

Lexington, Ky., ----- 189

Hon. R. P. Stoll

Lexington, Ky.

Dear Sir:

I was not a little surprised to learn a short time since through some of my friends that the purchase which I made from you on the 11<sup>th</sup> of November last had been made the subject of street gossip and invidious comment by your brother the President of the Electric Belt Line Co, and that <sup>the statement which formed</sup> ~~per word~~ the subject matter thereof was made on your authority. The authority for the statement made,

I am not aware that transactions of a similar kind, had not you, both before and since the 11<sup>th</sup> of November, were ~~dealt with~~ <sup>handled</sup> as this has been.

For the purchase and legitimate use of



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wines and liquors I have no apology to make  
I buy and use them without concealment  
and without explanation, with the knowledge  
that I am entirely within my privileges and  
my rights as a citizen and a man.

I fail to understand on what principle of  
morality or honor publicity should be  
given to a private transaction between  
two gentlemen, innocent in itself, but  
capable of a sinister interpretation by  
the public. Truly the transaction between  
you and me on the 11<sup>th</sup> Inst, affected no  
person or persons except the parties  
immediately concerned

I should be gratified to know that a use  
was made of the information in question



State College of  
Kentucky.  
President's Room.

Lexington, Ky., ..... 189

which you would not have sanctioned and  
which you would be the first to repudiate  
and condemn.



Louisville Ky June 11/95  
Past J. K. Patterson

Dear Friend

Permit me to  
offer my sympathies in this time of  
trouble over your sad and irreparable  
loss - which the wife well knows -

Your Friend

Geo. W. Crum



UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN,  
DEPARTMENT OF  
LAW.

Ann Arbor, Mich. June 28<sup>th</sup> 1894.

Pres. J. K. Patterson,

Lexington Ky.,

Dear Friend,

You are much of the time in my thoughts. My heart goes out to you in love and sympathy, and I long in vain for some way in which to comfort you and Mrs Patterson. May our God comfort you. One thing at least is certain—he is at home, and awaits your coming, and will be the first to greet you.

Dear Will! I have a certain joy in the thought that he entered into my life, and I into his to our common blessing.

I abide fully by the decision reached in our last interview, and look forward with hope to our joint work next Fall. If the Board should appoint Tom to take the place held by your dear child, I trust that by faithful and enthusiastic work he may fit himself for a larger field and greater usefulness.



I will write to you again on this subject when I reach Superior. I have something in mind to say to you about the organization of a law school in our College, which I think could be made successful without cost to the College save the cost of a lecture room. I have not consulted with any one on the subject and will think the matter over for a week or so, and submit my thoughts to you in some systematic way, if I deem them worthy of your consideration.

Lewis graduated yesterday in the Law Department of Michigan University. He has greatly improved within the last two years, but I look forward to his future with some anxiety. Where he will go and what he will do are at present undetermined questions.

My wife and Lewis join me in love to you and Mrs Patterson. I cannot close without commending you to the love and comfort of our Saviour

Affectionately  
John Shackelford



R. H. THOMSON  
CIVIL ENGINEER  
520 ALASKA BUILDING  
SEATTLE

PHONE ELLIOTT 2160

April 19th, 1916.

Dr. James K. Patterson,  
Lexington, Kentucky,

Dear Dr. Patterson:--- I am the son of Prof. Thomson who taught long at Hanover. In 1877, you delivered to me my diploma as a member of the Philalathean Society.

In the Hanover Triangle of April the 8th, I note that you have just celebrated your eighty-third birth-day, and on this account, I desire to congratulate you. I also note that you were graduated from Hanover College in 1856, the year of my birth. It is a bare possibility that you have a memory of seeing Baby Thomson at Hanover that year, in which case, I am he. I note also that you are the eldest living alumnus of Iota chapter of Beta Theta Pi. I also am a Beta and desire to send a Beta's greeting.

In your address at the time of delivering the diplomas in 1877, you referred to a coming world contest in which the Muscovite was to lock horns with the Musselman. I have wondered many times whether or not you regard the present conflict as the fulfillment of prophecy, as fore-casted by you at that time. If so, I should be very delighted to have a word from you on that point.

Also, was your address given at Hanover in 1877, ever printed?

