

A communication from Dr: Palmer was presented to the Board which, upon motion duly seconded and carried, was referred to the Executive Committee with power to act.

Page 70

It was moved by Mr. Ferguson that the President be directed to formulate that portion of his report which applies to the needed legislation, and have it printed and placed in the hands of members of the Legislature; and that the Executive Committee be authorized to make provision for its publication. The motion was duly seconded put upon its passage, and carried.

Col. Nelson offered the following resolution:

Resolved that it is the earnest sense of this Board that the intervening property between the present college grounds and Patterson Hall should be purchase and become the property of the College; and that the same is an absolute necessity for the proper future development of this institution; and that the first available fund at the disposition of the College be expended for that purpose; and that the President be empowered to confer with the proper parties for the purpose of securing an option upon the property. The motion was duly seconded and carried.

Upon motion, duly seconded and carried, the meeting adjourned sine die.

D. C. Frazee
Secretary

Page 71

Meeting of Board of Trustees of State A. & M. College, of Kentucky, held in the President's room, Gymnasium Building, Lexington, Ky., on June 5th, 1906 at 2:30 P. M.

Present:- Messrs. D. F. Frazee, C. B. Terrell, Jas. K. Patterson, C. W. Metcalfe, C. B. Nicholas, Tibbis Carpenter, B. M. Brooks,

John McChord, F. A. Hopkins, Geo. B. Kinkead, C. M. Clay,
D. P. Smith.

Absent:- Messrs. H. S. Barker, Judge Lafferty, W. C. Bell,
R. S. Stout.

The Chairman therefore announced that a quorum was present; that the meeting was open for business, and that the first business in order was the election of a Chairman, and the Chairman placed in nomination, Judge Geo. B. Kinkead.

Judge Kinkead moved that the present Chairman, Mr. D. F. Frazee be elected as Chairman, and that his election be made unanimous, and put the vote to the Board, which was carried unanimously, Mr. Frazee not voting.

At this point Judge Kinkead administered the oath of office to Messrs. D. P. Smith and C. B. Terrell, as Trustee of this Institution.

It being the next in order of business, the Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting of the Board.

Upon motion duly made, seconded and carried the minutes stood approved as read.

Thereupon President Patterson stated to the Board that investigation had shown that the Cost of printing the reports of the business affairs of the College, showing receipts and expenditures, as directed in resolution passed at last December meeting would be between \$300.00 and \$400.00; that this was thought by the Committee in charge thereof to be more than was contemplated by the Board, and that it was thought best to await further action of the Board thereon. P.72

Judge Kinkead moved the following resolution:-
Resolved that 500 copies of the Business Agent's report including the Report of receipts and disbursements of the Experiment Station, be annually published.

Said resolution was seconded by Mr. Clay, and upon roll call the vote stood as follows:-

Ayes:- Messrs. Frazee, Patterson, Metcalfe, Nicholas, Carpenter, Brooks, Hopkins, Kinkead, Clay, Smith. 10
Noes:- Mr. McChord. The resolution was carried.

It being next in order of business, the Secretary read the minutes of the Executive Committee, since last meeting of the Board, which, without objection, stood approved as read.

Upon motion duly made, seconded and carried all absentees were excused.

Upon motion of Judge Kinkead, seconded by Mr. Smith, and carried, the Chairman was directed to appoint a committee to nominate an Executive Committee for the ensuing six months. The Chairman appointed as such Committee Messrs. Smith, Kinkead, and Carpenter.

Said Committee retired to consider its report, and returned into the Board and made the following report: Your Committee recommend to the Board the following named gentlemen to constitute the Executive Committee for the ensuing six months:- Messrs. Frazee, Lafferty, Stout, Nicholas, and Clay.

Upon motion of Mr. Brooks duly seconded and carried said P. 73 report was received and adopted, and Messrs. Frazee, Lafferty, Stout, Nicholas, and Clay, declared to be the Executive Committee.

At this point President Patterson read his report to the Board, which is as follows:-

Lexington Ky. May 23rd 1906

Board of Trustees
State College of Kentucky

Gentlemen:

In making my annual report to you, I congratulate you and the College upon the large matriculation and the generally successful operations of the period now closed. The College is growing steadily in public estimation. A better prepared class of pupils enter. The ratio of preparatory students to those who matriculate in the college proper is constantly diminishing, and the average attendance is better maintained. There have entered since September last 679. These with the pupils who received instruction in the Summer School last June, July, and August, will bring the actual enrollment of the Catalogue up to 800 or over. We have no adventitious connections with Commercial schools or medical schools, one hundred miles distant, to swell our list by loose aggregations which have no organic relationship to us. The fact is that exclusive of the preparatory and Normal Departments, we have more students in our College Classes than any three colleges or universities in Kentucky. Twenty years ago the preparatory and normal elements formed fully 80 per cent of the total attendance. These proportions are now completely reversed.

