

11. in

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

March 13, 1935

To

THE KENTUCKY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

GREETINGS

The following information has been compiled by Mrs. W. T. Lafferty at the request of the three Lexington Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution in order that your visit to the University may be interesting and worth-while.

8 1/2

ON, ON, U. OF K.

On, On, U. of K.
We are right for the fight today;
Hold that ball and hit that line,
Every Wildcat star will shine --
We'll fight, fight, fight
For the Blue and White;
We will roll to that goal, Varsity,
And we'll kick, pass and run --
'Till the battle is done
And we'll bring home the victory.

The Campus an Historic Site

The University of Kentucky is built upon the land of John Maxwell which is historic ground. Just as the Revolutionary War was beginning, small groups of prospectors seeking fertile soil and planning future homes were staking off claims in Kentucky. In a typical group was this Scotchman who played a conspicuous part in the settlement of Kentucky and who owned 1,000 acres of land running south from Maxwell Street which bears his name.

One evening in June, 1775, he and his companions were sitting around their camp fire -- on logs and buffalo robes -- eating their supper of venison and parched corn and discussing the name they would give the fair city that they planned to build here, when John Maxwell, who had just heard of the Battle of Lexington, cried: "Let's call it Lexington, in memory of the first blood shed for the cause of Liberty." So, Lexington, Kentucky, is the first monument to the American Revolution and the University stands upon the land of the pioneer who named it. Old depositions show that John Maxwell was intelligently interested in the development of the country and

a leading citizen of Lexington.

John and Sarah Maxwell were the first newly-weds to live in Lexington Fort and when it became safe to build a home outside the fortification, he built his strong log house where Patterson Hall, the girls' dormitory, is now located.

The ground now covered by the University campus was known to history as Maxwell's Woods. It was the scene of barbecues, where pigs were roasted whole, where Masons in feathered cha-peau and glittering regalia paraded and listened to eloquent orations from such men as Clay, Breckinridge, Morehead, Scott, Daviess, Barry, and Menifee. It was the favorite picnic ground and the scene of militia musters.

For a period of forty years, it was the scene of Fourth of July celebrations where toasts were drunk:

To the day we celebrate,
 To the President of the United States,
 To the Memory of G. Washington,
 To the Sage of Monticello,
 To the Immortal Heroes of the Revolution,
 To the Militia; If we will have peace, let us be prepared
 for war,
 To the Union; Death to him who would attempt to dissolve
 it,
 To the Fair; the only tyrant whose sway is acknowledged
 by freemen,
 To the Land we live in, an asylum for the oppressed of
 all nations.

On such an occasion in 1811 when a great concourse of people had gathered at the Maxwell Spring on this campus, after Captain Hart had paraded his Infantry Company and Captain Tilford had thrilled the bystanders with the maneuvers of his cavalry troop, and the great feast had been eaten, and twenty-one

such toasts had been delivered with all the oratory and eloquence of the time -- the twenty-second toast was drunk: "To John Maxwell, who whilst eating parched corn in the Wilderness of Kentucky was alive to the principles of the Revolution and in honor of the first battle named this town Lexington." John Maxwell was present and accepted the toast with due appreciation.

The street bounding the campus on the north, now called Euclid, was originally named Winslow Street in honor of his distinguished son-in-law Hallet M. Winslow, and Aylesford was known as Winslow's Woods. The handsome estates of Chief Justice George Robertson and J. C. Harrison -- the friend of Henry Clay -- were built immediately north of the campus in "Stevens and Winslows Addition", for these progressive sons-in-law of John Maxwell laid out a most attractive suburb to the city extending from Curds Road -- now South Broadway -- to Van Pelts Lane -- now called Rose Street.

After the death of John Maxwell, this fifty-two acre tract became the Fair Grounds, where beautiful silver and fine china were given as premiums for sleek cattle and fine horses; where charming matrons spread wondrous feasts for their guests and made housekeeping in the Blue Grass famous.

