FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

1866-1916

Proceedings of semi-centennial celebration, held in the chapel and on the grounds of Institution Oct. 14, 1916.

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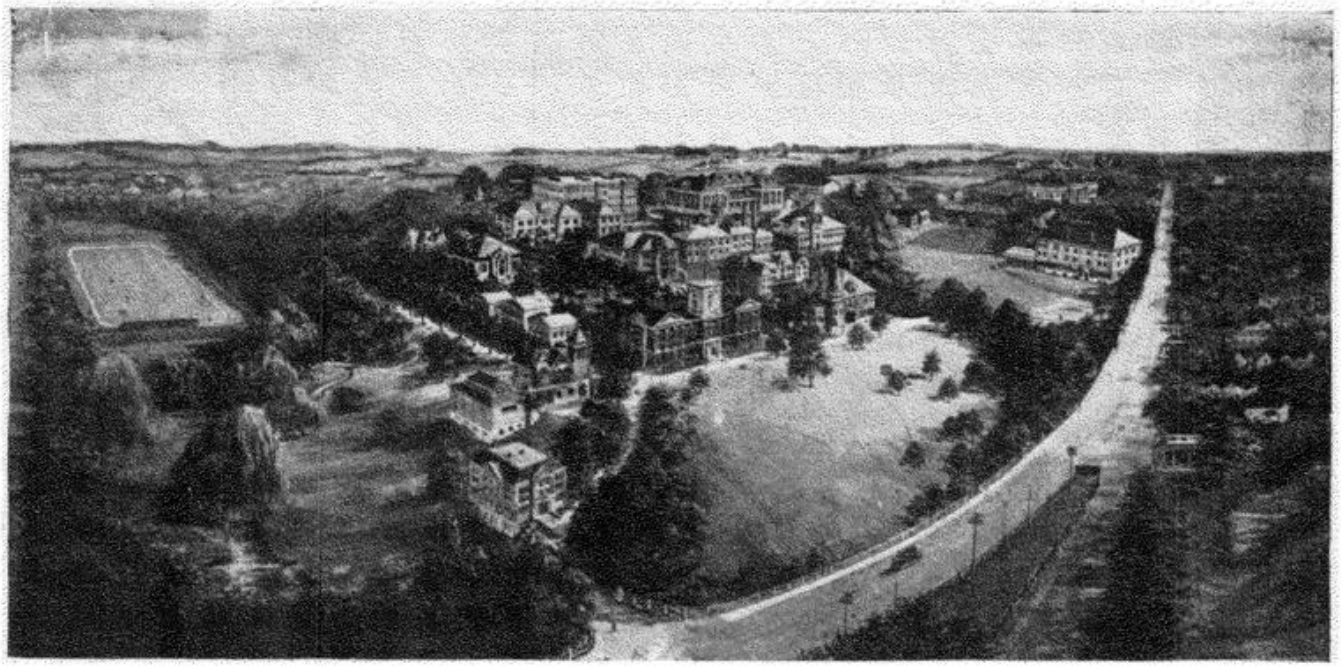
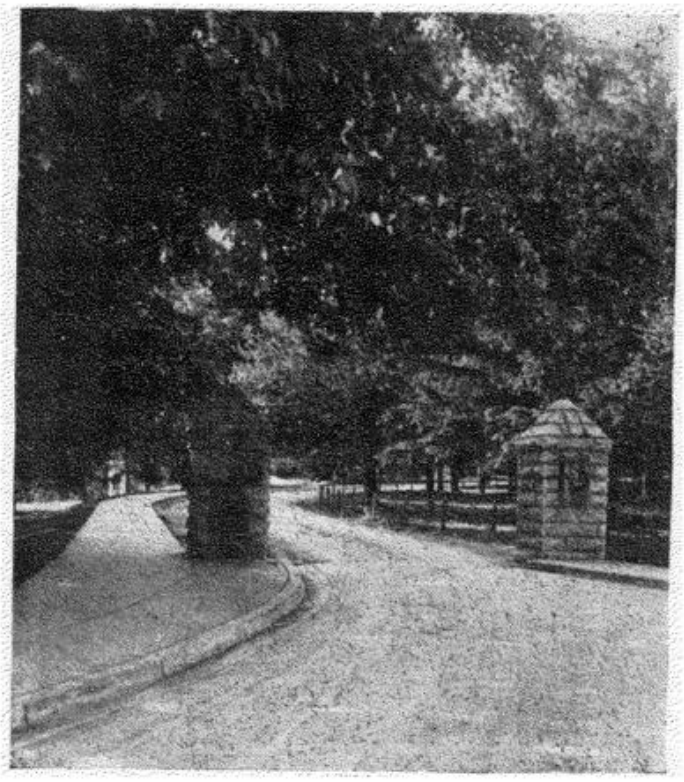


BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY.



"THE OPEN DOOR" TO HIGHER EDUCATION.

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In the presence of a large gathering of representative citizens and professional men and women of Kentucky and other states, including alumni, former students, leaders in educational and civic life, the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the University of Kentucky was celebrated in the chapel and on the grounds of that institution in Lexington, October 10, 1916.

With oratory, feasting, reunions of former students, athletic contests, pageant, and social gatherings, the occasion was at once notable and unique, bringing together the most remarkable gathering of friends of the Commonwealth's chief institution of learning that had ever assembled upon its historic grounds.

The program of the occasion really opened October 13, with what is known as the annual tug-of-war between the freshman and sophomore classes, followed by a reception the same evening for all visiting alumni.

On the following morning the literary phases of the celebration were preceded by a procession and pageant of the student-body through the streets of the city, followed by lunch, served upon the campus, to about one thousand guests and friends of the University. The afternoon of the same day was consumed with a formal dedication of the institution's athletic grounds and a football contest between teams representing the University of Kentucky and Vanderbilt University.

The speakers of the day were: Dr. Charles W. Dabney, President of the University of Cincinnati, who spoke on "Education the Supreme Issue;" Dr. James Kennedy Patterson, President Emeritus of the University, whose subject was

"Fifty Years of the University of Kentucky;" Charles R. Brock, of Denver, Col., distinguished alumnus, who made the address presenting to the University, on behalf of the alumni, a portrait of Doctor Patterson; R. C. Stoll, who specially presented Doctor Patterson for conference of an honorary degree; Professor F. Paul Anderson, Dean of the College of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, who presented the remainder of the conferees for honorary degrees; Major John T. Geary, of California, alumnus and officer in the United States Army, who delivered the address dedicating the athletic field to Richard C. Stoll, prominent alumnus and member of the Board of Trustees, and Governor Augustus Owsley Stanley, who made the address accepting the athletic dedicatory tablet on behalf of the University and the State.

The literary ceremonies of the day were opened in the chapel of the University with President Henry Stites Barker of the University, presiding.

The Reverend Dr. Richard Henry Crossfield, President of Transylvania College, invoked divine plessing in the following:

Our Heavenly Father, we come to ask thy rich mercy and thy fullest grace to abide with us now. We thank thee for what thou hast done for this institution during the past fifty years; for the richness in contribution that it has made, not only to our community and State, but to our common country. We thank thee for its present success and for its growing and gracious outlook.

And now we ask thy divine blessing upon the occasion of this golden jubilee, to rest on this institution of learning of the State of Kentucky, for the good of higher education, in the name of Jesus Christ our Lord, Amen.

In his introductory remarks President Barker said:

We have assembled today, my friends, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the University of Kentucky, its Golden Jubilee. In order to do this we have assembled the faculty and student body; we have called on our old "boys" far and near, and asked them to come back and to participate in the joys of this occasion. They are here. They have come from every point of the compass, and from every part of the United States. Like homing pigeons, they have

followed their natural instincts on this day and returned to The Old Kentucky Home, to their Alma Mater.

We have asked many distinguished guests to participate in this ceremony with us. We have brought men here from many walks of life for the purpose of presenting to them honorary degrees.

We have invited to make the leading speech of the occasion one of the country's most distinguished educators. We have with us also our President Emeritus, whose educational life almost spans that of this University, to recite to you its history. None but him could tell it. As President of this University I bid you welcome. We consider that you have honored us by coming. We want you to feel that this campus is yours; that these ceremonies are in part yours. We want you to participate in everything that we have and do in the joy of reunion; in the pleasure of revivified friendships; in our exultation, and in our pride.

I have now the pleasure to introduce to you the President of the University of Cincinnati, a man of profound scholarship, a thinker, leader, educator of few equals in America—Dr. C. W. Dabney.

President Dabney said:

It is a great pleasure to bring you the greetings of the people of Cincinnati and of her University upon the occasion of your Golden Jubilee. Cincinnati is so unfortunate as to be situated on the other side of the Ohio River, but she has a beautiful southern exposure and receives many genial influences from the Kentucky side. The sun that begins at this season of the year to shine upon us in Cincinnati from above the southern hills is symbolic of the power and inspiration which we receive from Kentucky. For we are indebted to you for giving us many of your best men to direct our affairs and your loveliest women to rule our homes.

We are glad, also, that while you make Lexington your seat of learning, you make Cincinnati your center of trade. We welcome your sons with their produce, as we do your daughters with their dollars. Five towns on your side of the river supply homes for our people and sites for our factories, and whenever there is anything we want to do and may not do in Cincinnati, we escape to this land of liberty.

Cincinnati is, therefore, sincerely and deeply interested in everything that makes for the welfare of Lexington. She rejoices in every evidence of your progress and congratulates you especially on the power and influence attained by your University.

Like most of the great agricultural states of the South, Kentucky started late in developing a system of public education. But

thanks to the wisdom and courage of some of her sons you now have an excellent system of schools, crowned by this great University, whose semi-centennial we celebrate. To the men and women, who, by their tireless labor and unselfish devotion, have accomplished these splendid results, we bring our tribute today. To those who have labored on the farms or in the shops during this half century for the restoration and upbuilding of Kentucky we bring congratulations, but to those who under great difficulties and discouragements have built these schools and this great University we bring the highest meed of praise. For they were the true builders of the Commonwealth.

Emerson has truly said that "an institution is the lengthened shadow of one man." This is certainly true of this, as of most educational institutions. There is one man whose deeds we commemorate today above all others. As we call Thomas Jefferson father of the University of Virginia, Andrew D. White, father of Cornell, and Daniel C. Gilman, father of Johns Hopkins University, so the people of Kentucky will always call James Kennedy Patterson the father of the University of Kentucky. "Pater Universitatis Kentuckiensis" Professor William B. Smith has already crowned him in the title of his beautiful "Appreciation," and so he will ever be known in American history.

Having the honor of being associated with you for many years in the Association of Agricultural Colleges and in other educational societies, and having often as a young college president sat at your feet to honor you, I ask the privilege of bringing to you, President Patterson, the greetings of your colleagues and admirers of the educational world, with their congratulations upon your splendid accomplishments in our common cause and their wishes that you may have many more blessed years in which to contemplate the results of your noble labors.

No man, ladies and gentlemen, in the history of this State has done so much for its education. Few have had so little with which to begin such an undertaking, and no one ever encountered more difficulties or faced them with more wisdom, courage and devotion. It was President Patterson who first educated the people of Kentucky to an appreciation of the importance of a state university. It was he who fought all the battles of the college with the sectarians and politicians; he who wrote all the laws and secured all the appropriations for it. It was he who, single-handed, contended with the legislature and with the courts. It was he who established the university in the statutes as well as in the hearts of the people; and finally, it was he who made all the plans, selected all the professors, and directed all the interests of the university for forty-one years—

a period of service never equalled before. We shall ever thank God for the inspiration of President Patterson's example of devotion.