Very sincerely yours

in \_\_\_\_\_ kai \_\_\_\_\_

*R. H. Thomson*



If not called for within 10 days, return to  
Jas. Patterson, Ph. D., LL. D., President,  
State College,  
Lexington, Kentucky.

*Autobiographical  
notes.*



James Kennedy Patterson was born in Glasgow Scotland  
March 26 1833. His parents while he was yet a child  
removed to Alexandria, Dinwiddie County where they continued  
to live till 1842 when the family emigrated to America,  
though the Pattersons are found in all the lowland counties  
of Scotland, their original home as also that of the  
Kennedys seems to have been in Argyleshire where William  
Patterson founder of the bank of England was born  
about the time of the Restoration.

Shortly after coming to this country the family settled in  
Bartholomew County Indiana, here the subject of this sketch  
lived with his father until 1849 when he was sent  
to school in Madison. In 1851 he entered Hanover  
College graduating with the highest honors of his class  
in 1856. Immediately after leaving college he found  
employment as Principal of the Presbyterian Academy  
of Gosport Kentucky where he remained till 1859.  
In that year he was appointed Principal of the  
Preparatory Department, and subsequently Professor  
of Latin and Greek in Stewart College Clarksville



From, In consequence of the outbreak of the Civil  
 War the College suspended, but prior to  
 suspension he was invited to take charge of what  
 remained of Transylvania University - Lexington  
 Ky, where he remained in the Autumn of 1861.  
 In 1863 the Buildings of Kentucky University, a denominational  
 College established at Harrodsburg were destroyed by fire,  
 The governing Board of that institution, opened negotiations  
 with the Trustees of Transylvania University, <sup>proposing</sup> to unite the  
 two under the corporate name of Kentucky University - and  
 upon this united interest to engage the Agricultural  
 and Mechanical College for which provision had been  
 made by Act of Congress in 1862 but for the  
 establishment of which the State had hitherto failed  
 to provide. The Legislature sanctioned the proposed  
 consolidation, notwithstanding the fact that Transylvania  
 had been a State institution and endowed by the State  
 the City - and private persons for secular education,  
 the Agricultural College became a College of the  
 Kentucky University, and upon the recommendation of the



outgoing Board of Transylvania Mr. Patton was given  
a place in the new organization, as Professor of Latin  
and Civil History. During the interval between 1865- and 1869  
he applied himself with great zeal to the study of  
Languages with the intention of preparing himself for  
a chair of Comparative Philology. With this end in  
view acquired a good knowledge of Sanskrit Gothic  
Anglo-Saxon French and German. In 1869 he was  
elected by the governing Board President of the  
Agricultural and Mechanical College. The duties of the  
new position left little time for Philology and although  
his favorite studies occupied his attention intermittently,  
for some years, his duties thereonward lay in a  
new line of activity. History Metaphysics, <sup>and</sup> Political Economy  
with the duties of administration fully occupied his time.  
The Executive head of the University - of which the Agricultural and  
Mechanical College was one of the branches, was John B. Bowman.  
He created the Endowment of Kentucky University before its removal  
to Lexington, brought about the consolidation with Transylvania  
and induced the State to ally with it the Agricultural College.



One of the conditions made by the legislature was the purchase of a farm of at least \$100,000 - in value for the use of the Agricultural College. This condition he promptly met by subscription, and the Ashland the old Clay homestead was bought - His plans were large, he hoped to make it the great university - of the South and South West. But his projects were thwarted by his co-religionists, his conceptions were broad and liberal and failed to commend themselves to their acceptance. They moved the legislature in 1873 so to amend their charter as to require that all the members of the governing board instead of two thirds should be members of the Christian (Campbellite) Church. This he resisted and in this he had the active and effective cooperation of President Pateman. His argument before the legislature defeated the proposed change. From that time forward a fierce and bitter warfare was waged against Mr. Bowman by his church, he lost ground in the governing board from year to year, the matriculation of the associate colleges rapidly declined, and in 1878 the intervention and withdrawal of the Agricultural College from Kentucky.



