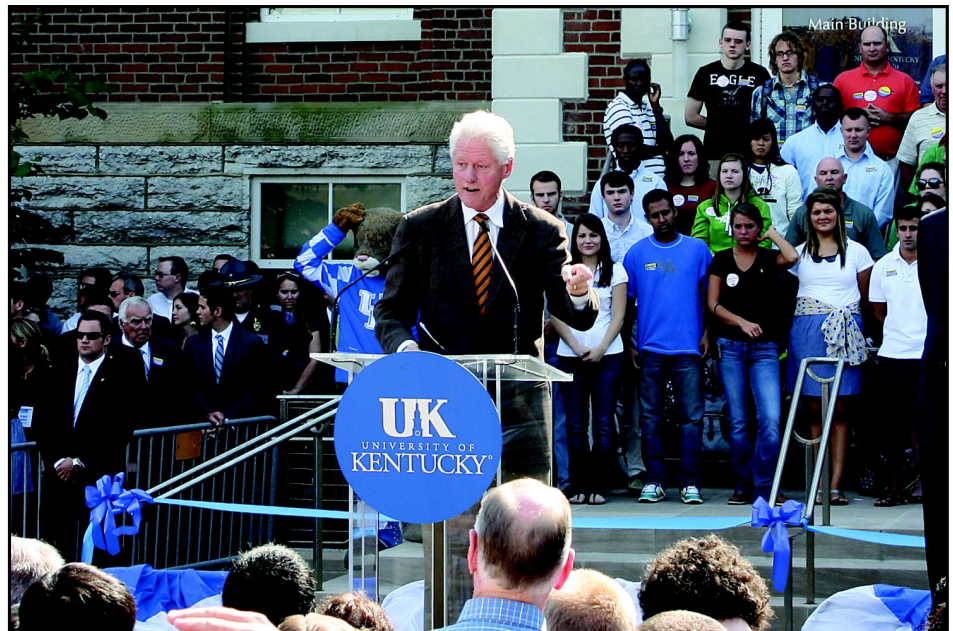


Photo: Kelli Elam

Photo: UK Public Relations and Marketing



The opening of the UK Albert B. Chandler Hospital Pavilion A marked a historic milestone in achieving UK HealthCare's mission of meeting the health care needs of Kentucky and beyond. The new centerpiece of UK Chandler Hospital bridges the art and science of medicine, assuring Kentuckians access to the very best advanced subspecialty care, close to home. Opened in May 2011, a concourse connects to a parking garage across the street to accommodate patients and visitors to the facility. In February 2015, UK HealthCare received approval to add 120 patient beds to bring the total capacity to 945 beds.

Photo: Mark Cornelison



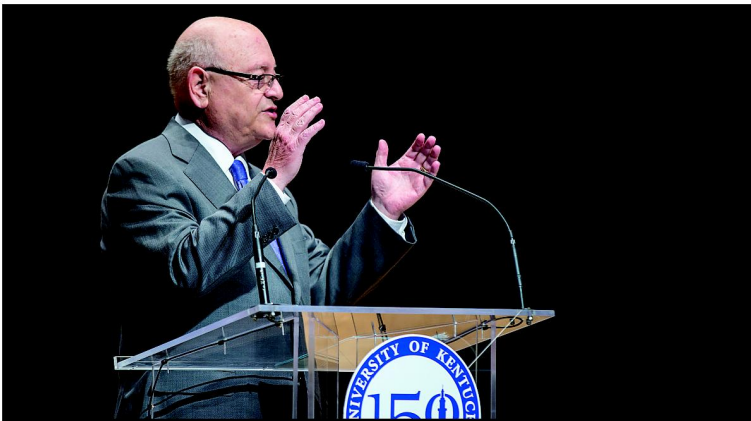
The sesquicentennial student celebration was held in the Student Center. This reception for students included free T-shirts, cupcakes, a photo booth for souvenir pictures and a performance by Paws and Listen. A special birthday “cake” commemorating UK’s 150th birthday was a focal point during the student celebration.

The university celebrated contributions of faculty and staff at a sesquicentennial reception at M.I. King Library. The event featured an exhibition of rarely seen images from UK’s history and #UK150 swag was handed out to attendees.



Photos: Mark Mahan

Photos: Mark Mahan



Mark G. Yudof, president emeritus of the University of California, presented a university address on higher education at the Singletary Center for the Arts Recital Hall.

Founders Week ended with a bash — the Blue Tie Bash! Members of the University of Kentucky family and friends of UK came together to party on the floor of Rupp Arena and dance to live music by Burning Las Vegas.



Photo: UK Public Relations and Marketing

Founders Week sesquicentennial celebrations began with a convocation at the Singletary Center for the Arts, including remarks by UK President Eli Capilouto. Alumnus and University System of Maryland Chancellor William E. "Brit" Kirwan was the guest lecturer. Also featured was a poem in honor of the 150th anniversary by alumnus and UK Professor Frank X Walker, then-Kentucky Poet Laureate, and performances by the UK Sesquicentennial Ensemble and UK Women's Choir.