The state university is the real builder of the state. Some may think the State of Kentucky is built at Frankfort. Not so. The State of Kentucky is built in the homes, schools and churches scattered all over these green hills and plains, stimulated and guided by this university. Having this aim and this work, the state university must be an institution of, by, and for all the people. It is not an institution of any party, of any class, of any church. It is not the university of the Democratic party, or of the Republican party; it is not the college of the farmers only; it is not the college of the mechanics only; it is certainly not the college of the rich—and I hope it is not the college of the poor exclusively—it is the college of all the people.

Richard Rumbold, whom they slew in the time of James II because he was a Democrat, said, in his quaint way, that he never could believe "that God had created a few thousand men already booted and spurred, with millions of other men already saddled and bridled for these few to ride." This is the essence of democracy. Thomas Jefferson was our Rumbold in the field of education. He did not believe that only a few men were born with talents to be developed and that the rest of mankind was to be left to be driven by the few. He therefore established the first university of, by and for the people in the world.

The characteristic of the state university is that it democratizes education—puts the highest education in the reach of all fit to take it. It places the democracy of the mind on the same basis as the democracy of the man.

The attitude of the various types of universities toward the schools is the significant thing. The democracy begins with the free schools and educates its citizens from below upward through high schools and colleges, lifting all up in proportion to their abilities and sending as many of the fit as possible to the university to be made leaders of thought and action. The democratic system of education gives every man the freest opportunity to become in the fullest measure all for which nature fitted him. It produces, thus, not a series of type men, molded to fit particular places, but a world of freely developed beings, strong to do the work for which their Creator made them. This system produces not a few classes of good workers, like the monarchial plan, but a great variety of strong men and women, possessing a diversity of potentiality. Democracy gives a chance to the poor as well as to the rich boy and demands of each that he be the best and do the best he can. It aims, thus, not to

train the man to fit the place made for him, but to educate him to make a large place in the world for himself.

Such are the aims of the American state university, the most perfect type of university ever established. Such are the aims of this University.

One lesson this terrible war has branded as with a hot iron upon the attention of the whole modern world is the importance of this university of the people. If before the war any one doubted that education was the most effective instrument of a people's development, certainly no one doubts this now. Hereafter all economic, social, civic, national and international problems will be brought finally for solution to the university.

This war has shown us, moreover, how governments can shape the schools to train people to think and act as their rulers wish them to. If the people continue to be free, they must control their own schools and universities.

This war has taught us Americans many things besides the necessity of military preparedness. The need of industrial preparedness is recognized by all. To secure this we must prepare social justice and maintain peace between labor and capital. Before we can establish social justice we must have enlightenment and good will. Thus the necessity of preparedness runs through our whole political, social and economical life. The fundamental element in national preparedness is the preparation of the intellects and souls of our people.

First of all, the means and methods of the education of our people need to be considered anew. At a time when the physical energies of a large part of the world are concentrated upon the preparation of the supplies of war, and when the minds of men are profoundly interested in the development of wonderful new methods of destruction, we are inclined to think of wealth, natural resources, and technical skill to the exclusion of intellectual, moral, and spiritual forces. Money, materials, and efficiency are not the only things—the minds and souls of men need to be regenerated first.

Wealth and technical knowledge are indeed essential to our continued industrial prosperity and progress, but education should be nothing less than the preparation for the whole life. It should introduce the future citizens of the republic of freedom not merely to the physical resources of the world and the methods of making them into wealth and power, but also to the deeper interests and problems of politics, thought and human life. It should acquaint the people with the great ideals of mankind, as expressed in literature, with the achievements of the race, as recorded in history, and with the nature and laws of the world, as interpreted, philosophy and religion.

My fellow-countrymen, it is a stupendous task we have undertaken—this task of establishing a government of the people over a whole continent and in various dependencies throughout the world, but we dare not give it up. We must go forward with our work of teaching the world equality and fraternity; and the only method of doing this is by educating and spiritualizing the people. This is the task of our schools and colleges. Let us consider one of its phases.

My friends, human freedom—moral, political, social and industrial freedom—realized through the home, the school, the shop, the university, the city, and the state, the church and the various associations of men and of nations, with all their interplay of influence, is a tremendous concept. But nothing less will give the men of the future complete liberty. The time was when men were satisfied with the freedom in one or two of these relations, but our life has now become so many-sided and complicated that liberty cannot be secured through any one channel or in any two or three institutions.

It has not been over an easy road that men have arrived at this stage of imperfect liberty. It was only through ages of war and struggle that we attained the measure of liberty we now possess. There are no short-cuts to freedom. Complete liberty will be won only through the application of knowledge and understanding, truth and love, imagination and sympathy, courage and devotion, to every side of human life and every form of human relationship, international as well as intra-national. The constructive energy of human society works outward from the individual in ever-widening circles—the township, the county, the state, the nation, the world—and then back again through all these to the individual. Mankind is ready to say, "Give me complete liberty or death."

The democracy has in the past limited its activity too much to organizations immediately surrounding the individual, to the neglect of the broad questions touching the outer circle of human relations. We concern ourselves intensely with the rights of the individual in the shop or the city, and let amateur statesmen direct our business with other nations. The time is at hand when we must cease this policy of drift and undertake a broad and comprehensive treatment of the problems of international life. Democracy, educated by the sad lessons of this war, informed and enlightened by this larger view of its duty, must drop his policy of "laissez faire" and abandon the path of negation in international affairs. That policy may have been wise when America was twenty days distant from all the world; it would be madness in these days of steam warships and submarines, of aeroplanes and Zeppelins. So long as our task was the breaking of the bonds that bound mankind to the past the individualistic national policy was a useful and an opportune one; it is a useless and

untimely policy, now that our task is to maintain the peace of the nations. If democracy does not forsake this narrow path, this short-sighted policy, it will surely perish—as all reactionary systems have perished—in impotence and anarchy.

Students of the University of Kentucky, it is your duty also to study and solve these problems, to meet and to overcome these dangers. You and the other young men and women in the colleges and universities of the country today will be leaders of the republic tomorrow. Your task is to educate this people to be fit citizens of the greater democracy. The children at present in the schools will bring to fruition in the next generation the possibilities of the coming peace. Yours it is, then, to decide whether the republic shall go on or whether this greatest experiment in democracy shall end in disaster.

Young men and women, this government carries the hopes of the human race, and it is yours to preserve these hopes and bring them to a glorious fruition. Shut off the beacon of "Liberty Enlightening the World," at the portal of this republic and all the nations are adrift again upon unknown seas. But save the republic, establish forever the light of that beacon over the troubled waters of the world, and one by one the ships of the nations will come sailing in, drop anchor and be at rest in the harbor of universal democracy.

President Barker introduced Doctor James K. Patterson with the following:

When the Jubilee Committee was arranging the programme to celebrate the 50th anniversary of this University, quite properly it came to the conclusion that the friends of the University should have its history. There was but one man who could give that history. I shall not take up your time in eulogizing the President Emeritus of this University. You know him better than I. He has lived the life of the University. He knows it as well as he knows his own life. Therefore, the committee selected for this address President Emeritus James Kennedy Patterson.

President Patterson said:

In 1865 there existed in Kentucky four or five denominational colleges, each of which was doing good academic work along the old classical lines. Before the outbreak of the Civil War keen rivalry stimulated competition and kept standards high. They did not rank with the old colleges of the east but what work they did, they did

well. The degree of A. B. still suggested some Latin and Greek in its curriculum, and that of B. S. some physical and chemical science. The Chair of Philosophy was considered the chair of honor and the ability with which it was filled gave dignity and prestige to the institution.

In 1862 Congress made liberal provision for instruction in those branches of learning related to agriculture and the mechanic arts "without excluding other scientific and classical studies and including military tactics in such manner as the Legislatures of the states may respectively prescribe in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life."

For this purpose Congress granted public lands in proportion to representation in Congress. The allotment to Kentucky was 330,000 acres, an area amounting to over 515 square miles. The State did not consider itself prepared at that time to establish such a college as the organic laws contemplated and the dignity of the Commonwealth required, upon an independent basis, and readily acceded to the proposal of the recently consolidated Kentucky and Transylvania Universities to engraft her college upon the new institution as one of its associated colleges. In 1865 this union was effected and in October, 1866, the Agricultural and Mechanical College, known for many years as State College, and which has since grown into the University of Kentucky, opened its doors for matriculation of students. The income of the new University was about $25,000, of which $9,900 belonged to the Agricultural and Mechanical College and was applied to its sole and exclusive use. Few of its matriculates were ready for college work. Five-sixths of its students were in the preparatory department, a department then indispensable, because of the backwardness of education in the State. Outside of Louisville, so far as I am aware, no high school at that time existed. For some years the alliance worked well. Education was in consequence of the war prostrate in the south and west. Students flocked in from Kentucky and the adjacent states. In 1870 the matriculation reached its maximum 767, of which the Agricultural and Mechanical College had 300. But religious dissension over the management and policy of the institution by the governing board began to loom up. The quarrels were carried into the General Assembly. Failing to eliminate John B. Bowman, the Creator of the Consolidation, a man of more liberal views and of larger ideas on education than those held by the majority of his co-religionists, the Christian church withdrew its patronage, causing thereby a rapid decline in attendance and reputation. The crisis culminated in 1878 when the Legislature intervened and withdrew the Agricultural and Mechanical College

from its unfortunate connection. When the separation took place the Agricultural and Mechanical College was nowhere. It had neither land nor buildings, nor equipment; nothing except $9,900, the income derived from the invested funds which had accrued from the sale of the land scrip given by Congress for its endowment. The General Assembly of 1878 appointed a commission to locate it. This commission advertised for bids. Bowling Green and Lexington were the only competitors. The former offered an alliance with Ogden College and $30,000 in bonds for the purchase of land. The latter offered its city park as a site for buildings, and the city and county added to this offer $50,000 in bonds for the erection of buildings or the purchase of land. The latter, after much opposition from its old partner the Kentucky University, was accepted by the Legislature. John B. Bowman had failed to realize his expectation of a great university which should give a lead to education in the south and southwest, but he had created conditions unconsciously which resulted in the establishment of a greater University founded exclusively on secular lines and which should ere the close of the century assert and vindidate the principle of State aid for higher education, and of State control of State institutions. Let us not hesitate in the celebration of this, our jubilee, to award the meed of praise which is his due to John B. Bowman, the stalwart champion of higher education in Kentucky.

After its location had been determined the General Assembly of 1880 considered the question of future endowment and adequate maintenance. Various plans were proposed. Amid strong opposition from the denominational colleges the General Assembly passed by small majorities an act giving it annually the proceeds of a tax of one-half of one cent on each hundred dollars of taxable property owned by white persons in the Commonwealth. The income was thus at once increased from $9,900 per annum to $27,500.

Period of Opposition.

It was hoped that the strong opposition which the one-half cent tax had encountered throughout the State and in the Legislature of 1880 would gradually subside and finally disappear after the adjournment of the General Assembly. Not so, however. The denominational colleges formed the nucleus of an opposition which grew rather than diminished and the members of the late General Assembly who had voted against the tax stimulated the hostility to the college. The pulpits of the Presbyterian, the Baptist, the Christian and the Methodist rang with the "iniquity and injustice of the tax," and made it an issue in the next election. It was quite apparent that

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY.