But it was also the scene of war where armies mobilized, for every war this country has ever known save that of Spain. From here went soldiers to St. Clair's Defeat; here Joseph

Hamilton Daviess rallied the forces that followed him to the battle of Tippecanoe in 1811; it was the rendezvous from which men of central Kentucky marched to the Battle of the Thames, shouting "Remember the Raisin"; it was the camp ground of the Civil War; a training camp for the World War.

While occupied by the troops of 1861 the round amphitheater which stood near the present Administration Building was burned; the floral hall was used as a smallpox hospital, and the magnificent forest trees of Maxwell's Woods were felled and burned for firewood.

Hoping to save the desolated tract from a worse fate, Mr. Dennis Mulligan induced the City of Lexington to buy it for a future city park. The grounds were laid out by Major La Pradelle, the city engineer who had served on the staff of the Emperor Maximilian. The beautiful willow trees were planted by Mrs. Mulligan and a high board fence enclosed it until it became the college campus.

Follow the Trail through the Campus

The University is Kentucky's greatest workshop, for to it the able-bodied, clear-headed, ambitious, purposeful youth of Kentucky come to be moulded and trained for citizenship. They are the hope of the Commonwealth, the industrial leaders, the scientific farmers, the journalists, the scientists, the engineers, the lawyers, the bankers, the ministers, social

workers, business men, home-makers, teachers, artists, musicians, and writers of the future.

On the 94-acre campus there are forty buildings housing the various departments of the seven colleges: Arts and Sciences, Agriculture, Commerce, Education, Engineering, Law, and the Graduate School. In these buildings a faculty of 260 members trains the student body which at present numbers 2,850 in residence. The Summer School and short courses brought the total membership to 3,822 in 1933-1934 and, including the Training School and Extension Department, to 6,542.

About one-third of the student body is self supporting; approximately 200 more are partly so and 500 more contribute in some part to their support. Seventy-five students pay their way by delivering newspapers. At the present time there are 310 F.E.R.A. students on the campus.

Limestone Street

The usual approach to the University is by way of Limestone Street which is the Lexington end of the old buffalo trace over which early settlers who came to Kentucky by the "River Route" found their way into the heart of the country. These were farmers for the most part who floated down the majestic Ohio in clumsy flat boats, searching fertile soil on which to establish their homes. When they beheld the steep limestone cliffs at Maysville they disembarked, for they knew they had found the limestone lands they were seeking. Calling

their port of entry "Limestone" they came on foot and on horseback over this path which was known to history as Alanant-o-wamiowee, the oldest and most noted buffalo trace in North America, and to us as historic Limestone Street.

Patterson and Boyd Halls

The first two University buildings are Patterson Hall and Boyd Hall, which constitute the dormitories for girls. Patterson Hall was built in 1903 and accommodates 139 girls. Boyd Hall houses 104 girls and includes the dining rooms, pantries and kitchens. These buildings are well furnished and comfortably heated and are under the supervision of resident house-mothers. The charge for board and room is \$280 for the college year.

The Art Center

Back of Patterson and Boyd Halls on Euclid Avenue is a low, white building known as the Art Center. The Guignol Theatre occupies the west wing of it. In the central section is the Art Department where art classes and art exhibits are held. In the east wing, the Music Department sponsors the men's and women's bands, men's and women's glee clubs, the University Band and Philharmonic Orchestra, and trains musical supervisors to teach and direct orchestras, bands and choruses.

U. K. Radio Station

One room in the east wing of the Art Center is fitted up for the University of Kentucky remote control broadcasting station over which University of Kentucky faculty members broadcast daily programs of interest to the people of Kentucky through WHAS, Louisville.

The Stadium

The Stadium is a memorial and the bronze tablet over the main entrance bears the inscription, "In memory of those Kentuckians who gave their lives in the World War, this stadium is dedicated by the Kentucky Memorial Fund, the Alumni, Students and Friends of the University of Kentucky, to clean and honest sportsmanship." It was built in 1923-24, at a cost of \$120,000.

The Gymnasium

Just opposite the Art Center is the University Gymnasium where athletes are trained, where athletic games and contests are held and where commencement exercises are conducted. It is packed to capacity during the state-wide music contests. On the front of this building is a bronze tablet bearing the following inscription:

This Tablet
Commemorates
John Maxwell
A Founder of Lexington
A Pioneer of Kentucky
On whose Land
Lexington
Received Its Name and
At Whose Spring
In This Locality
The Patriotic Celebrations
Of the Early Times
Were Held.
Erected by the Citizens of Lexington
June 4, 1925..