Page 74

I regret to report officially what is known to all unofficially, that our efforts to secure by legislation appropriations from the General Assembly to erect and equip buildings for the Agricultural and Normal Departments utterly failed. We believed at the beginning of the Legislative term that we had a very fair prospect of success, but adverse conditions developed. The House Committee was unfortunate in its Chairman. It soon became apparent that he was indifferent, if not hostile. Delays occurred in getting a report, which when made was unanimous, but it was found to be a hopeless task to get the Chairman to report the action of the Committee to the House, until it was too late. When it passed into the hands of the Committee on Appropriation, was suppressed, and fared no better with the Committee on Rules. In marked contrast with this was the treatment of the bills in the Senate. That for an Agricultural Building passed by a vote of 33 to 3, and that of a Normal School Building by a vote of 25 to 9.

The promoters of the measure for establishing two Normal Schools were thoroughly organized. It suited their purpose to represent the State College as hostile to it, though the allegation was utterly unfounded. This somehow seemed to promote their measure and to discredit ours. Representatives had been thoroughly

drilled into the conviction that the State College was inimical to the plan for establishing independent Normal School and during the brief session of the General Assembly it was impossible to disabuse them of this impression.

Another obstacle which we encountered was the alleged deficiency of Revenue and the slow progress of the Revenue Bill through the General Assembly. Other measures, however, involving the expenditures of money passed the Lower House and we could not quite see why our application should not have had equal consideration. I feel sure if our bills could have been gotten out of the hands of the Committees on Appropriations and Rules, that for Agriculture would certainly have passed the lower House and that for a Normal School Building would in all probability have gone through.

P. 75

It is gratifying to learn from the Report of the Dean of the Normal Department that there has been a marked increase in attendance in that course of study during the last year. Many persons feared that the resignation of the former head of the Department would materially diminish its matriculation and impair its prestige. The result has been quite the contrary. Instead of a loss we have gotten rid of an incubus which retarded its development and hindered its growth.

It is, however, a serious drawback that we failed to get an appropriation for a building for its use. The best element in the State which seeks Normal School instruction will, from the consideration of the superior advantages offered by the State College, come to us in preference to either Bowling Green or Richmond. In neither of these can they have the manifest benefit accruing from the intimate relationship of the Normal School to the Collateral Courses of Classics, Modern Languages, English Literature, Philosophy, History and Science provided in the State College. The broadening and humanizing influences of these associations will be altogether wanting in the organization of the self contained Normal Schools.

What is true of the circumscribed limits of the Normal Department is true of the Agricultural Department. It is more popular now than it ever has been in the history of the college. Men are more anxious to obtain the scientific training which will fit them for conducting intelligently the operation of husbandry. Wider fields of activity and of remunerative occupation in Agriculture and Horticulture are opening up and inviting the trained scientific investigators than ever before.

Men are realizing that keen **intelligence**, trained observation, careful experiment based upon the principles of science related to **Agriculture**, **Chemistry**, **Solid Physics**, and laws of plant life and the laws of animal life are imperatively needed in order to keep production up to the economic level which will enable it to compete with other industries.

The relation of Athletics to College life and work has been a matter of profound concern to the Faculty during the last year. Immediately after the beginning of the September term the attention of the students is largely occupied by the organization and work of the foot-ball teams. It is found to be exceedingly difficult to prevent undue **attention** and time being given to these sports, legitimate and wholesome though they be, when kept within proper bounds, but destructive of habits of study when indulged in to excess. Practice for match games, makes a heavy draft upon the time of the students and the match games, when played at a distance and in rapid succession by itinerant teams make deep inroads upon class room work and proficiency. I think that it is not too much to say that foot-ball consumes half the time of the players between September 1st and December 1st, or nearly one third of the year, and that in the spring baseball makes equally heavy inroads upon time which should be given to study. Satisfactory college work is utterly impossible under these P.77 conditions. Whether the parents and guardians consent or not, it becomes a serious question, whether the governing Board, and the Faculty have a right to allow such a dissipation of energy. There are some compensations, it is true. Physical training develops many physical excellencies, and a sound mind in a sound body is a good maxim. But it is the end of physical culture best attained by violent spasmodic and abnormal exertions? And should it be attained at the sacrifice of the declared purpose for which parents and guardians send their sons to college? Do the achievements of the physical athlete, which in nine cases out of ten are but of transitory value, compensate for the lost opportunities of scholarship and mental and moral and physical training for the professors, for industrial leadership, for statesmanship, and for all the higher and nobler ends of human existence? These questions are causing thoughtful men engaged in education and invested with responsibility of education much concern. The difficulty is how to retain and subordinate what is confessedly good in physical culture and how to coordinate it with the College and university training which forms the warp and the woof of a liberal and practical education.