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when the next General Assembly should convene the existence of the tax would be imperilled with the odds strongly against the college.

I happened to be in Louisville on the 18th of November, 1881. Former business relations with the Courier-Journal suggested that Mr. Watterson be invited to make the address of dedication of the college building then in process of erection. While in the Courier-Journal office, at night, waiting for an interview, the managing editor brought me a copy of an article signed by representatives of the colleges, viz.: Central University, Kentucky University, and Centre, Georgetown, Kentucky Wesleyan, and Bethel Colleges, which would appear in the issue of the following morning. This manifesto was addressed to the people of Kentucky, but was especially intended for the members of the General Assembly who would convene in Frankfort on the 28th of November. The paper was adroitly and ably drawn, embodying much that was germane to education as then existing in Kentucky. Its appearance was so timed that it was expected to reach the members-elect of the General Assembly at their homes before setting out for Frankfort. The brief interval intervening would scarcely, it was thought, leave time for a reply and thus public opinion would in great measure be formed before the Assembly convened.

With this conviction I determined to remain in Louisville another day and answer it before my return. The manifesto of the colleges appeared in the issue of the 19th and my reply on the morning of the 20th of November and the same post which carried the attack carried in most cases the defense. The assailants happily were placed on the defensive and kept there.

By individual letters addressed to the Senators before the 18th of November, I had anticipated most of the vital points in the manifesto and had done much to explain and conciliate. I argued that while the denominational colleges had done a great and an indispensable work in laying the foundation of the classical and liberal education which the Commonwealth required, that the time had come for a new departure in education for the endowment of which Congress had made provision; that Kentucky's allotment of land had been practically wasted, that it devolved upon the State having accepted the trust to make good the deficiency caused by mismanagement, and that the Agricultural and Mechanical College had neither the disposition nor the intention to interfere with the work of the existing colleges, that the new institution to the maintenance of which the State was committed should make provision not only for the classical and liberal education which Congress contemplated but for those scientific subjects which lie at the foundation of modern agricultural and industrial development, and that provision for the endowment

of research followed as a necessary consequence, museums, laboratories and mechanical appliances unknown to the collegiate work of the existing colleges were indispensable, and that whereas the former thought in hundreds of dollars the latter must think in thousands and tens of thousands. Endowment by private benefaction might suffice for the colleges of the olden time, but endowment by the State was an absolute necessity for the college and university of the modern type.

When the Legislature assembled the outlook was gloomy in the extreme. Blanton and Dudley, and Beatty, Miller and Wagner were there representing the colleges. Dozens of letters for the members came in by every mail protesting against the iniquity and the continuance of the tax. To add to our embarrassment we had been misled by our architects. The buildings were only half completed and the money was all expended. It became apparent that unless we could borrow money to complete the half erected buildings we must suspend operations. Moreover, if our embarrassments should become known the General Assembly would hesitate to provide money for an institution which, its opponents would argue, did not know how to spend judiciously what they had. The banks refused to lend except on personal security—inasmuch as the college having only a contingent interest in the property given by the city had nothing to mortgage. In this emergency I hypothecated with the Northern Bank, my own collaterals, borrowed the money and placed it in the hands of the executive committee to carry on the work on the buildings and took the notes of the University for repayment, well knowing that if the one-half cent tax were repealed, I should lose all. Indeed the Senator from Fayette said to me, "You have done a very foolish thing. The Legislature is likely to repeal the tax and in that event you will lose all." Dr. Ormond Beatty, President of Centre College, presented before a crowded audience of Senators and Representatives the argument for the repeal of the tax. He characterized it as "unwise, unjust, excessive, oppressive." When his argument was completed the belief was strong that the tax was doomed. It fell to me to make the argument for the college which I did a few days later. When the audience adjourned sentiment had apparently changed and the tide had evidently begun to run in favor of maintaining the tax. The assailants then discovered that the tax was unconstitutional and without further delay made a direct onslaught upon it, first before the General Assembly and later before the courts. The ablest legal talent in Kentucky, Ex-chief Justice Lindsay, Alex P. Humphrey, Colonel Bennett H. Young and James Trabue, was employed. After the conclusion of Judge Lindsay's argument the cause of the college seemed hopeless. John G. Car-

lisle was asked by the chairman of the executive committee to defend the constitutionality of the tax. He examined Article XI. of the old Constitution and promptly declined, saying: "You have no case." In this emergency an opportune suggestion from J. P. Metcalfe, a former Reporter of the Court of Appeals, viz.: That I should look into the debates which preceded the adoption of the Constitution, induced me to try what a layman might do. I ventured to prepare and deliver before a full House a reply and much to my surprise won on every point along the whole line. The discomfiture of client and counsel was complete. The tax was saved.

But after the adjournment of the Legislature a suit was brought in the chancellor's court in Louisville to test the validity of the law. The chancellor's court allowed me to file as a brief the argument which I had made before the Legislature and on that brief the college won. The contestants appealed. I filed my brief with the Appellate Court also and some years later, Judge Holt writing the opinion, affirmed the constitutionality of the act. The Judge said that he based his opinion on the lines of the brief which I had submitted.

When our buildings were completed we had a debt of $35,000; but by the most rigid economy every dollar was paid within three years, and no one outside of the Board of Trustees knew anything of our embarrassment till after the debt was paid.

I had counted upon the active opposition of the denominational colleges and of a large number of their co-religionists in the General Assembly, but I had not anticipated and was not prepared for the active and energetic and bitter opposition which the tax encountered from the Agriculturists, and from the Grange organizations which represented them. They did not want an institution which might grow into a University. They wanted an agricultural college, pure and simple, with blacksmith and carpenter shops attached. They wanted no "Mechanic Arts" which might develop into technical schools, no scientific studies other than the most meager outlines and these directly related to farming. (We employed one of the most highly educated veterinarians in America, who after every effort had been made to secure students, in the course of two or three years, resigned because he could get no pupils). For the maintenance of an agricultural college, the Agriculturists of the State thought the annual income from the congressional script fund sufficient. More would only seduce the management of the college to establish courses of study for liberal education and for this the denominational colleges already existing could supply all that the State required. This unreasoning, obstinate hostility was even more difficult to overcome than the opposition of the colleges. Clardy and

Green and Bird and Logan and Hanna were not men to be readily convinced by argument nor won over by diplomatic tact. A propaganda of more than twenty years was required for an acquiescent support of State aid for scientific agriculture. The fruits of this missionary work you witness today. Where formerly they bitterly opposed the appropriation of hundreds they now readily vote thousands for instruction in agriculture, and where with difficulty we could get a dozen or a score of students in agriculture, the College of Agriculture now vies with all the others in the number of its matriculates.

Dozens and scores of the leaders, however, lived to regret the part which they had taken and to congratulate the college on the success which it had under Providence achieved.

The late Honorable Cassius M. Clay was kind enough to say in a public address which he made in 1909 that the great achievement of my life was the education of the people of Kentucky into the conviction that it is the duty of the State to make adequate provision for higher education. This accomplished all else logically follows. But though the battle was won the fruits of victory were not easily retained. In every General Assembly from 1883 to 1893 opposition to the continuance of the tax existed and motions to repeal were introduced, committees of investigation were appointed, the college was harassed and annoyed and required to show its passports at every turn.

In 1887 I assisted in securing an annual appropriation from Congress for the Experiment Station which I had established two years before. The General Assembly meanwhile had given the station control over the sale of fertilizers with a royalty on every package sold. In 1890 I aided in obtaining from the Federal Government an appropriation of six-seventh of $25,000 as additional income for the Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Period of Conciliation.

The first Legislature which met after the adoption of the new Constitution was charged with the duty of bringing the statutes of the State into harmony with the organic law. The Charter of 1880 accordingly underwent revision. The question arose how to allay the public discontent in regard to the one-half cent tax. The opposition came mainly from the outlying counties. They said "We pay a special tax for the support of a college in Central Kentucky from which we derive little of no benefit. Free tuition given to county appointees is an insignificant return for what we pay. Geographical conditions make it virtually a college for Lexington and the adja-

cent counties." The Legislature of 1893 felt the justice of this contention and determined to equalize advantages as far as possible. The joint committee on the college at the instance of Representative Ferguson and Senator DeBow recommended the following section of the revised charter which was adopted, viz.: "That each legislative representative district 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 college each year one or more properly prepared students as hereinafter provided for, free from all charges for tuition, matriculation, fuel, 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 travelling expenses in going to and returning from said college." The selection of beneficiaries was to be made by the county superintendents on competitive examination on subjects prepared by the faculty. This law worked admirably. Discontent vanished. The immunities conceded to county appointees not as a gratuity but as a right, especially travelling expenses, placed every county in Kentucky on a footing of absolute equality, placed the college virtually in every county. The outlying counties not only ceased opposition but became loyal supporters of the college. Many of the most distinguished of the alumni came from the counties formerly hostile but thenceforward loyal to the core. If the former period was the era of opposition, the period which followed may be called the era of conciliation. For the attainment of this end I felt no less satisfaction than for the success achieved in procuring endowment through the one-half cent tax and in maintaining its constitutionality.

Period of Development.

In 1878 the last year of the alliance of the Agricultural and Mechanical College with the old Kentucky University, the total enrollment was 78; in 1908, 1,064. In 1880 the senior class numbered 4; in 1910, the last year of my administration, 85. In 1880 the college owned not an acre of ground, in 1910 it owned 250 acres, for the last 40 acres of which it paid $27,000. In 1880 the income was $9,900. In 1910 I turned over to my successor an annual income of $170,000, and grounds, buildings and equipment that had grown from absolutely nothing to an estimated value of $930,000.

In 1880 only two courses of study leading to a degree existed, with a normal school and an academy which prepared students to enter college. In 1910 there existed the College of Science and Arts, the College of Agriculture, the Colleges of Civil Engineering, Me-

chanical Engineering, Mining Engineering, and the College of Law. The Normal Department by a political bargain was, in 1908, at the instance of Richmond and Bowling Green eliminated, though subsequently restored under another name. The academy ceased to exist in 1911.

"By their fruits ye shall know them. Men do not gather grapes from thorns nor figs from thistles." I would not bring into invidious comparison the alumni of the University of Kentucky with those of any other state university, but I may without boasting be permitted to say that of the 883 alumni graduated between 1869—the first year of my Presidency—and 1910, the last year, not more than one-half of one per cent. have been failures. What other university in America old or new has a better record? Her alumni have been in demand east, west, north and south and readily find renumerative employment. In law, in medicine, in engineering, in experiment stations, in administrative offices, state and federal, in classics, in science, pure and applied, they have won their spurs and hold the honors which they have won. "In their veins the sap swells high today and will swell higher still tomorrow."

In 1910, wearied with an almost continuous service of forty-one years, I offered my resignation. The Board of Trustees urged me to withhold it and Governor Willson refused for months to accept it. I thought, however, that I had earned my retirement and pressed its acceptance. At the time of my retirement I was the oldest in continuous service of any college president in America. The Board of Trustees granted me, in recognition of service rendered, and in anticipation of services yet to be rendered, honorable and generous conditions of retirement coupled with expressions of regard for which I was deeply grateful.

In 1895 a domestic calamity left me childless. My affection was then centered upon the University which has since been to me as a son. My greatest pleasure has been in its development and in its prosperity. The sovereign dies but the kingdom goes on. We pass away but the University survives. In it there is continuity and development. There may be periods of adversity in this as in all human institutions, alternating with periods of prosperity. But of this be assured, the University has come to stay. Esto perpetua!