The Training School

The Training School building on the west side of Limestone Street, opposite the campus, was erected at a cost of \$300,000 contributed equally by the General Education Board of New York City and the Kentucky Legislature. The plant provides professionally trained teachers, supervisors and administrators now demanded by school boards.

It contains a Nursery School, Kindergarten, and an Elementary and High School, as well as the Teacher Training School. It has its own library, gymnasium and cafeteria.

In front of the Training School is an old tobacco warehouse which has been converted into headquarters for the Department of Buildings and Grounds. From that building a force of carpenters, plumbers, electricians and painters go out to keep the buildings, drives and grounds, in order.

Frazer Hall

Frazer Hall, which is the first building on the left of the drive at the Limestone entrance to the campus, was erected in 1907. It houses the Department of History and the Department of University Extension. The latter offers correspondence courses, conducts extension schools off the campus, furnishes lecturers and Lyceum courses to interested communities, conducts a bureau of debate and public discussion through the high schools of the state and provides a special service for Kentucky club women.

Alumni Hall and Armory

The next building on the left houses many divergent interests. In the north wing is the Women's Gymnasium in which the Department of Athletics for Women is located. On the upper floor, the Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. carries on that important work. The religious life of the students begins with their arrival. The Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. workers meet them at the trains and direct them to the Registrar's Office where they sign cards giving their residence, age, names of parents and church. This information is passed on to local churches which give entertainments in their honor and organize them into Sunday School classes. Both the Y. W. C. A. and the Y. M. C. A. have paid, trained directors. A weekly luncheon club, called the Pitkin Club, discusses "religion that satisfies on the campus" under the leadership of the Reverend Wallace Alston and over 500 men in dormitories, fraternity houses and rooming houses hold Bible study classes. The Pitkin Club

Club was originally limited to 25 but the limit has been raised to 75 and there is now a waiting list.

The Cosmopolitan Club, composed of foreign born students and faculty members, with about the same number of American born students and faculty members, is also sponsored by the Y. M. and Y. W. organizations. Another important feature of the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. work is Religious Emphasis Week when valuable programs are conducted along religious lines and speakers of note like Mr. Cadman are heard.

White Hall

Facing the greensward is White Hall, named for the late Vice President White. It houses the College of Commerce, which trains young men and women for business careers.

The Department of Botany is also housed in this building, which was erected in 1882 for a dormitory. It was one of the first three buildings erected on this campus and was remodeled for class use in 1918.

Kentucky Botanic Garden

Back of White Hall is the Kentucky Botanic Garden which is the joint enterprise of the University of Kentucky and the Garden Club of Lexington for the preservation of wild flowers. It is a practical demonstration of hillside landscaping.

Patterson Memorial Home

The Patterson Memorial Home, where James Kennedy Patterson, first president of the University, made his home during his long term of service, is now the Woman's Building. In it the various organizations of the women of the campus have their headquarters, the Y. W. C. A., Women's Self Government Association, Women's Athletic Association, Women's Administrative Council, Departmental Clubs such as the Spanish Club and the German Club. Open house is held for all student women every Friday afternoon from 4:00 to 6:00 p.m. This building is under the supervision of the office of the Dean of Women.

The Archaeological and Anthropological Museum

The Archaeological and Anthropological Museum now occupies the old Carnegie Library building which was erected in 1908 and within it, instead of books, the visitor now finds the bones and utensils of prehistoric man.

The Patterson Monument

In front of the Museum is the monument to President James K. Patterson by Augustus Lukeman; it is a superb likeness of the Grand Old Man of the Campus.

Administration Building.

The building which was to be called the Main Building is now given over to administrative offices. In it are the offices of President McVey, of the Dean of Men, of the Dean of Women, of the Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, the Business Office, the Office of the Registrar, the Telephone Exchange, the Stenographic Bureau, the Publicity Bureau, the Museum of Geology, and classrooms. This is the first building erected on this campus in 1882.