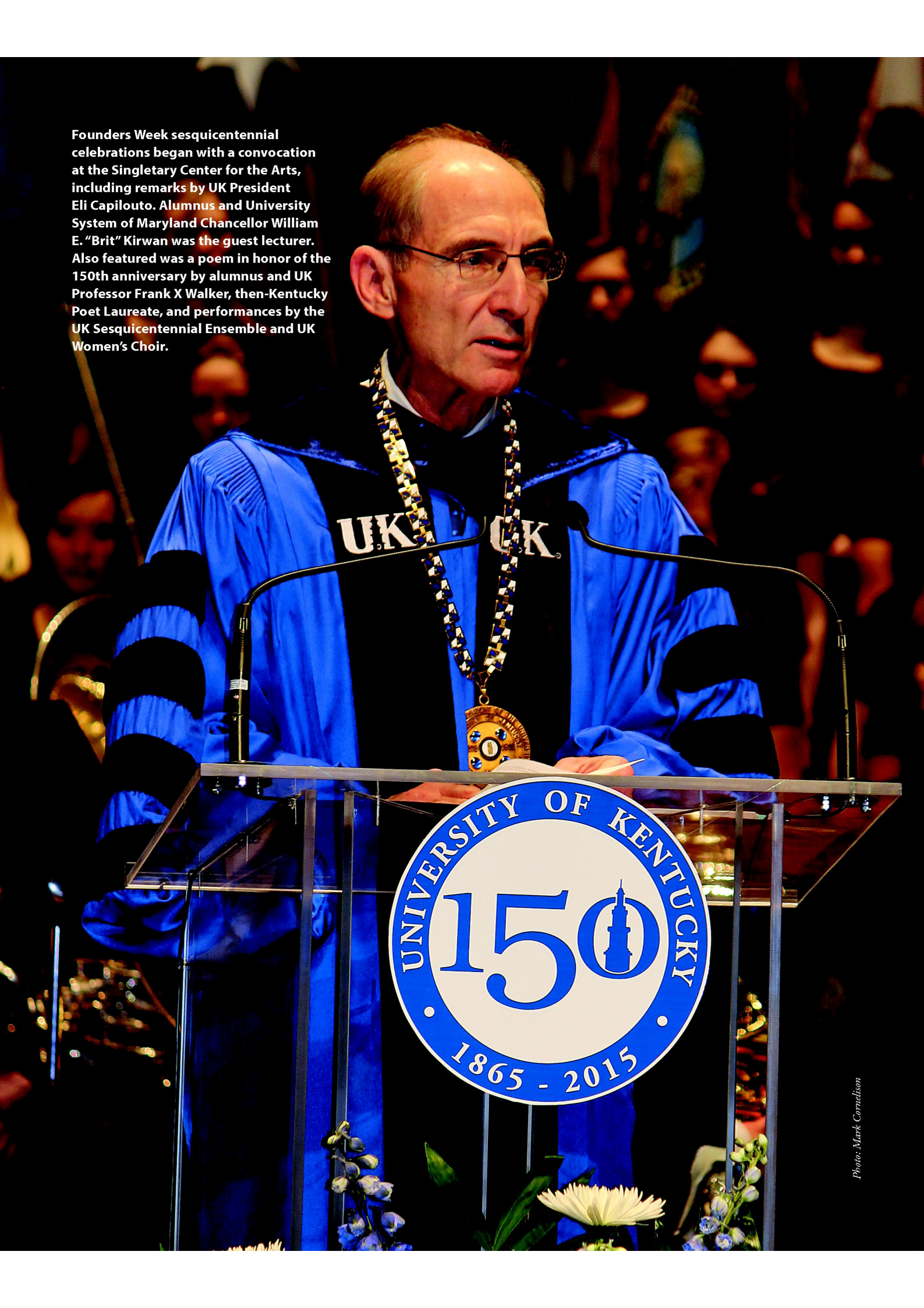


Photo: Mark Cornelison

Over the course of 150 years, the University of Kentucky landscape has significantly changed. During the last several years, thanks in part to a partnership with EdR to build new residence halls, the campus is transforming yet again. This aerial image was taken in March 2015 and shows the campus from its north side.

Photo: Mark Anders, Kentucky Aerial Photography





Commonwealth Stadium

UK Albert B. Chandler Hospital

South Limestone

Memorial Hall

Main Building

UK.
UNIVERSITY OF
KENTUCKY
Alumni Association
400 Rose Street
King Alumni House
Lexington, KY 40506

PRSRT STD
U.S. Postage
PAID
Permit No. 790
Lebanon Junction, KY 40150

Photo: Charles Bertram/Lexington Herald-Leader



On April 20, 2012, the University of Kentucky Alumni Association held a dedication ceremony for the start of a new UK tradition — a Wildcat sculpture! The bronze sculpture, created by Matthew Palmer of Friday Harbor, Washington, is the centerpiece of Wildcat Alumni Plaza, situated across from Memorial Coliseum. It represents the dignity, strength and vigilance in which the UK family takes great pride. The plaza is where many memorable photographs can be taken connecting students, alumni, and families to UK. Pictured here is a nighttime view of the campus.