Ideals of patriotism differ. The Briton and the American love their country with no less devotion than do the Teuton and the Slav. But the Anglo-Saxon conception of the State differs by the whole diameter of political existence from that of the Central European Powers. With the former liberty is the prime and the original concept. When the Anglo-Saxon citizen creates the State he invests it with authority in order to safeguard and perpetuate freedom, and

the problem with him is how best to co-ordinate liberty with authority. With the Teuton and the Slav the State owes its existence not to the citizen but to authority based upon divine right inherent in the sovereign. Whatever freedom exists is conceded by authority and may be revoked by the sovereign who grants it. The state is everything, the individual exists for and is submerged in the state.

Now university life may be expected to reflect and does reflect the conditions, ethnic and political, civil and religious, intellectual and moral, under which they come into being and in which they are nurtured. An atmosphere of freedom prevades the one, and of authority the other. The one thinks unfettered, the other in bonds.

University organization in America and in Great Britain is free, controlled only by collective individualism, that is by public opinion. If there be a tendency to degenerate into license, conservatism interposes a check and insists upon a wholesome moderation which shall submit rival conclusions and rival systems of thought to the adjudication of reason and adopt the resultant as the arbiter of speculative activity and its application to practical life. If in Central and Eastern Europe the university ventures to exceed the limits conceded by authority, authority interposes a timely warning, and if this be not heeded closes its doors.

Following this line of thought it may be observed that the conception of university organization and ends which obtains in the Mother Country and her dependencies differ widely from those which obtain in the forty-eight states of the American Union. Each state has its own conception of what a university should be and of the work which it should do. The old privately endowed universities, Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, and we may add Johns Hopkins, differ from the state universities, Cornell, Wisconsin, Ohio State, Illinois, California, and arrange their courses of study accordingly. Johns Hopkins could not be transplanted to Arkansas, the University of Kansas to Connecticut. An individualism, born of local conditions, attaches itself to each.

The University of Kentucky has like its congenors distinctive characteristics of its own. It is distinctly American and it is distinctly Kentuckian. Like its fellows it reflects the conditions under which it came into being and like them it will modify these conditions for good or evil in the days to come. A heavy responsibility, therefore, rests upon its governing board and upon its administration. Will integrity of purpose, sincerity in profession, capability in action, thoroughness in instruction, a delicate sense of honor be the end and aim of its activity? Will the formation of character take precedence of the production of wealth and the moulding and fashioning of manly men and womanly women be held as the best product

of university life? No better material exists in America. A homogeneous population of reputable lineage representing the best blood of the Old World and the new, a generous soil, mountains teeming with mineral wealth, self reliance, a resolute and vigorous independence which exacts from all and gives to all its dues. Kind and generous to a fault, a narrow selfishness they despise, duplicity and treachery they abhor, and the violation of a trust they regard with ineffable scorn, and loving liberty for its own sake, they love nothing without liberty.

If the function of university life be to awaken and to direct mental activity, to create a desire for learning and to impart it, to arouse as Huxley says a "fanaticism for truth," to cultivate and quicken and expand the human soul, to stimulate a passionate desire for the realization of the true, the beautiful and the good; if the highest end of education be to cultivate the mind for its own sake, believing that "on earth there is nothing great but Man, in man there is nothing great but mind," to perfect through thinking the instrument of thought, then President Hopkins and his appreciative pupil working together in a log cabin represent the essence and contain the germ of university life. Brick and mortar and spacious grounds and well equipped laboratories do not make a university, but learned, eager, sympathetic teachers and earnest, capable, studious pupils. Can we in these days realize now and here the fundamental conception which made Mark Hopkins and his pupils famous and gave to Williams College a renown which has made it famous? Can we and will we lay the foundation here of a distinct type of culture, physical and mental and moral, pronounced in its individualism and cosmopolitan in its scope? Peculiar conditions of race, of tradition, of soil, of climate, of mountain and valley, of river and hill and plain, supply the basis, provide the germ out of which such a type may and can be evolved. The University of Kentucky, if worthy of the name, will for all time mould the highest thought and shape the destiny of the Commonwealth. Progressive but not radical, conservative but not reactionary, may it be the guiding star of the State, the sheet anchor of hope, the fountain, the *fons et origo* of integrity, of faith, of trust, of honor, and of purity, with no blot on its escutcheon and with no stain of dishonor upon its shield.

Time has been when Kentucky's sons made her name famous in science, in art, in statesmanship, in invention, in scholarship, in literature and in arms. Let that era revive and continue. Let it be said in the ages to come as the Psalmist said of the Israelite of the Golden Age: "This man and that man were born there." And when the pilgrim of the future shall return to visit his Mecca, let him feel that its innermost shrine is the University of Kentucky.

Introducing Charles R. Brock, President Barker said:

Ladies and Gentlemen, as a sort of a capstone for this day and further to honor President Patterson, the Alumni of this University have purchased for this institution, his portrait, which will now be presented to the University. In selecting an alumnus to perform this duty, it was but natural that the committee should select one of the Alumni who knew President Patterson well and loved him. The committee selected Charles R. Brock, one of the most distinguished lawyers of the State of Colorado, who will present the portrait of Doctor Patterson that will afterwards be hung in any place the Alumni and Doctor Patterson may elect.

Mr. Brock said:

Mr. President, Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees, Faculty, Students and Ladies and Gentlemen:

Appearing on behalf of my brothers and sisters, the sons and daughters of this University, as well as on my own account, I have no other purpose or desire than to be a voice, speaking a simple word of appreciation and affection. To be their representative on this occasion is pleasing. To be that voice is difficult. It is never easy to express in language our deepest feelings. The best chosen words sound vain and empty in comparison with the feelings they are intended to express. When I do my best I can only hope to give you a faint conception of our affection for and appreciation of the founder and creator of our Alma Mater.

I now speak out of an experience of more than a quarter of a century since I last stood on this platform. From this advanced viewpoint it is possible to comprehend with some degree of clearness the tangible influences that operated upon our lives in their receptive stages, and which ever since have inclined us to do the right and encourage us to avoid the wrong. Of these influences unquestionably the greatest was exerted by God-fearing parents in the home. Second only to this I have no hesitancy in declaring was that exerted by the man who, during a period of more than forty years, presided over and formulated the destinies of this institution. When we thus place him in that close relationship to those who gave us life, we trust it is made clear to you and to him that he is deeply enshrined in our hearts. During all of these years we have kept in mind his daily prayer for the taught as well as for the teacher, and in somewhat the same way that the memory of a devoted mother's face has preserved us from falling when the temptation was great the influence of this man has been a constant force in the formation of the characters of all those who were privileged to sit at his feet.

Our devotion to him, moreover, is an expression of our loyalty to the institution which he created. We cannot be devoted to him without at the same time being loyal to the university—the product of his indomitable will; and surely no one can be loyal to the university without entertaining a deep appreciation of and gratitude to the man who first conceived and, by the devotion of a lifetime, brought the university into being.

When, therefore, Mr. President and gentlemen of the Board of Trustees, we assure you of our deep and undying affection for President Patterson, we also give you earnest testimonial of our loyalty and devotion to the university. It is our wish that the university may always be a credit to its creator, and for this to be true it must constantly grow and develop until among the institutions of learning it will be the peer of the best in the land. In the consummation of this ideal we pledge to you and to the university our best efforts and most faithful co-operation.

As respects those who have been students here within the past fifty years, a portrait or statue of our venerable and beloved president is wholly unnecessary. This great and growing institution, conceived and chiseled into its present form by his own master mind, they recognize as a perpetual monument to its founder. In their minds the creator and the created—President Patterson and the University—are irrevocably joined. They cannot think of the one without at the same time contemplating the other. That this relation between the University and its founder may also be known by those who follow, it is deemed fitting that we, whose lives have been touched by this incomparable educator should place within these walls, or upon your unparalleled campus, some tribute to his memory.

With this purpose in mind the Alumni now present you with his portrait.

While we thus attempt to honor him whose image is reproduced on canvas, we would not fail publicly to avow our gratitude to our gracious and beloved Commonwealth of Kentucky and all those who have contributed to the upbuilding of this splendid institution.

In conclusion, I beg that it be not regarded as inappropriate for me to betray a bit of confidence entrusted to me by a number of those for whom I speak. In front of the Capitol Building at Washington City there stands a bronze memorial to Chief Justice Marshall, the great and peerless expounder of the Constitution of the United States. At Cambridge, upon the campus of the great University which bears his name, is to be found a similar memorial to John Harvard. The mention of these is intended only to indicate the purpose in our minds in like manner to honor the founder of the State University of Kentucky. What we contemplate is a statue of him

as we have seen him sitting in his office, lecture room or on the chapel platform. Thus to honor him will be the greatest possible honor to the University, the Commonwealth and ourselves. The hope on our part that the knowledge of this purpose, conceived as it has been in appreciation and affection, may detract somewhat from the loneliness of his old age and relative isolation is our justification for revealing this secret.

That his life may be preserved for many years, and that his last days may be happy, as he reflects upon his achievements in this and contemplates the hopes and possibilities of the life to come, is our profoundest wish.

President Barker then introduced Professor F. Paul Anderson, who presented the various conferees of honorary degrees as follows:

CONFERRING OF HONORARY DEGREES.

Professor Anderson: Mr. President, on behalf of the Faculty of the University of Kentucky, I present to you for the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, James Levan Clark, President of Kentucky Wesleyan College, a man who has consecrated himself to the cause of education, a worthy head of a sister institution of learning.

President Barker: By the authority of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Board of Trustees, and the Faculty of the University of Kentucky, I confer upon you, Doctor Clark, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Professor Anderson: On behalf of the Faculty of the University of Kentucky, Mr. President, I present to you for the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, Charles Robert Brock, an alumnus of the University of Kentucky, who has added lustre to her fair name, a leader in the profession of law in the far West, one who has profited by the training given him in the early days by teachers of rare scholarship.

President Barker: It is always a pleasure to me to participate in honoring an Alumnus of this University. It gives me, therefore, the greatest pleasure, Mr. Brock, as President of this University, and by the authority conferred upon me as such, to confer upon you the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Professor Anderson: On behalf of the Faculty of the University, of Kentucky, I present to you for the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, Richard Henry Crossfield, President of Transylvania College, the oldest university west of the Alleghenies. President Crossfield has accomplished much in maintaining the standards of university life established years ago by that group of scholarly men

who made Transylvania one of the dominant universities of America.

President Barker: President Crossfield, coming as you do, the head of a sister institution of learning in this city, it is a peculiar pleasure here to exercise the authority vested in me to confer upon you the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Professor Anderson: On behalf, Mr. President, of the University I present to you for the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, Ferdinand Brossart, Bishop in the Catholic Church, author, linguist; one who has inspired the hearts of many men to seek and find the joys of simple and correct living.

President Barker: Father Brossart, on account of your eminent piety, your profound scholarship, your exalted Christian life, and your eloquence, the University of Kentucky honors itself indeed when it seeks to honor you. Now, therefore, by the authority in me vested by the Board of Trustees of this institution I confer upon you the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Professor Anderson: Mr. President, on behalf of the Faculty of the University of Kentucky, I present to you for the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, William Arthur Ganfield, President of Centre College—Old Centre—the Alma Mater of many renowned Kentuckians, theologian, lecturer; one who brings to his college charge a wealth of experience and success in many diverse fields.