A careful estimate of income and expenditures has been prepared and will be submitted as the budget of 1906-7. The debt which so long weighed as an incubus upon the College had been lifted and liquidated as provided for in the Act of 1904, appropriating \$15,000.00 annually for that purpose and for the increase of Revenue. But the proceeds of that appropriation so far have been absorbed by the payment of the debt and the fee paid counsel for defending the constitutionality of the Act. I may observe in passing that the action of the Board in payment of the fee charged by the Counsel in the case subjected the college to frequent and bitter criticism by members in the Legislature in both Houses and contributed to form public opinion against us in the General Assëmbly. P. 78

We were accused of wantonly and recklessly sacrificing money given to us by the State. These sweeping charges were not confined to that item of expenditure, but extended to other alledged instances of waste and extravagance in the general administration our funds. Indeed at one time I apprehended that this feeling might extend to an effort to repeal the appropriation made by the proceeding General Assembly.

The idea was freely expressed that we are not careful in managing the public funds as the State has a right to expect effective supervision was required. In the light of this uncomplimentary comment, I can only counsel prudence and caution and wise economy in the adjustment of means to ends.

Our necessities in consequence of the parsimony of the last General Assembly, are great. The existing professional staff must be strengthened. Many of the departments need additional assistance. English, Civil Engineering, Chemistry and Physics require more than the aid provided by teaching Fellowships. All the departments are clamoring for more money and for more modern equipment and for current expenditures. Whether when these indispensable needs are provided for, anything will remain to furnish additional space for Engineering and other courses of instruction is questionable. If there be any available surplus, I am ready to recommend that it be so applied.

Existing buildings urgently need repairs. The grounds need improvement. Our water rates cost enormous sums, also our lighting rates. Whether retrenchment be possible among these

lines, I cannot say, but the burden is heavy and growing from year to year. The home in which I live should be enlarged by another room or two for the accomodation of my library which is now scattered through four buildings. I have felt this want and inconvenience for years, but have foreborne to ask relief hitherto, feeling that other necessities were more urgent than mine.

I respectfully recommend that all male students exempt from military duties in the College, either by action of the Board of Trustees or by the War Department, be formed into companies, answer roll-call and march to chapel under the command of an officer of the Cadet Corps. While formed in companies for chapel, they should be subject to the rules and maintain the discipline required from those subject to military service.

The question was repeatedly asked, while the legislation introduced by the College was pending before the last General Assembly, why the State College did not take the name and discharge the function of a University. The Assembly was evidently ready and willing to consider favorably the change and by legislation give effect to the transformation. I believe steps should be taken looking in this direction and that when the next General Assembly convenes, the College should ask for the change.

There are several reasons why this should be done.

1st. All the States in the Union, with one or two exceptions, have Universities, most of them liberally provided for by their respective States.

2nd. The State College of Kentucky is the only institution in the State doing anything like University work.

3rd. It is owned and administered exclusively by the State.

4th. The title and functions of a University would carry with them a dignity and prestige which do not attach to a college.

5th. The State would feel more pride in an institution bearing the name of University than it does in a college.

6th. With more pride felt and a greater interest attaching to a University, it would be less difficult to obtain the necessary appropriation for buildings and Revenue.

7th. The development and growth of the College during the period of forty years now completed.

DEVELOPMENT

The growth of the College from year to year is shown as follows:

1862. To establish and endow a college, chiefly in instruction in Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, an Act of Congress apportioned to each State, for each of its Senators and Representatives in Congress, 30,000 acres of the public land.

1865. The General Assembly of Kentucky having accepted the State's portion under the conditions prescribed, established the Agricultural and Mechanical College, making it one of the Colleges of the Kentucky University, then recently united with Transylvania University and located at Lexington, Citizens of Lexington and Vicinity donating \$110,000 to the Curators of the University to buy a site for the College. The General Assembly having authorized the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to sell the 330,000 acres apportioned to Kentucky, by the mismanagement of the Commissioner's Agent, the State realized for its land only \$165,000.