and placed it on an independent basis under exclusive  
State management and control. At the dissolution the  
estate which had been bought for the use of the Agri-  
cultural College was held by the Kentucky University,  
Mr. Patten was continued as President under  
the new organization. Its home was due its situation  
in Lexington. At his instance the city and  
County gave money for the erection of its first  
building and the legislature appropriated a tax of one  
half cent on the hundred dollars for its additional  
endowment and maintenance. In 1881-2 the  
denominational Colleges of the State made a united  
effort to induce the legislature to repeal the tax, a  
long and acrimonious contest lasting over three months  
ended in the refusal of the General Assembly to  
entertain the motion to repeal. In this contest President  
Patten fought the assailants single handed and  
alone. He replied to the argument of Dr. Beatty of Centre  
College on the general propriety of State endowment  
for higher education, and to the argument of G. Chief



Justice Lindsay ~~was~~ upon the Constitutionality of the Tax,  
upon the adjournment of the Legislature a suit was brought  
in the Chancery Court in Louisville enforcing the  
Sheriff in the collection of the Tax, President Patterson's  
reply to St. Chief Justice Lindsay who was counsel  
for the aggrieved Colleges, was filed as a brief  
with the Chancery Court, and also with the  
Court of Appeals before whom the case was brought  
for final settlement, and when in 1890 the Court  
expressed opinion upon the Constitutionality  
of the Tax Chief Justice Holt rendered the  
opinion on the basis of the brief of the President;



In 1875 he was appointed by Gov. Leslie delegate to the International Congress of Geographical Sciences Paris France. On his return the legislature ordered 10,000 copies of his report printed for distribution. While abroad this year he spent some months in England Scotland and France, and attended the meetings of the British Association for the Advancement of Science which met in Bristol that year.

In 1890 the Board of Trustees gave him leave of absence for a year, for foreign travel. He attended as a delegate from Kentucky the meetings of the British Associan in Leeds, then passed over to the Continent travelling <sup>through</sup> Belgium France Italy Austria Germany and Switzerland and returning to the United States in August of 1891. He received from Hammon College the degree of A. M. in 1859, and of Ph. D. in 1875 - and from Lafayette College Penn. the degree of L. D. in 1896. In 1879 he was elected a fellow of the



Royal Historical Society - of Great Britain, in 1880  
Fellow of the Society - of Antiquaries Scotland.  
Among his foreign correspondents were M. Froidin and  
Maurice Lehmann of the Bibliothèque Nationale  
of France, Edward A. Freeman the historian  
Sir John Lubbock and Prof. John Lyndall,  
He is the author of numerous addresses, and  
for several years wrote all the editorials on  
foreign topics for the Louisville Comm-  
mercial. But the great work of his life  
was the upbuilding of the State College of  
Kentucky. Under his management it was  
re-founded, and endowed by the State,  
In 1880 when re-established its sole income  
was \$9900 a year. He had had its  
income increased eight fold, its courses  
of study grow from one to nine, with  
the best <sup>school of</sup> Mechanical Engineering, <sup>and the best of permanent status</sup> south of  
the Ohio and its staff of Professors, <sup>numbered</sup> from  
seven to thirty,



He married in 1839 Miss Lucetta W. daughter  
of Capt. Chas. H. King of Gosport Va. Two  
children were born of this marriage William Andrew  
in 1868 who died in 1898, and Leanne  
Ransom born in 1870 and died an infant. His  
son William was a young man of great promise  
well educated, a logician and metaphysician  
of extraordinary attainments, <sup>and</sup> of wide information,  
acquired through books and foreign travel,  
at the time of his death he was Assistant  
Prof of History in the State College. It is  
the purpose of his father to build and endow  
a memorial library to perpetuate his name,



## JAMES K. PATTERSON.

James K. Patterson, of Lexington, is one of the fine figures in the educational history of Kentucky and the United States. He was for forty years at the head of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, now the State University, having resigned from that important post no longer ago than 1910. His influence upon the state's educational development has been most noteworthy and to him is due no small portion of the honor for the high prestige it has taken in the field.