President Barker: President Ganfield, we honor you and we desire to honor your institution. By the authority conferred on me by the Board of Trustees and the Faculty of this University, I confer upon you the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Professor Anderson: On behalf of the University Faculty, Mr. President, I desire to present to you for the degree of Doctor of Literature, John Letcher Patterson, an alumnus of the University of Kentucky; educator, contributor to classical periodicals, author, editor and translator.

President Barker: Doctor Patterson, it gives me the greatest pleasure to confer this honor upon you, who are an alumnus of this institution and Dean of the University of Louisville. By authority conferred on me by the Board of Trustees and the Faculty of this University, I hereby confer upon you the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature.

Prof. Anderson: On behalf of the Faculty, Mr. President, I desire to present to you for the degree of Doctor of Laws, Maldon Browning Adams, President of Georgetown College, Georgetown, Ky., theologian and scholar—one who gives ample talents to the education of American youth.

President Barker: President Adams, it gives me great pleasure

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GOLDEN JUBILEE GROUP
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY
OCTOBER 14, 1916.

Walter Stevens, railroad president, authority on railroad practice in America, man of affairs; we desire to put the University of Kentucky seal upon him.

President Barker: Mr. Stevens, a man who is able to enact as successfully as you have done, the role of president of one of the greatest railroad systems in this country, must combine with great force, indomitable energy, constructive and executive ability. This we know you have and this University desires to foster the spirit of achievements like yours by honoring these who have attained so eminent success through them. Therefore, it gives me great pleasure to confer upon you the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Professor Anderson: Mr. President, on behalf of the Faculty I desire to present to you for the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature, Henry Watterson, journalist, statesman, man of letters, orator, world famed writer, molder of public thought in America.

President Barker: Colonel Henry W. Watterson, as a great Kentuckian you are entitled to every honor that the chief institution of learning of your State can bestow upon you. You have been its friend and its benefactor; you have done much not only for this institution, but you have done more for the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Therefore, it is peculiarly fitting that in the name of the University of Kentucky, I, as its President, should confer upon you the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature.

At this point President Barker introduced Richard C. Stoll, who presented the name of President Emeritus of the University, James Kennedy Patterson, for Honorary degree. Mr. Stoll said:

First citizen of the Commonwealth, founder of this University, great historian, great scholar, great teacher, great man, he has devoted his life to this University and to the education of the citizens of Kentucky. He has done more for the upbuilding and elevation of our citizenship than any man. Honored himself by other universities, he has honored this University. His name and that of the University of Kentucky are synonymous. He has been our father; we are his children. He is our Alma Mater for he has been the University, because after all, the University is only its teachers, and he has been our great teacher. By his bigness and greatness he has earned, and he has the love and respect of all. His life has been well lived. This jubilee is his jubilee, and everyone is here today to do him honor and to pay him homage. Mr. President, for these reasons and for every reason, I desire to present to you James Kennedy Patterson for the degree of Doctor of Laws.

President Barker: President Patterson, I accept in very truth the language of the speaker who knows you well and who has always

loved you. Mr. Stoll has expressed not only his own views, but the views of all the alumni of this University. Therefore, it is not necessary for me to do more than to adopt his language, which I do by conferring upon you, by the authority which I possess, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Dr. W. A. Ganfield pronounced the benediction as follows:

Our Father, we thank thee for every privilege of life; we thank thee for the memories of yesterday; we thank thee for the ambitions of tomorrow; we thank thee for the blessings of today. Now may the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ, the love of God, our Father, and the fellowship of the Spirit be with us every one. Amen.

STOLL FIELD DEDICATION.

After lunch had been served to the guests upon the campus, the assemblage went immediately to the athletic field, situated in the northeastern portion of the University grounds. President Barker presided. He said:

This field for many years has been called Stoll Field. It was named for a former student and honored alumnus, Richard C. Stoll. He is responsible largely for our enviable position in athletics. He was a prominent player on the football field while a student in the university and he has distinguished himself since as a lawyer at the bar of this city. He is a trustee of this institution and has given his time freely and without compensation since he was graduated from it. We deem it fitting that this field should be formally dedicated to Richard Stoll. To this end, I am pleased to introduce Major John T. Geary, an alumnus and soldier of the United States Army, who has come to us from California to participate in this memorial ceremony.

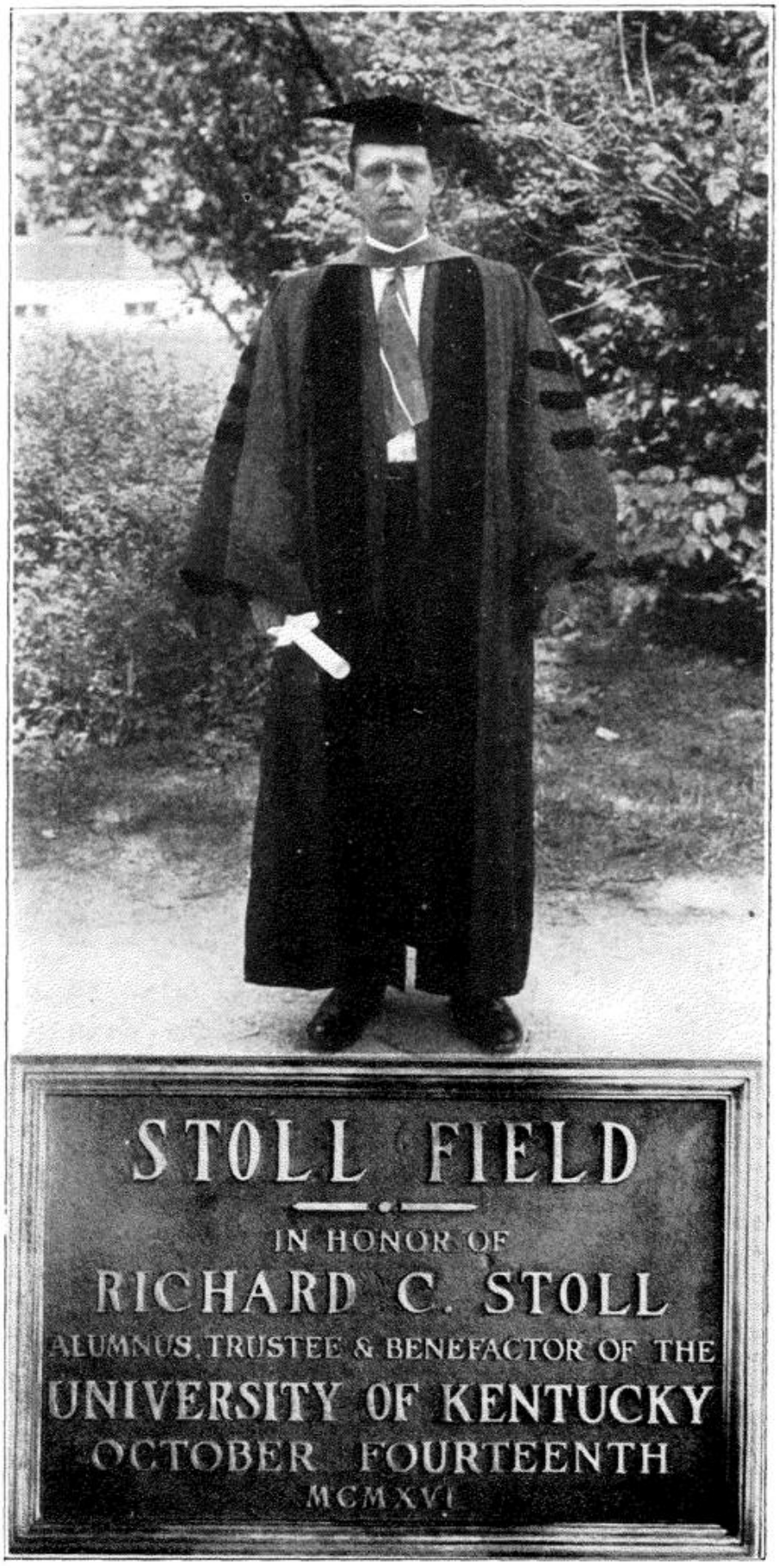
Major Geary said:

Governor Stanley, Mr. President and old Friends: It makes my heart burn with pleasure to rest foot again upon this athletic field after an absence of eighteen years in the army. When I look around and see so many of my old associates returning to the fold for the Golden Jubilee exercises, their voices vibrant with the enthusiasm and eagerness of high resolve, there comes a host of memories which demonstrates again and again that there is no reunion so charged with the sweetness of life and the priceless value of true fellowship as the revisiting of our Alma Mater after a prolonged absence out in the world of contest and endeavor, and the meeting

here of the students of our college days and the taking in some of the inspiration which actuates the president and faculty who are shaping the policy and guiding the destiny of Kentucky's great university.

It is an occasion when thoughts leap out to wed with thought ere thought can wed itself to speech. It is but natural that we should grow reminiscent and pass in review some of the athletic heroes who fought the good fight here upon this same field before our gallant defenders of today show us how much better football they play than we played here in the early days when football was on trial and athletics in its infancy. We recall the time when it was impossible to get the necessary equipment and still more difficult to impress on some of the powers the fact that college athletics had arrived to stay and was worthy of encouragement and support. In this uphill struggle we remember the eager, zealous, pioneer work done by Professor Anderson and Professor Miller, and Doctor Pryor, who, fortunately for the University, are still deans of their respective departments. They stood for clean, manly, legitimate, rational sport, and the much beloved and lamented Joseph H. Kastle, that dynamo of energy, enthusiasm and devotion to everything connected with the upbuilding of the University; he, too, was an influence and a power for good in every department of athletics. These men, while giving of both time and purse for the upbuilding of athletics, sought to confine athletics to its proper sphere, and impress upon all the fact that the real object of a college career was something higher than the evanescent applause of a football audience. We recall, too, some of our early stars—Smith Alford, John Bryan, George Carey, Irving Lyle, Will Hobdy, Garred, Carnahan, Woods and many others their equals, all of whom were conspicuous successes on the gridiron and not one of whom has proved a failure since he left this field. What then is the proper sphere of college athletics? A distinguished English educator in answer to the question, "What is your ideal in education?" replied, "To play cricket and to speak the truth." The Duke of Wellington announced that it was on the athletic fields of Eton that Waterloo was won. These cryptic utterances drive home the idea that a trained mind must be housed in a sound body.

To be a success in any department of human endeavor we must estimate the situation and grasp things by the handle. We must sense the point of attack and look out for the signals. The man with firm muscles and a sound courageous heart is a man of action with a sense of value. He meets unusual situations and changes his dispositions to meet them. His mind orders and his body obeys. The athlete breathes the spirit of discipline and learns the value of cooperation. He is but an individual. It is team work that counts.



RICHARD C. STOLL AND TABLET DEDICATING STOLL FIELD.

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He is an all round, well-developed man. He loves the cheer of victory but scorns to obtain it by any but fair means.

College athletics is of value when it hardens the muscles, puts courage in the heart, builds up esprit de crops, moulds character and insistently demands fair play. It is from the friction of contact with manly characters that the sparks of truth are struck out. From this viewpoint on this field our opponents are never enemies to be crushed but comrades whose excellence we strive to surpass.