The Law Building

The building with the round tower is the Law College where future legislators and barristers of Kentucky are trained. The Law Library is surpassed only by that of the Court of Appeals at Frankfort. Because of the high standard it maintains, this College holds membership in the American Association of Law Schools and is on the approved list of the American Bar Association. It was built in 1889 for the first Experiment Station. In 1903 it was dedicated to Chemistry and in 1927 was remodeled for the College of Law. It was called Lafferty Hall in memory of Judge William Thornton Lafferty, the organizer and first dean of the Law College.

Neville Hall

Back of the Law College is Neville Hall, named for "Old Jack Neville", professor of Latin and Greek, whose labors for the school in its early years are still remembered and appreciated. In it are the departments of Hygiene, Psychology and the Dispensary. There a staff of physicians and nurses hold their clinic, which is well supplied with X-ray machines and modern laboratories. They look after the health of the students who come, charging no fee, not even for professional visits to their homes when called upon. Neville Hall was built in 1890 and was known as the "new dormitory". It was remodelled for classes in 1918.

The Science Building

Next comes the Science Building, where Romance Languages, Geology and Zoology are taught, and where Doctor Funkhouser, Dean of the Graduate School, keeps his snakes to the terror of the faint-hearted. It was built in 1898.

The Wendt Forge Shop and Engineering Group

The next buildings compose the Engineering group where mechanical, electrical, mining, civil, highway, railroad, sanitary, structural and metallurgical engineering are taught. The Wendt Forge Shop, with its interesting old iron-monger's sign over the door, copied from the original in Assisi, leads into Mechanical Hall, built in 1892 which was the nucleus of the present group that continues to grow in every direction.

The Mining Buildings

The Mining Laboratory was built in 1907, the Mining Building in 1909 and, besides the classrooms, these contain offices of the State Department of Mines and of the State Mining Inspector.

The Civil Engineering and Physics Building

The Civil Engineering and Physics Building was planned for the technical work of the Department of Civil Engineering and the Department of Physics and contains offices, lecture rooms and laboratories to meet the growing needs of these two departments. It was built in 1908-09.

Kastle Hall

The "New Chemistry Building" was named for the distinguished chemist, Dr. Joseph Kastle, who was internationally known. It was erected in 1909.

The Library

The University Library is the heart of the University; it is the center of the University's intellectual life; it is a depository for books, maps, manuscripts and periodicals; a workshop where the student can gather his tools together and lay the foundation of his life work.

It is a state-maintained, fire-proof building, centrally located, and for these reasons individuals and organizations

are bringing to it, as loans and gifts, books, manuscripts, old newspapers, and other valuable material heretofore stowed away in closets and attics. Here their treasures are safeguarded and their gifts preserved as a laboratory for future generations of Kentuckians.

The full capacity of the library is 300,000 volumes, and at present there are 160,000. The reading room has a capacity of 600 students and the daily attendance averages 1,600.

Men's Dormitory Group

Built in 1929 with a combined capacity for housing 365 students in comfortable quarters, with a kindly house-mother ever ready to give sympathetic hearing to needs and worries, these new buildings, Kincaid Hall, Breckinridge Hall and Bradley Hall, will relieve the minds of hundreds of Kentucky mothers who send their sons to the University of Kentucky.

McVey Hall

McVey Hall, completed in 1929, is one of the largest and most up-to-date and complete buildings on the campus. It is fireproof throughout and includes all the necessary facilities for a modern recitation building. The heating and ventilating and refrigeration, drinking fountains, concrete floors covered with battleship linoleum, insulated roof, rest rooms, a model cafeteria and kitchens, soda water fountain, light, airy classrooms, with bookstore and an up-to-date post office, make this plant one of the best in the State of Kentucky.

It also houses the Department of Journalism, in which reporters and editorial writers receive their training; it has supervision over the Kernel, which is the students' weekly newspaper, ably edited and ranking in the first group of college papers in the country.

The students also issue the Kentuckian, an annual containing lists of organizations, pictures of classes and fraternity news.

The Memorial Building

The Memorial Hall is dedicated to the memory of Kentucky's World War dead.