President Patterson was born in Glasgow, Scotland, March 26, 1833. His parents were Andrew and Janet (Kennedy) Patterson. The former was born March 23, 1801, at Bonhill, Dumbartonshire, Scotland, the birthplace of Tobias Smollett, historian and novelist. He was a calico printer by occupation and was educated in the parochial schools. He was a Presbyterian and was descended from Covenanting ancestry. A flag is still in the possession of the family which was carried by a Patterson at the battle of Bothwell Bridge, near Glasgow, when the Covenanters were defeated by Monmouth. The father of Andrew Patterson was James Patterson, who was born in Scotland. His trade was that of a block-cutter, or engraver of patterns on wood for calico printing. Andrew Patterson was a Whig in Scotland and a Whig in America, to which country he came in 1842. He resided in the United States for over twenty years, his demise occurring in Indiana, December 23, 1863. The mother, whose maiden name was Janet Kennedy, was born in Alexandria, Dumbartonshire, November 18, 1806. Her father, William Kennery, a block cutter, was born in 1751, and died in 1835. His family were all Presbyterians of the most uncompromising Covenanter type. William Kennedy's brother, Thomas Kennedy, was a graduate of the University of Glasgow and a minister of the gospel in Perth. Samuel Kennedy, a son of the latter, was also a graduate of the University of Glasgow and was a minister of the gospel of Saint Madoes.

Upon their arrival in the United States in 1842, the Patterson family settled on a farm in Bartholomew County, Indiana.



The elementary education of young James had been obtained in Scotland. In the new neighborhood there were no school facilities available, but the lad had the benefit of association with persons of intelligence, whose libraries, though small, were select and placed at his disposal. Plutarch's Lives, Spanish Discoveries on the Western Continent, Hume's History of England, Byron, Pope, Shakespeare, and Ferguson's Progress and Termination of the Roman Republic, were read with avidity and profit. In February 1849, an opportunity afforded for beginning his education, and he went to school first at Madison, Indiana, and then matriculated in Hanover College, Indiana, from which institution he was graduated after four years attendance in 1856, bearing the honors of his class. He had previously taught in the common schools in Indiana in 1850 and 1851, and he taught while an undergraduate in the winter of 1853-4 in Henry County, Kentucky, and again in the winter of 1854-5. Immediately after his graduation he found employment as principal of the Presbyterial Academy in Greenville, Kentucky, under the care of the Muhlenberg Presbytery and nominally under the supervision of Hon. Edward Rumsey, a man of rare ability and excellence of character, whose uncle, James Rumsey, was the inventor of the steamboat. He remained in Greenville three years, when he was elected principal of the preparatory department of Stewart College, Clarkesville, Tennessee. In the year following he was promoted to the professorship of Greek and Latin in that institution. Upon the outbreak of the war in 1861, the college suspended operations. Through the good offices of Dr. R. G. Branck, of Lexington, Kentucky, he found employment immediately thereafter as principal of the Transylvania High School, which position he held until 1865. Upon the consolidation of Kentucky University with Transylvania, he obtained upon the recommendation of the out-going board of trustees of Transylvania, the professorship of Latin and Civil History under the new organization.



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In 1869, Mr. Patterson was elected president of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, which in 1865 had become one of the colleges of Kentucky University. In this capacity he continued to act until 1878, when the Agricultural and Mechanical College was detached by the legislature from its former connection and placed upon an independent footing. When the college was reorganized, he was unanimously elected by the incoming board as its president. In 1880 he obtained from the Legislature of Kentucky, the proceeds of a tax of one-twentieth of a mill for the further endowment of the institution. The constitutionality of this act was assailed by the denominational colleges and the contest was fought out in the legislature and in the courts by him, single-handed and alone. The measure to repeal the tax was defeated in the legislature and the constitutionality of the act triumphantly maintained in the courts. In 1887 he did good service at a critical period in the progress of the Hatch Bill through Congress, that measure being for the creation and endowment of experiment stations, and in 1890, aided materially in procuring the passage of the Morrill Act for the further endowment of Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges by an annual appropriation of \$25,000. a year. In 1900, he procured an appropriation from the state legislature for the erection of a gymnasium and a hall for young women, and 1904, secured additional endowment for the college by an annual appropriation of \$15,000. per annum. In 1906, Senator Nelson of Minnesota bore testimony to the service that he had rendered him in procuring a supplementary appropriation in Congress of \$25,000. per annum for the further endowment of the colleges founded under the act of 1862. In 1908 an act was passed by the Legislature of Kentucky, changing the state college into the State University, and President Patterson continued at the head.

In 1910, Mr. Patterson resigned the Presidency after a service of forty years. A brief retrospect will show the progress that it made under his administration. In 1869, the income of



the institution was \$9,000. per annum; it had neither laboratories nor museums nor equipment of any kind, and but one building, which had formerly been used as a residence and was improvised for purposes of instruction. In his retirement he turned over to his successor in office realty and personalty amounting to \$930,000., consisting of ample university grounds, embracing fifty-two acres within the city limits, seventeen buildings, and a farm of two hundred and fifty acres valued at \$125,000. He had the further satisfaction of handing over to his successor an income which had grown from \$9,900. per annum to \$150,000. per annum, with a yearly increment of about \$5,000. from the proceeds of the 1/20 mill tax. Its engineering schools rank among the best in America, while in classics, modern languages and natural sciences, it stands well to the front.