Let us then in dedicating this athletic field do so with the idea that contests fought here are to redound to the credit and honor of the University. Let it be said of us that nowhere in this broad land of ours can there be found a manlier spirit, richer fellowship, or more chivalrous contests than here on the athletic field of Kentucky University. If this be true, we may lose some battles, but we will have no Waterloos.

Today we formally dedicate this field. We link to it the surname of one of the University's most powerful and influential benefactors. By the spontaneous action of the student body we dedidate it in these words:

This tablet formally dedicates this field:

STOLL FIELD

in honor of

RICHARD C. STOLL

Alumnus, Trustee and Benefactor of the University of Kentucky, October 14th, 1916.

I like to think of him not as Richard C. Stoll, the lawyer, the man of affairs, but as "Dick" Stoll, the boy whom I knew so well in my college days. I recall him as a member of the class of '95; he played end and fullback on the football team of 1893-4, was captain of the track team in 1894, and was on the relay team that won the first intercollegiate field day in 1894. He was also manager of the baseball team in 1894. These things he did as Dick Stoll. Since graduation, as Richard C. Stoll, he has been a member of the Board of Trustees from 1898 to 1904 and from 1907 to the present moment. He has been a member of the Executive Committee and Chairman of the Board of Control of the Experiment Station for years. He has drawn heavily upon his time and made grave sacrifice to pay the debt every man owes to his Alma Mater, and is richly deserving of the honor we bestow upon him today.

Governor A. O. Stanley followed Major Geary and spoke as follows in accepting the memorial tablet:

Ladies and Gentlemen and Fellow Students: We are here today with happy and grateful hearts to accept and to dedicate this field to an old champion and a loyal friend. Stoll Field is not so broad as the sympathies of him for whom it is named—our own "Dick" Stoll—and so long as the turf will remain green upon it will his generous devotion to a great university spring perennially within the hearts of the athletes and the "Old State" rooters. We know "Dick" Stoll, and can say in spite of his faults, politically and otherwise, my dear old Dick, "with all your faults, we love you still." You can have but one objection to Dick Stoll, he is too young. I have known him for thirty years, and he is younger today than when I first made his acquaintance. Eternal youth, sympathy with the boys, a love of all that they love, an object to which they might all aspire, are all parts of this splendid youth. My friends, my fellow students, at no time in your life or mine could this field and this contest have so great a significance as now. Talk as you will, reason as you may, it remains a profound truth that at last the temples of justice, schools of learning, sanctuaries dedicated to the most high God, every monument erected to art or industry, in the hour of extreme peril must rise at last upon the broad shoulders of a man that has no fear at his country's call to do and to die for the safety of our institutions. The Saxon race for a thousand years has listened to the clank of chains, but thank God has never worn them. All of its safety, all of its pride, all of its dominance in the parliaments of the world, is due to the vigor and valor and the red blood of its youth; and today on behalf of this great institution and for that splendid jurist, that patriotic citizen, that learned scholar, that best of good fellows, the Honorable Richard C. Stoll, it is my pride and pleasure to accept this splendid monument of his generous love of his Alma Mater.

Closing the exercises President Barker said:

Gentlemen, you know what we do every year in Chapel at sweater distribution time. When "Dick" Stoll played football they didn't give any sweaters and they didn't give any canes. Now I am going to introduce here a delayed forward pass—I am going to give "Dick" what he is entitled to, although he did not get it at the time he earned it. In the name of the University of Kentucky, and the students, I present to Richard C. Stoll this sweater and this cane which he has so deservedly won.

STREET PAGEANT.

More than 700 undergraduates of the University, representing each of the four classes, all in elaborate costumes, took part in the parade Saturday morning, October 14, the most remarkable parade ever staged in Lexington.

The $100 cash prize was awarded the junior class for beauty, attendance and originality, by the special committee, composed of Charles Straus, chairman; J. D. Turner and Frank Battaile. The juniors followed the pageant idea throughout, illustrating the changes of fifty years.

There were young women and men dressed in the style of the "eighties" in contrast with a "1916" automobile carrying young people dressed in the height of fashion. A carriage of antebellum days, decorated in the University colors, Blue and White, with a regular "darky" driving, caused many humorous comments by the onlookers. A host of college belles carrying baskets of flowers, made an attractive path for the "Immortals of '98," who were represented by a squad of lusty young men from the third-year class, with faces besmeared with grease paint indicative of the battles they had fought.

Half a dozen "trustees" wearing their frock coats bore "the President's Chair," in which one of their number rode in becoming dignity.

Miss Juliet Lee Risque, from Midway, and William Wallace, of Lexington, led the freshman class. The entire procession was headed by Weber's band.

Miss Risque and Mr. Wallace were seated on a pony and were dressed to represent a boy and girl in their early "teens" on their way to school with the inevitable stick of candy in their mouths. Two hundred other freshmen followed, all dressed in keeping with the age of twelve to fifteen.

The sophomores were headed by a number of young women and men dressed in true cowboy style. Girls and boys in varied costumes, most of them dressed like clowns, turned out in large numbers to honor the class of '19.

A "policeman" was chased up and down the line by several irate students illustrative of an officer's welcome on the campus.

Seniors were encased in huge paper rolls representing diplomas which they all had hopes of receiving in June. Their respective degrees and caricatures were painted fore and aft.

A GOLDEN JUBILEE.

(Editorial from Courier-Journal, Oct. 17th, 1916 by Henry Watterson.)

I.

"Book-larnin'" was not a characteristic of the world-famous men who, with Daniel Boone and Simon Kenton at their head, laid the foundations of Kentucky. The rifle was their single-rule-of-three. They blazed their way through trackless wilds, flint and steel, where light of heaven failed, their main and sure reliance. Not Jason sowing dragon's teeth in Colchis; nor Theseus in battle with the Minotaur; nor Siegfried of the Rhine; never hero, mythic or actual—Knight of the Table Round of England, Mousquetaire, of the King's Guard of France—dared perils more appalling, did stunts of romance more appealing; the forest and the canebrake their alma mater, woodcraft their only title to learning.

They were men. They were Anglo-Saxon men. They were Virginians. They were Kentuckians—not Greeks—for they went back after their Ariadnes and their Medeas in linsey-woolsey, as, lo, the prolific yield of the immortals who led the van; the Walkers, the Callaways, the Hendersons, the Ballards, the Harts, the Floyds and the Stoners.

It was perhaps a sense of their deficiency which moved these paladins in homespun and their immediate successors to give such hearty help to the effort of a few bookmen to supply the need. But in those days education and clericalism were very closely allied. A wave of religious fervor had swept the land with the dawn of the New Century. Inevitably the schools became sectarian. The soil, so fruitful of brave men, seemed unfruitful for pure scholarship. Who could look for academic calm—for other than broil and battle—from the dare-devils of "the dark and bloody ground?"

Truth to say the Kentuckian is still something of a barbarian—happily retaining most of the savage virtues—"a cross," as William Preston used to say, "between the Corsican and the shot-gun," whom the leaders of thought of this present time are trying to tame; to teach; to win over from the fields and reduce to proportion. It is no easy task; for the microbe of adventure is in his blood; the lure of the open; the love of sport; his book of books, his perfection of beauty and grace, his heart's desire, what other than his women and his thoroughbreds, for are they not the fairest and the fleetest in the world?

PATTERSON HALL (FOR WOMEN), UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY.

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II.

The Golden Jubilee of the University of Kentucky was an impressive affair. The ancient Bluegrass capital showed not merely "the mettle of the pastures," but the genius of an epoch and a race. Yet, reading the graphic story of the beloved President Emeritus, we learn how great and for a long time how doubtful a struggle was the movement after the War of Sections to set the wheels of education in Kentucky going again; how at every turning the Doctors had to meet the Dragons; until, at the end of half a century we have at last, thank God, a seat of learning not merely of which we may be proud, but which can hold its own with the best of them; having, as its great creator showed, idiosyncrasies altogether its own; distinctly American yet distinctly Kentuckian; "reflecting," to quote Dr. Patterson verbatim, "the conditions under which it came into being. integrity of purpose, sincerity in profession, capability in action, thoroughness in instruction, a delicate sense of honor the end and aim of its activity; the formation of character taking precedence of the production of wealth, the molding of manly men and womanly women, its conception of the best product of university life."

Bravo, Dr. Patterson; that is the way we like to hear a Kentuckian and a scholar talk; and, likewise, bravo to the following, which we reproduce from the same eloquent and admirable address:

"If the function of university life be to awaken and to direct mental activity, to create a desire for learning and to impart it, to arouse, as Huxley says, a fanaticism for truth, to cultivate and quicken and expand the human soul, to stimulate a passionate desire for the realization of the true, the beautiful and the good; if the highest end of education be to cultivate the mind for its own sake, believing that 'on earth there is nothing great but man, in man there is nothing great but mind,' to perfect through thinking the instrument of thought, then President Hopkins and his appreciative pupil working together in a log cabin represent the nucleus and contain the germ of university life.

"Brick and mortar and spacious grounds and well equipped laboratories do not make a university, but learned, eager, sympathetic teachers and earnest, capable, studious pupils. Can we in these days realize now and here the fundamental conception which made Mark Hopkins and his pupils famous and gave to Williams College a renown which has made it famous?

"Can we and will we lay the foundation here of a distinct type of culture, physical and mental and moral, pronounced in its individualism and cosmopolitan in its scope? Peculiar conditions of race, of tradition, of soil, of climate, of mountain and valley, of river

and hill and plain, supply the basis, provide the germ out of which such a type may and can be evolved. The University of Kentucky, if worthy of the name, will for all time mold the highest thought and shape the destiny of the Commonwealth. Progressive but not radical, conservative but not reactionary, may it be the guiding star of the State, the sheet anchor of hope, the fountain, the *fons et origo* of integrity, of faith, of trust, of honor and of purity, with no blot on its escutcheon and with no stain of dishonor upon its shield."

A Fanaticism for Truth goes directly to the heart of the Courier-Journal, for that has been the only "fanaticism" it has ever indulged—the keynote of its being—the source at once of its popularity when it has pleased, of its contumely when it has displeased; and, in that connection, let us say that Dr. Patterson's recognition of the support it gave the University of Kentucky during and to the end of its sore travail—organized public sentiment outside the vicinage overwhelmingly against it—goes also to its heart; and, still further in the same connection, may it not recall that, when Cincinnati proposed to build a railway across Central Kentucky through Lexington to the South, and Louisville got on its hind legs to oppose and prevent it, the Courier-Journal threw itself into the breach for Cincinnati, Lexington and the Charter?

This is only to declare that the Courier-Journal knows no East, nor West, nor North, nor South within the Kentucky boundary line. Bluegrass or Pennyrile—highland or lowland—to each and every Kentuckian its word has always been "Here's my heart and here's my hand." Old jealousies between the Falls City and the Acropolis of the Elkhorn were long ago buried, in proof of which—if proof were required—did not the Falls City part with the noblest of her sons—her well-beloved sons—when Henry Stites Barker, having signally served on the bench of the Court of Appeals and in the great post of Chief Justice of the Commonwealth, returned not to his home in Louisville, but went to make his home in Lexington and to succeed Doctor Patterson as President of the University of Kentucky?

FIFTY YEARS.

Touch of sunshine, touch of shadow,
  Rainbow smiles and flitting tears;
Life and love and youth exultant,
  Age but mellowed with the years;
Portraits in the frame of Time,
  Gold and gray—October's haze—
Come; we'll paint the picture over;
  Memories of other days!