In the foyer of this beautiful building, the names of Kentuckians who died in service are inscribed on wall parchments and to their memory Ellie Duncan Wood, a Kentucky poet, wrote "In Memoriam."

Those who were at the University during that tragic period saw whole classes of fine young men leave the campus with a wave of the hand and a sunny smile and watched the death list with heavy hearts and tear-dimmed eyes. They saw the Athletic Field converted into the S. A. T. C. camp and classrooms used for Red Cross sewing rooms, while faculty members served as Dollar-a-Year men as the University of Kentucky did its bit in the World War.

Memorial Hall was completed in 1929. It has a seating capacity of 1,100, exquisite windows that mellow the sunlight, and a handsome organ. It is used for lectures, musicals and vesper services, and is a most impressive and beautiful hall. From its platform students listen to notable musicians and such distinguished convocation speakers as; Carl Sandburg, Lorado Taft, Dr. Bruno Roselli, Italian scholar and diplomat; Sir George Paish, England's wizard of finance; Doctor Lew of China, Professor Portus of Australia, Princess Kropotkin of Russia, Miss Zona Gale, and Bishop McConnell.

At the rear of the building is an open-air theater, cleverly arranged so that a speaker standing on the platform in Memorial Hall can, by raising the window, address an over-flow audience seated under the gorgeous trees on the outside.

The Agricultural Building

One wing of the building planned for the College of Agriculture is in the extreme southwest corner of the campus. In it classes in horticulture and home economics are conducted. It was built in 1907-08.

Maxwell Place

Maxwell Place, the President's home on the campus, preserves the name of the old pioneer, John Maxwell, original owner of the land. The house was bought by the University in 1917 from Judge James Mulligan, whose father built it on the site of the John Love House. The hospitality of this home is extended to

students and faculty, to Kentuckians from all sections of the State and to guests of national and international note.

The Experiment Station

On a block farther south on Limestone Street, stands the handsome Experiment Station where Dean Cooper directs the research bureaus and various services provided for the farmers of Kentucky, as well as the Experiment Station and the two substations at Princeton and at Quicksand.

The Experiment Station conducts experiments and demonstrations in the interest of more profitable agriculture in all parts of the State. The problem of soil fertility, of purebred livestock, of experimental tracts for growing new crops, for study of tobacco, plant diseases, for reforestation, for better results in dairying and poultry raising, are all scientifically worked out. Bulletins are published and trained agents are sent to the people, giving practical demonstrations in all sections of Kentucky.

Two useful new buildings recently built on the Experiment Station farm are the Model Dairy and the Stock Judging Pavilion.

Observatory

The latest building erected is the up-to-date Observatory on the college farm.

Summary

During the last fifteen years, nineteen buildings have been erected or acquired. The present value of real estate, buildings and equipment of the University amounts to \$4,580,179.66, that of the Experiment Station \$1,382,989.23, making the total valuation of the plant \$5,963,168.89.

The total enrollment in 1918 was 1,272. The total enrollment in June 1934 was 6,542.

Hail Kentucky

Hail Kentucky, Alma Mater!
Loyal sons and daughters sing;
Sound her praise with voice united;
To the breeze her colors fling.
To the blue and white be true;
Badge triumphant age on age;
Blue, the sky that o'er us bends;
White, Kentucky's stainless page.

Hail, Kentucky, Alma Mater!
'Neath thy arching trees we roam;
Thru thy halls our voices echo
Alma Mater, second home.
For the blue and white we strive,
Fight we ever for its fame,
Daring any fate to bring
Glory to Kentucky's name.

Hail Kentucky, Alma Mater!
Distant lands thy children claim;
Still Kentucky's soil is dearest.
Dearest still Kentucky's name.
To the blue and white we're true.
True, Kentucky, unto thee.
Teach each generation new
Ne'er to fail in loyalty.

Hail thee ever, old Kentucky!
Glorious is thy heritage;
Proud thy name and thy traditions;
Proud thy place on history's page.
May we ne'er forget thy fame,
Mother of the great and free;
May we e'er uphold thy name,
Old Kentucky, hail to thee!