In 1875 President Patterson represented Kentucky as a delegate to the International College of Geographical Sciences held in Paris, France, and to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at Bristol, England. In 1890, he again represented the state as a delegate to the British Association, which met at Leeds, remaining abroad, on leave of absence for a year. In 1875, he received the degree of Ph.D. from Hanover College, Indiana; in 1896, LL.D., from LaFayette College, Indiana; and in 1910, received the same degree from the University of Vermont. In 1880, he had the honor to be elected a fellow of the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain and of the Society of Antiquaries and Clarendon Society of Scotland. Within the last few years he has been elected to membership in the National Geographic Society, American Historical Association, and the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences. He is a member of the International Congress of Geographical Sciences and is a trustee of the American Civic Alliance. He is also affiliated with Beta Theta Pi fraternity.

President Patterson is held in high distinction as a writer and lecturer of great ability. Most of his addresses and



lectures have been published in pamphlets. Ten thousand copies of his report of the proceedings of the International Congress of Geographical Sciences were printed by order of the Legislature of Kentucky for distribution. Twenty-two thousand copies of his commencement address at the Clemson Agricultural College, of South Carolina, on June 13, 1911, were ordered published by that institution. In the year 1903, when he held the position of president of the Association of Agricultural Colleges, his address before the Association on "Education and Empire", and also in 1911 at Hanover College, Indiana on "The Bible as a Factor in Modern Civilization" were both warmly commended. These, with his argument in defense of the constitutionality of the tax for the college, are considered President Patterson's best productions. During the period included between the years 1871 and 1874, he wrote almost all the editorials on foreign politics for the Louisville Courier Journal, on the invitation of Col. Henry Watterson. He is now editor of "Men of Mark in Kentucky."

Following in the footsteps of his father, President Patterson was in early life a Whig, but since the war he has been in harmony with Democratic policies and principles, although in no sense a politician. True to his forbears, he is Presbyterian in denominational conviction.

On December 29, 1859, President Patterson was united in marriage, in Greenville, Kentucky, to Lucelia W. Wing, daughter of Captain Charles F. and Nancy (Campbell) Wing. Captain Wing was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, of Quaker parentage, and was the son of Barnabas Wing, a rich whaler of New Bedford, who lost heavily during the war of the Revolution and who came to Kentucky about the year 1800. There is in the possession of Mrs. Patterson a note executed to him by the Colony of Massachusetts Bay in 1775 for fourteen pounds, ten shillings, at 6 percent until paid, for money advanced to the commonwealth, the note remaining unpaid. Mrs. Patterson's maternal grandfather, Col. William Campbell, was first cousin of Campbell of King's Mountain, and



was himself in that battle. William Campbell's wife was a niece of General William Russel of Virginia. Mrs. Patterson's eldest sister became the wife of Hon. Edward Rumsey, Member of Congress, and nephew of James Rumsey, the inventor of the steamboat. In 1786, his steamboat made four miles an hour on the Potomac in the presence of George Washington. James Rumsey died in London, whither he had gone to perfect his machinery, and his models, after his death, came into the possession of Robert Fulton.

To the union of President and Mrs. Patterson were born two children. The elder, William Andrew, was born in Lexington, Kentucky, April 12, 1868. He was educated in the State College of Kentucky, now the State University, and was graduated with the class of 1889. He was a young man of fine personal presence, and excellent attainments, particularly in History, Economics, Metaphysics, Logic, French and Latin. He read and spoke French with the facility of a native. He was master of a terse, vigorous, lucid style and of fine, elegant English, both written and spoken. He died as the result of an operation for appendicitis, June 3, 1895, and the cutting short of a life of such promise has never ceased to be a matter of keen regret to the whole community. Jeanie Rumsey, the second child, was born February 10, 1870, and died August 1, 1870.