Wine and waywardness and wassail,
  "Heaven," music and the dance;
Patt Hall and the lawn where dimly
  Shone the warm lights of romance.
Wondrous ladies, sweet, appealing;
  Satin, lavender and lace;
Whispers lost in sighs that told
  Truest love in other days.

Serenades beneath the window,
  White parades along the street,
And the screechers in the bleachers
  When the Wildcat killed his meat.
Cannon law and politics,
  Seniors with the mustache craze,
Mathematics, chem and physics—
  Bitter-sweets of other days.

Years of trial; years of triumph;
  Years of hope and high endeavor.
Paint the picture—what a canvas—
  Life and love and youth forever!
Fifty years—Kentucky calls you;
  Yours to censure or to praise.
Welcome, welcome home again,
  To the joys of other days.

(By William Shinnick, Shelbyville, editor Kentucky Kernel, student publication, and candidate for degree of A. B. in Journalism with Class of 1917.)

INVITATION TO ALUMNI.

By Enoch Grehan.

To the Old Boys and Girls:

YOU are invited back home to the familiar scenes that made the golden days of the long ago immortal memories; days when you illuminated the pages of college literature with the jewels of your wisdom and your wit; days when you set the woods afire in Patt. Hall or Union Society with the flaming oratory of youth; days when you "cut class" and dodged He Patt as you wended your intellectual way through the friendly gloom of the sheltering night from Bradley's Place to "the Old Dorm" with the college "growler" under your coat; days when if h—l broke loose in the "South End" and the boys decided to sweeten the atmosphere in the classic purlieus of "Old State" you were at the sweetening; days of puppy love and poverty, of barber's itch and celluloid collars, of socklessness and sin, of labor and triumph, of suffering and defeat; days when you indited sweet nothings to "her" who banished sleep and inspired dreams high-throned on peaks of fame with romance that lit the way with the light of youthful love, then "made a monkey" of you by marrying a real man.

This Jubilee day will be your day and ours. "Kitty," the coquette of the class, will be there, a little silver among the gold perhaps, doubtless purified by motherhood and exalted by sacrifice, but the same old "Kitty," loyal to the Blue and White and beautiful still.

We invite you back to Kentucky hospitality, to the latchstring dangling in the October wind, to the corn and wine and burgoo and viands and good fellowship of a favored land.

We promise soup and oratory in the morning. In the afternoon we serve Vanderbilt Football team to the Wild Cats "done brown" and natural enough for real life. At night we dance with the co-eds, the fairest, sweetest, saintliest of our time.

JUBILEE PROGRAM.

The formal jubilee program as rendered in the chapel of the University was as follows:

Presiding.....President Henry S. Barker
Invocation.....President R. H. Crossfield
Address—"Education the Supreme Issue".....President C. W. Dabney
Address—"Fifty Years of University of Kentucky"
President Emeritus James K. Patterson
Presentation, for the Alumni, of James K. Patterson's Portrait to the University.....Charles R. Brock
Conferring of Honorary Degrees
Presentation of Candidates for Honorary Degrees

Henry Watterson	John Letcher Patterson
Thomas Hunt Morgan	Charles William Dabney
Richard Henry Crossfield	James Kennedy Patterson
Maldon Browning Adams	William Goodell Frost
Charles Robert Brock	George Walter Stevens

Ferdinand Brossart
William Arthur Ganfield
James Levan Clark

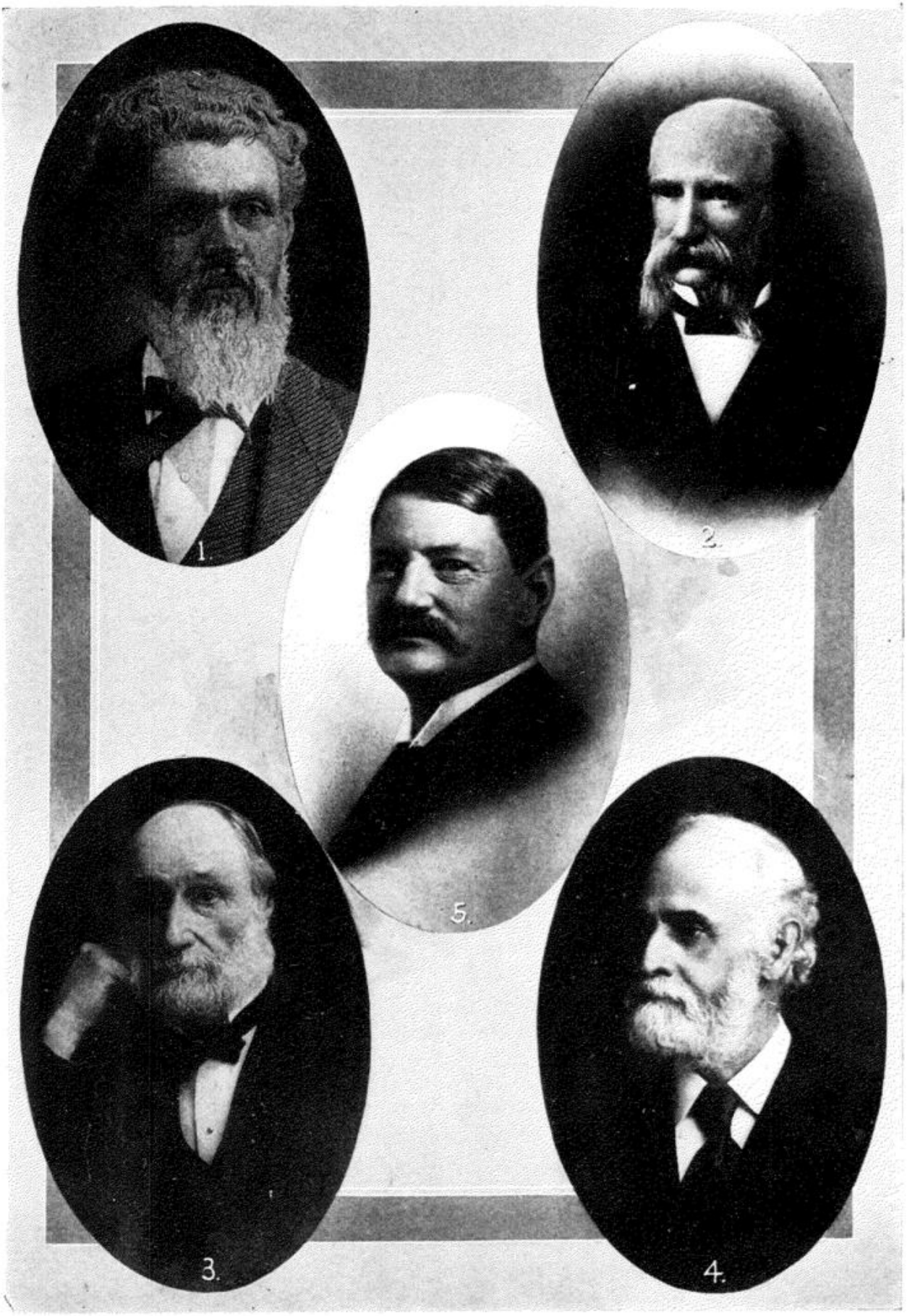
Dean F. Paul Anderson
Presentation of the name of James K. Patterson for Honorary Degree
Trustee Richard C. Stoll
Degrees Conferred.....President Henry S. Barker
Benediction.....President W. A. Ganfield

Committee in Charge of Celebration
F. Paul Anderson, Chairman

Henry S. Barker	H. D. Graham
H. M. Froman	J. Irvine Lyle
R. C. Stoll	W. L. Bronaugh
G. G. Brock	J. M. Graves
Joseph H. Kastle	J. D. Turner
Arthur M. Miller	R. M. Allen
J. Frank Battaile	L. B. Allen

CHRONOLOGY OF FESTIVAL EVENTS.

October 13,	2.00 p. m.	Tug of War.
13,	8.00 p. m.	Alumni and Students "Get-to-gether."
13,	9.00 p. m.	Student Dance in the Armory.
14,	9.00 a. m.	Academic procession through the city.
14,	10.00 a. m.	Address: Pres. Chas. W. Dabney, University of Cincinnati.
		Address—Dr. Jas. K. Patterson.
		Address—Chas. R. Brock.
14,	12.00 m.	Lunch and Burgoo on the Campus.
14,	1.30 p. m.	Dedication of Stoll Field—John T. Geary and Governor A. O. Stanley making the addresses
14,	2.30 p.m.	Wild Cats vs. Vanderbilt (football).
14,	8.00 p.m.	Fraternity Dances.



PRESIDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY DURING FIFTY YEARS.

1. John Augustus Williams.
2. Joseph Pickett.
3. James Kennedy Patterson.
4. James Garrard White.
5. Henry Stiles Barker.

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BRIEF HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY.

This publication desires to acknowledge, in the preparation of these proceedings the very great assistance given by the Kentucky Magazine, Louisville-Lexington, through its historical account of the University, which was written by Marguerite McLaughlin, alumnae of the University, subsequently to the celebration. Permission has been given to reproduce from that copyrighted account the following excerpts:

Fifty years mark the growth of the leading institution of learning in the State, from a school, known as the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, with a campus of fifty acres, one class and office building, one dormitory, commandant's cottage and president's house, to a University offering courses of study in law, arts, science, mining, civil, electrical and mechanical engineering, education, economics, agriculture and military science; a campus of fifty acres with the addition of two hundred and fifty acres of the Experiment Station farm; two dormitories for men; one for women; a library and about twelve buildings devoted to teaching, laboratory and research; and a teaching force of 100 men and women is employed to instruct the student body, which has increased to 1,200. . . . .

The story of the past fifty years celebrated by the Golden Jubilee begins when Kentucky University at Harrodsburg was joined with Transylvania University at Lexington and by majority vote of regents and curators, together with a special committee, named to determine a site, it was decided to establish in Lexington the institution to which the Legislature allied the Agricultural and Mechanical College as a college.

The opportunity for Kentucky University to take on larger life was foreseen by Regent John B. Bowman, and he recognized the advantages offered by the rich history from which Transylvania had declined—the failure of an attempted combination of Transylvania with the Agricultural and Mechanical College, which was to be established as a result of the Morrill Act. This act gave to each state in the Union 30,000 acres of public land for each senator and representative in Congress, "for the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college, where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the legislatures of the states may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professional life. . . . .

When the smoke of the battles of the Civil War cleared away

the Southern people, who had given little thought to education during that terrible period, turned their faces toward the light of the coming day and smiled upon the possibilities of new teaching, new work, new life. Transylvania, with all its valuable assets, a fine old building, good library and chemical laboratory, was neither a college nor a university, but had an endowment of $60,000.00, together with large, spacious grounds. The alliance of the three forces was the logical end and followed promptly. The combination brought prestige to the State and appealed to the majority of the people. The project was pushed rapidly and vigorously, and the consolidation was accomplished as a result of the concurrence of the trustees of Transylvania and the Curators of Kentucky University, and the assent of the Legislature, gained through Mr. Bowman, with the assistance of John B. Thompson, of Harrodsburg, who prepared and submitted to the General Assembly a bill which accomplished that purpose.

Section 1 of that bill provides "That there shall be and is hereby established the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, located in the county of Fayette, in or near the city of Lexington, which shall be a College of the Kentucky University."

Section 2 provides that "those branches of learning related to Agriculture and Mechanic Arts" shall be taught and that "other scientific and classical studies may be taught."