Page 81

1866. The College opened with a President, four Professors and a Commandant.

1878. Dissatisfied with the management of the College by the Curators, who were engaged in a long factional strife the General Assembly severed the connection with the University, and appointed a Commission to re-locate the College, to provide for its continuance in operation till re-located, and to prepare "a plan

for a first-class University." Kentucky University claiming and retaining the former site of the College, the sole property of the latter, after the severance was an income of \$9,900 derived from the land grant.

1880. The City of Lexington offered the City Park of fifty-two acres, as a new site for the College, and also \$30,000 in bonds, and the County of Fayette offering \$20,000 besides, the General Assembly ratified the selection of the site made by a majority of the Commission, and located the College permanently in Lexington.

1880. To provide teachers for common Schools of the State and for other Schools, the General Assembly added to the College a Normal Department, which should admit, besides other students, one from each representative district every year free of tuition.

1880. Further to endow the College and to enable it to purchase apparatus, Machinery, implements, and a library; to maintain the Normal Department, and to defray other necessary expenses, the General Assembly imposed a tax of one-half cent on each hundred dollars of the assessed value of all property in the State liable to taxation for State revenue and belonging to its white inhabitants.

1880. The Classical and Normal Departments, and the Academy added.

1882. The College Building, the First Dormitory, and the President's house completed. Page 82

1885. The Commandant's house reconstructed.

1887. To enlarge by experiments and to diffuse the knowledge of Agriculture, and act of Congress established, under the direction of the Agriculture and Mechanical College in each State an Agricultural Experiment Station, appropriating for its support \$15,000.00 per annum.

1887. The Department of Civil Engineering established an Experimental farm of forty-eight acres purchased, and the College greenhouse built.

1889. The Experiment Station Building completed.

1890. The Second Dormitory completed.

1890. For the more complete endowment of Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges, an Act of Congress appropriated to each State \$15,000.00 for the year ending June 30, 1890, and the same sum with an increase of \$1,000.00 per annum for ten years, after which the maximum of \$25,000 should continue without change. Of the amount thus annually appropriated, the College receives 85 per cent, and the school of the colored people at Frankfort 15 per cent.

1891. The Department of Mechanical Engineering established.

1891. The Department of Anatomy and Physiology established.

1892. The Mechanical Building and Workshop completed.

1894. Greenhouses for the Experiment Station built.

1894. The Department of Physics established.

1895. The Annex to the Mechanical Building and the In- P. 83
sectarium for the Station built.

1897. The Department of Electrical Engineering established.
Additions made to the Greenhouses and Insectarium.

1898. The building for Natural Science completed.

1898. Sixty-four and a half acres added to the Experimental Farm, making 113 in all.

1900. Sixty thousand dollars appropriated by the General Assembly for a Collegiate Home for Young Women, for a Gymnasium and Drill Room, and a Hall for the Y. M. C. A.

1901. Ninety acres added to the Experiment Farm, making 203 in all. The building erected contained the Gymnasium, the Drill Room, the Halls for the Societies and the Y. M. C. A.

1901. The Department of Mining Engineering added.

1902. Thirty thousand dollars additional appropriated by the General Assembly for the Young Woman's College Home, making \$60,000 in all.

1904. Patterson Hall, the Young Woman's College Home, completed.

1904. Fifteen thousand dollars per annum appropriated by the General Assembly to defray the expended of the College.

1905. The New Experiment Station completed.

Increase of Property:- The property of the College is estimated to be worth \$800,000 more than it was 1880.

Increase in Courses:- Before 1880 the college offered a single course of study leading to a degree; it now has nine.

Increase of Teachers:- Before 1880 the College had six Professors; it now has seventeen Professors and thirty-two assistants.

Page 84

Increase of Students:- The number enrolled during the session of 1898-99 was about 480, considerably the largest till then in the history of the College; for 1899-1900 the number was 563; for 1900-1901 it was 614; for 1901-1902 it was 594; for 1903-1904 it was 732.

Increase of Graduates:- No fact more distinctly marks the growth of the college than the increase in the number of its graduates. More students have been graduated during the last three years than were graduated during the first thirty.