President Patterson was the oldest of a family of five fine sons, upon all of whom were impressed the clean, honest, honorable nature of the father; the decidedly strong and admirable character of the mother. Walter K. Patterson, the youngest, was born in 1844, and he and the subject alone survive. William, the second son, and Andrew, the third son, both died in the early '60's, both being young men of ability and fine scholarly attainments. Alexander, the fourth son, died in 1865. Walter K. Patterson was from 1880 to 1911, principal of the Academy of the State University. He is a man of strong character, a fine organizer, of sterling integrity, but he is unmarried. To the Kentuckian, who knows and appreciates the Patterson of Lexington, the thought comes with keen regret that when the two fine men who now represent the family go hence, the name and lineage will be extinct.



Born March 26, 1833, Glasgow, Scotland. Came with his father's family to America 1842, lived in Southern Indiana 1843-1856, no school facilities nearer than Madison, Indiana, distant forty miles. Attended school in Madison, Indiana 1849-1850. Taught common school from March 1850 until May 1851. Entered Hanover College 1851, graduated 1856. Led his class during his under-graduate course.

Principal Greenville Presbyterian Academy, Muhlenberg County, Ky., 1856-1859. Principal Preparatory Department and afterward Professor of Latin and Greek, Stewart College, now Southwestern University, Clarksville, Tenn., 1859-1861. Principal Transylvania High School, Lexington, Ky., 1861-1865. Professor of Latin and Civil History, Kentucky University, 1865-1869. Elected President, Agricultural and Mechanical College 1869, which office he has held consecutively from that time until the present. The Agricultural College having been detached from Kentucky University in 1878, he made a successful effort to retain it at Lexington, for which purpose he obtained from the City Council of Lexington and the Fiscal Court of Fayette County \$54,000. for the erection of buildings on the City Park, which had previously been offered by the City Council for the retention of the institution. In 1880 carried a measure through the Legislature appropriating a tax of one-twentieth of a mill for the benefit of the Agricultural College, thenceforward known as the State College. In 1882 defeated the united effort of the denominational colleges to induce the State to repeal the tax levied for its benefit two years previous. Argued the constitutionality of the tax before the Legislature and submitted briefs to the Chancellor's Court in Louisville and the Court of Appeals in its defense. The constitutionality of the tax affirmed by the Court of Appeals 1890, Judge Holt delivering the opinion, which he said was based on the lines of the brief submitted by him. In 1885 established the Agricultural Experiment Station in connection with the College, and in 1887 was largely



instrumental in procuring the passage by Congress of the Hatch Act endowing Experiment Stations with \$15,000. a year. Equally efficient and successful in procuring from Congress the passage of the Morrill Act of 1890, giving \$25,000. per annum to each state in the Union for the further endowment of state institutions established under the Land Grant of 1862. In 1893 secured from the Legislature the passage of an act giving, besides tuition fees, travelling expenses to county appointees once coming and once returning during the year. In 1900-1902 obtained from the Legislature \$30,000. for the erection of a Gymnasium and \$60,000. for the erection of Patterson Hall for young women. In 1904 obtained from the State Legislature annual appropriation of \$15,000. per annum for current expenses and in 1908 took an active part in obtaining from the State Legislature \$20,000. per annum for additional income and \$200,000. for buildings. Took an active part in obtaining a change of name from State College to State University by the Legislature of 1908.

His studies were for years mainly concerned with comparative philology, the basis of which was a more or less intimate acquaintance with Latin, Greek, French, German, Gothic, Anglo-Saxon and Sanskrit. He obtained the following degrees in the years mentioned: M.A. 1859, Ph.D., 1875, both from Hanover College. Delegate from Kentucky to the International Congress of Geographical Sciences, and to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, 1875. Elected member of the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain 1879 and to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland 1880. Delegate to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, 1890. LL.D. 1896 from Lafayette College, Pennsylvania. Ten thousand copies of the report made to the Legislature upon his return from the International Congress of Geographical Sciences in Paris, France, were ordered printed by the Legislature, for distribution.



Wrote all the editorials on foreign politics which appeared in the Courier-Journal from 1871 to 1875, including the famous obituary of Napoleon III in 1873.