Section 4 provides that in the selection of professors in the Agricultural and Mechanical College "no preference shall be shown to one sect or religious denomination over another" and that "all persons engaged in the conducting, governing, managing or controlling said college and its studies and exercises in all parts are hereby constituted officers and agents of the whole Commonwealth." . . .

Doctor James K. Patterson, President Emeritus of the University of Kentucky, in an article written for the April number of The Alumnus points out that a subsequent act authorized the Sinking Fund Commissioners to sell the land script given by Congress to Kentucky, and that only $169,000 was realized as a result of the sale. The amount was then invested, according to Doctor Patterson, in six per cent. thirty year bonds issued by the State and maturing in 1895, the annual income from which amounted to $9,900 and was paid over to the curators of the University as long as the Agricultural and Mechanical College should continue to be one of the colleges of Kentucky University. A later act authorized "the Auditor of Public Accounts to draw his warrant upon the treasurer in favor of the treasurer of the Board of Curators of Kentucky University for the sum of $20,000, to aid in putting the Agricultural and Mechanical College into immediate operation, and on the payment of the foregoing sum the State shall be entitled to send to the said college, free of charge,

three pupils for each representative district. The State reserves the right to reimburse itself for the amount herein appropriated out of the interest arising from the sale of the land scrip donated by Congress." The united income thus accrued was $25,000, an amount equal to the united income of all other colleges in Kentucky, at that time, and the field of the new institution, through the failure of many other Southern schools, extended over the South, Southwest and a large portion of the West.

In accordance with the requirements of the Legislature, Mr. Bowman set out to secure the experimental farm for the agricultural college, and within three months the requisite amount was raised and the Ashland estate, the former home of Henry Clay, containing 320 acres, was purchased for the sum of $90,000, and within a few weeks the property known as "Woodlands" was added to the original purchase. "Woodlands" contained 120 acres, lying between Ashland and the city limits, and was bought for $40,000. . . . .

Doctor Patterson writes that the money subscribed was payable in four equal annual installments and that, inasmuch as the vendors were unwilling to take the subscription in payment of the land sold, Mr. Bowman assumed the obligation, met out of his own resources the deferred payments as they matured and took the title to himself, with the expressed intention of transferring the property when all the money subscribed had been collected; and thus the obligations were met and Kentucky University was ready to begin work in the autumn of 1866.

The courses of study offered were in the College of Arts and Science, located on the grounds of Transylvania in Morrison Chapel, and the College of Law located in the same building. The work in the Agricultural and Mechanical College was offered on the Woodlands estate, and the old Tilford mansion was used for academic studies. Cottages built on the Woodlands and at Ashland furnished dormitory and club room accommodations for the students. Courses in the College of the Bible were offered at Transylvania.

John B. Bowman was unanimously elected regent of the institution by the University Senate, which was composed of all the professors and principal instructors of the several colleges of the University. Mr. Bowman was not required to teach. He would accept no salary, but, on conditions determined by him and on the persuasion of the Board of Trustees, he consented to occupy the Ashland residence and to enjoy certain privileges urged upon him by his grateful co-workers. He entertained distinguished visitors and dispensed the hospitality of the institution. He is said to have possessed a remarkable charm and grace of manner and great dignity,

and, while he was not a professional scholar, he was well educated and his executive ability was exceptional. . . . .

The course offered at the opening of the year 1867-68 was increased to include a commercial course, and arrangements were completed with the Hollingsworth Commercial College by which full instruction was given in those branches essential to thorough business training.

In Regent Bowman's report, June, 1867, he stated that 500 students were matriculated during the previous year in all the colleges, and that the work was a great success, gathering, as it did, matriculates from Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Arkansas, Iowa, West Virginia, Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, New York, Louisiana, Maryland, South Carolina, North Carolina, California, Canada, and New Mexico. The relationship of the University and the community in which it was located was pleasant, the warmest sympathy and co-operation were manifested, and the name of the institution was gaining favor throughout the country. . . . .

The first club in the history of the University was the "Ashland Batching Club," composed of sixteen students who occupied at Ashland a cottage with a dining room and kitchen attached. Food supplies for the club were raised by the members on the farm, and the students were accredited for their labor. The cost of living was reduced to $1.50 a man for a week. The business, professional and social meetings of the club were held on Friday night. Military control was extended to the club houses, and a regular system of inspection and police was maintained by an orderly in each building.

The Mechanical Department was partly organized during the year 1867-1868, and temporary shops for carpenters, wagonmakers and blacksmiths were fitted up. A costly steam engine was donated to the University by Colonel William T. Grainger of Louisville, and a machine shop was added to the departmental buildings.

In the second year of its existence the Law College graduated a class of sixteen young men, and the question of a summer school was considered and deferred until the faculty and Executive Committee held their June meeting. Professor A. R. Milligan resigned as principal of the academy in November, 1867, and was succeeded by Professor G. W. Ranck.

Regent Bowman made a strong appeal for the establishing of a normal and medical school in June, 1868, and declared that he needed one million dollars for new buildings.

Mr. Williams resigned as president of the Agricultural and Mechanical College and was succeeded by J. D. Pickett, who acted as president pro tempore until June, 1869. . . . .

Professor James Kennedy Patterson, up to this time teacher of

Latin Language and Literature in the College of Arts and Science, and of Civil History and Political Economy in the Agricultural and Mechanical College, became President of the entire institution and held the chair during the changes of organization that followed until 1911, a period of forty-five years.

Transylvania Medical College of Kentucky University was established in September, 1873, affording a thorough and comprehensive course of study for nine months annually, and a complete and able faculty was elected. The benefits of instruction in classical, scientific and technical departments were given to medical students. The faculty members were Dr. James M. Bush and W. O. Sweeney, School of Surgery and Anatomy; W. S. Chipley, School of Physiology and Hygiene; Joseph Smith, School of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; Robert Peter, School of Chemistry and Toxicology. The graduates of the University in 1873 numbered forty-four, and the degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Henry Warland White, of Lexington. . . . .

In the year 1873 patronage of the University decreased to 556 students. The chief reason assigned for this condition was that since the years succeeding the Civil War every state in the Union except Kentucky moved forward, with great liberality on the part of legislators and private citizens, in adding to the land grant given by the government. Internal dissension in management and anxiety caused by the two dreaded diseases, smallpox and meningitis, which caused the death of students, were given as additional embarrassments to progress.

The connection of the Agricultural and Mechanical College with Kentucky University continued until 1878, when the act of 1865, making it one of the colleges of the University, was repealed and a commission appointed to recommend to the legislature of '79-80 a plan of organization for an agricultural and mechanical college such as the necessities of the Commonwealth required. The commission was authorized to recommend to the General Assembly the place, which, all things considered, offered the best and greatest inducements for the future and permanent location of the college. The city of Lexington offered the City Park, containing fifty-two acres of land, within the limits of the city and $30,000 in city bonds for the erection of buildings. This offer the county supplemented by $20,000 in county bonds, to be used either for the erection of buildings or for the purchase of land. The offers of the city and county were accepted by the General Assembly. . . . .

The Agricultural and Mechanical College was, by action of the General Assembly of '79 separated from Kentucky University, of which it had been a college, and was thenceforth to be governed by

the Board of Visitors appointed by the Governors. It remained on the Ashland and Woodlands estate until permanently located on the City Park site. The sole and exclusive use of 100 acres of land of the Ashland and Woodlands properties, and for every matriculate more than 100, one additional acre, was allowed. . . . .

In 1879-1880 the matriculates numbered 113 from Kentucky, and the remaining 23 were from other states.

The Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky opened for its first session September 8, 1879, with James Kennedy Patterson president and professor of metaphysics, civil history and political economy; Robert Peter, professor of chemistry and experimental philosophy; John Shakleford, Jr., professor of English language and literature; James G. White, professor of mathematics, mechanics and astronomy, and Maurice Kirby, principal of the Normal School. The Board of Visitors appointed by Governor James B. McCreary was composed of Hon. J. P. Metcalfe, Lexington, chairman; Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, Lexington, Secretary; Judge W. B. Hoke, Louisville; Col. L. J. Bradford, Covington; Hugh A. Moran, Richmond, and C. A. Hardin, Harrodsburg. . . . .

The site of the City Park, which had formerly been the fair grounds, was elevated and commanded a good view of the city. Plans were made for the erection of a new college building, containing a chapel, society rooms, lecture and recitation rooms sufficient for the accommodation of 500 students. The land extended south on Limestone and east on Winslow streets, and the natural conformation of the ground and an abundant water supply from the old Maxwell spring rendered the construction of an artificial lake, with a boating course a quarter of a mile long, comparatively easy, thus providing a beautiful sheet of water to add to the attractiveness of the landscape.

Henry Watterson delivered the dedicatory speech when the main building and dormitory were completed and the institution was moved to its present location in March, 1882. The session of 1882-1883 marked the beginning of life in new surroundings. Mrs. B. F. Ryland, the first woman connected with the College, became matron in 1883, and Mrs. Lucy Berry Blackburn was assistant in the Academy from '87 to '93, and monitress from 1893 to 1911.

In 1885 the State College of Kentucky established the Experimental Agricultural Station in close relation with the Bureau of Agriculture at Washington and appointed as director thereof Professor M. A. Scovell, formerly superintendent of the United States Experimental Station at Ottowa, Kansas. Associated with him were Dr. Robert Peter, general chemist; Professor A. R. Crandall, botany,

zoology, and entomology, and Professor A. E. Menke, agriculture and organic chemistry and veterinary science.

The popularity of the several departments offered to prospective students was attracting attention, and it was necessary to build at this time, just one year after the organization of the department, a building for the Department of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, and the course of study was increased and improved by Professor Anderson, who drew to his force with other scholars, engineers and artists, Joseph Dicker, who during his twenty-five years of service has been associated with the growth of the institution and with its success. The building now occupied by the Mechanical and Electrical Engineering College was completed and dedicated in 1892.

The name of the institution was changed to State University in 1908, and the College of Law was established, with W. T. Lafferty, who had formerly been comptroller and discharged the duties of the office until 1916, as dean of the new College. Associated with him are Judge Lyman Chalkley, Reuben Hutchcraft, Judge Charles Kerr, James R. Bush, J. Embry Allen and George Vaughn.

January 15, 1910, James Kennedy Patterson, president of the Agricultural and Mechanical College since its independent existence, resigned the position and became President Emeritus of the University. During the interim that followed Professor James E. White, vice-president and Dean of Men, acted as president.

The last of the students enrolled in the Academy graduated in 1911, and the Academy passed into history, removing the last vestige of preparatory methods from the curriculum. . . . .

Henry Stites Barker was elected president of the University at this period of its progress, and the several Colleges of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Mining Engineering, Civil Engineering, Arts and Science, Law, and Agriculture were placed under the direction of deans. Miss Anna J. Hamilton became Dean of Women and assistant on the English faculty, and Professor Melcher became Dean of Men. Miss Aubyn Chinn was placed in charge of the department of home economics. With the abolition of the academy and the building up of the several colleges and numerous departments, the institution became known as the University of Kentucky, and by the action of the late Legislature it now enjoys that title legally.

Professor Joseph H. Kastle, an alumnus and former professor of chemistry, returned to the faculty in 1912 and was made dean of the College of Agriculture and director of the Experiment Station in 1913, succeeding the former director and dean, Professor M. A. Scoville, whose death occurred August 15, 1912, and whose life had been devoted to the upbuilding of scientific agriculture in the State.