It should be borne in mind that this growth and development begun in 1880 and continued till the present time has been achieved, especially during the first part of the period under the most adverse circumstances. The imposition of the tax was vehemently opposed in 1880. A determined effort was made in 1882 to repeal the tax. This attempt was defeated but was resumed again and again in every Legislature which convened until 1892. The constitutionality of the tax was contested in the Legislature and carried into the Courts, where it remained undetermined for eight years. When the Constitutional Convention met in 1890, the enemies of the College mustered in strong force and endeavored to constructively cut off State aid by refusing constitutional recognition under the article on education. Later when the appropriation was made by the Legislature of 1904, the Auditor refused to pay until the constitutionality of the act was settled by the Court of Appeals. These assaults and enmities and embarrassments it has triumphed over and survived. It is now stronger than ever; secure in constitutional recognition; secure in the estimation of the general public, it has come to P.85 stay. The youngest of all institutions for higher education, its leadership is recognized.

During the "winter of its discontent", it bore itself with patience and dignity and courage, giving back blow for blow. During the era of its prosperity, it has been considerate and conciliatory to such a degree that nearly all the institutions once arranged against it are now its friends.

All the indications therefore clearly suggest the expediency of taking the necessary steps to procure from the next Legislature a change of name from State College to State University.

In conclusion, while we are naturally disappointed that the parsimony of the Legislature failed to make the much needed appropriations required by the College we may congratulate ourselves that the institution is growing in public estimation, increasing in numbers, strengthening its stakes and lengthening its cords, that it is doing better work than any collegiate or university establishment in Kentucky and more of it, that its alumni are in constant demand and stand in the front, the peers of those of any institution East, West, North or South and that with more means, we could extend our area of usefulness.

I beg to thank the Board for its continued confidence and support.

I am
With much respect,
Your obedient servant.

Upon motion of Judge Kinkead, seconded by Mr. Carpenter and carried said Report was referred to the Committee on President's Report.

Therefore the Chairman appointed as the Committee on President's Report, Messrs. Clay, Metcalfe, and Hopkins.

At this point the Secretary read the minutes of the General Faculty, which were referred to the Committee on Minutes of the Faculty.

Judge Kinkead offered the following resolution:

Be it resolved that this Board confer the degree of Mechanical Engineer upon Mr. Carl L. Deitrich and direct the President of the College to deliver to him his diploma.

Said motion was seconded by Col. Clay, put upon its passage and carried.

Mr. Metcalf moved that the present Board of Control, consisting of Messrs. Patterson, Kinkead, Frazee, Nicholas, and Scovell, to which shall be added Col. Clay, be appointed the Board of Control for the ensuing six months.

Said motion was seconded by Mr. McChord, put upon its passage and carried.

Thereupon the Chairman announced his standing Committee as follows:

Committee on Experiment Station:- Messrs. Nicholas, McChord, and Carpenter.

Committee on President's Report:- Messrs. Clay, Metcalfe, and Hopkins.

Committee on Appropriations:- Messrs. Brooks, Kinkead and Terrell.

Committee on Buildings and Grounds:- Messrs. Smith, Hopkins and McChord.

Committee on Salaries:- Messrs. Carpenter, Nicholas and Clay.

Committee on Internal Expansion:- Messrs. Terrell, Clay and Metcalfe.

Committee on Military Instruction:- Messrs. McChord, Brooks, and Hopkins.

Committee on Minutes of Executive Com.:— Messrs. Metcalfe, Smith, and Terrell.

Committee on Minutes of Faculty:— Messrs. McChord, Clay, and Kinhead.

Committee on Finances:— Messrs. Nicholas, Clay and Kinhead.

Thereupon, upon motion made by Mr. Metcalfe, duly seconded and carried, the Board adjourned until tomorrow morning, Wednesday June 6th 1906, at nine-thirty o'clock A. M.

Met pursuant to adjournment at 9:30 A. M. Wednesday June 6, 1906, at the same place.

Present:— Messrs. Frazee, Terrell, Patterson, Metcalfe, Nicholas, Carpenter, Brooks, McChord, Hopkins, Kinhead, Clay, and Smith.— 12.

Absent:— Barker, Lafferty, Bell and Stout, 4

There being a quorum present, business was proceeded with.

The Secretary read report of the Director of the Experiment Station, which was referred to the Committee on Experiment Station.

Upon motion of Mr. Metcalfe, duly seconded and carried it was resolved that the action of the Faculty in prescribing and adopting a general schedule of class work as shown by the Minutes of the Faculty, be concurred in.

Thereupon Mr. McChord submitted the Report of the Committee on Military Instruction which was read to the Board by the Secretary, and is as follows:—

The undersigned committee on Military instruction hereby approve of the Report of the Commandant, and recommend that his