When abroad in 1875, made the acquaintance of Sir James Horn Dalrymple Elphinstone, Junior Lord of the Treasury in the administration of Mr. Disraeli, who sat with him in the speaker's gallery for an hour and gave him the names of the leaders who participated in the Plimsoll discussion of that evening. The occasion of his acquaintance with Sir James was due to a letter of introduction from his son, whom he had met in Edinburgh. When in Paris, he made the acquaintance, among other distinguished men, of M. Ferdinand Maury, member of the Institute of France and Librarian of the Imperial Library under the Second Empire. Through M. Maury he had the honor of an introduction to the section of the institute of which he was a member and of a presentation to the President. On his return to London, he was invited to spend a week's end at High Elms, Kent, the country seat of Sir John Lubbock, now Lord Avebury, of the banking firm of Robards, Lubbock & Company, member of Parliament and the most distinguished archaeologist of Great Britain. There he met Prof. John Tyndal, brilliant, versatile, companionable and profound, Dr. Spottiswood, King's printer, the foremost mathematician of his day, and John Richard Green, the historian. Sir John Lubbock, Mr. Spottiswood and Prof. Tyndal were each Presidents of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and Presidents of the Royal Society, the highest scientific honors bestowed in the United Kingdom. The meeting with Prof. Tyndal brightened into correspondence, which continued until his death.

But perhaps the most highly valued of his foreign friends and correspondents was the late Edward Augustus Freeman, D.C.L., LL.D., Professor of Modern History, in the University of Oxford, The historian of the Norman Conquest, a magnum opus, whose production renders all further efforts to glean on that field superfluous. For many years letters passed between them almost monthly,



in which European affairs were discussed with a freedom and an energy not often found in such correspondence. When in England in 1891, he was prevented from accepting the hospitality of Dr. Freeman at Oxford by the illness of his son in London. Extraordinary ability, scholarship, industry, vigor and clearness of style, and an unrivalled acquaintance with the mediaeval chroniclers of the age of the Norman Conquest, made Dr. Freeman the ablest historian and the most redoubtable antagonist of his day.

In 1903 he was President of the American Association of Agricultural Colleges and in that capacity made the address in Washington upon "Education and Empire", which the oldest members of the Association pronounced the best address ever delivered before that body. He has given the best years of his life, forty years, to the up-building and development of the State University of Kentucky. His unaided efforts placed it on a good basis in 1880, securing from the Legislature the imposition of a tax, the proceeds of which were then deemed adequate for its maintenance. In 1881-2 he saved the University from extinction by the united efforts of the denominational colleges. When the erection of its college buildings came to a standstill in 1881, when half completed, he supplied the funds for carrying on the work, taking the risk of re-imbusement in the future. When confronted with these assailants whose efforts were directed to compass the destruction of the institution, he had unfortunately to guard against treachery within his own faculty, some of whose members aided clandestinely the efforts of the aggrieved colleges. While fighting the battles of the College before the General Assembly, he had the assistance of able men of both parties in the House and Senate, and won triumphantly in the end. His addresses, improvised and written, on a variety of subjects, educational, historical, philological and contemporary foreign politics, would fill several volumes. Perhaps the most famous of all these was his reply to Judge William Lindsay's argument before the Joint Committee of the House and Senate in the General Assembly of 1881-2, in which he assailed and Presi-



dent Patterson defended the constitutionality of the tax levied for the benefit of the State College.



James Kennedy Patterson, son of Andrew and Janet (Kennedy) Patterson, President of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, (now University of Kentucky), (1869 to 1910) was born in Glasgow, Scotland, March 26, 1833. He is the oldest of a family of six, namely, five sons and one daughter. In 1842 his parents emigrated to America and settled on a farm in Bartholomew County, Indiana. Educational facilities were then very meager and no opportunity existed for James to attend school until 1849, when his father made arrangements for him to become the pupil of Robert French in Madison, Indiana, and to board in the family of Rev. James <sup>Brown</sup> ~~Barron~~, Pastor of the Associate Reform Church of that town. In less than a year he became a good scholar in English and had made a good beginning in Latin and Algebra. He then taught for a year in the Public Schools of the State, and in 1851 entered the preparatory department of Hanover College, from which he was graduated in 1856, having led his class from start to finish. In the Autumn of that year Hon. Edward Rumsey, a retired lawyer and statesman of western Kentucky, to whom the Presbytery of Muhlenburg had delegated the charge of the institution, selected the young graduate as head of the Presbyterian Academy of Greenville. The school under his management grew rapidly and was soon recognized among the best in the State. In 1859 he was appointed Principal of the preparatory department of



Stewart College, now Southwestern University, of Clarksville, Tennessee. In 1860 he was elected Professor of Latin and Greek. At the outbreak of the Civil War Stewart College suspended operations and did not reopen until after its close. In the summer of 1861 Mr. Patterson was offered and accepted the Principalship of what remained of the old Transylvania University, in Lexington, Kentucky, an institution, which, in the earlier history of the State, rivaled Yale, Harvard and Princeton in reputation and in attendance, but which for fifteen years or more had steadily declined. In 1861 it ceased to do collegiate work but its income sufficed for the maintenance of an excellent high school. In 1865 when Transylvania and the old Kentucky University were consolidated and the Agricultural and Mechanical College<sup>which</sup> had been provided for under the Act of Congress of 1862 had by Act of the General Assembly been united with the consolidated interest and made one of its colleges Professor Patterson was elected to the Chair of History and Metaphysics, and in 1869 was elected President of the Agricultural and Mechanical College. In 1878 the State dissolved the relationship and placed its college, of which Professor Patterson was reelected President, upon an independent basis. It was henceforth known as the State College of Kentucky, and in 1908 when it became, by Act of the Legislature, The University of Kentucky, it comprised the College of Arts and Science, The College of Mechanical Engineering, The College of Civil Engineering, The College of Mines,



The College of Law, The College of Agriculture and the College of Education. In 1880 the Legislature gave it the proceeds of a tax of one half cent on each \$100 of taxable property. In 1887 the Federal Government established and endowed the Experiment Station in connection with the College of Agriculture. Both the University and the Station have received additional grants from the Government and from the State. Its income though relatively small as compared with those of some other States of the Union is now much larger than that of the aggregate income of all the other institutions of higher learning in the Commonwealth. For this result the institution is largely indebted to the unwearied activity of its President. He obtained the one half cent tax from the Legislature in 1880, ~~xx~~ defended it when assailed by the denominational colleges in 1882, maintained its constitutionality against the best legal talent in the State, rendered material aid in the passage <sup>Hatch Act of 1887 and of the</sup> of the Morrill Act of the Congress of 1890 and secured additional endowments from the Legislature of 1904 and 1908. He had the satisfaction of handing over to his successor, when he resigned in 1910, an income which had grown from \$10,000 per annum in 1869 to \$180,000 per annum in 1910, and grounds and buildings and equipment which had grown from absolutely nothing to an estimated value of \$930,000.

In June 1909 appropriate exercises commemorating the fortieth anniversary of his Presidency of the State University were held - a longer period of consecutive ser-



that of  
vice in that capacity than any of his contemporaries. In January 1910 he resigned the Presidency and retired from active service as President Emeritus, upon conditions honorable and generous. Upon his retirement he was appointed by Governor Willson a Trustee of the University and reappointed by Governor Stanley in 1916. On October 14, 1916, The Jubilee of the University was celebrated and President Patterson was <sup>the</sup> a central figure. More than five hundred Alumni were present. On that occasion the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University. Dr. Charles W. Dabney, President of the University of Cincinnati, delivered the principal address.

In 1875 President Patterson went abroad bearing a commission to represent Kentucky in the International Congress of Geographical Sciences which met in Paris, France, in August of that year. He represented Kentucky in the same capacity before the British Association for the advancement of science. While away he met many persons of distinction, with some of whom he formed a lasting friendship. Among these were M. Ferdinand Maury, by whom he was presented to the Institute of France, Professor Tyndall and John Richard Green, the Historian. On his return the Legislature ordered 10,000 copies of his report to be printed for distribution. In 1890 he again represented Kentucky in the British Association for the advancement of Science. A letter from the Secretary of State, Mr. Blain, to the Diplomatic and Consular representatives of the United States in Europe gave him easy access to the



Legations. He spent a year in Europe with much profit, visiting meantime Great Britian, Belgium, France, Italy, Austria and Germany.

He received the degree of Ph.D. from Hanover College in 1875; LL.D. from Lafayette College, Pennsylvania, in 1896; LL.D. from the University of Vermont in 1910 and <sup>LL.D.</sup> from the University of Kentucky in 1916. He has been for more than thirty years a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society of Great Britian and of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. He was President of the Association of State Colleges and Experiment Stations in 1903, and is now Vice President of the American Civic Alliance and a member of the International Tax Commission. He is also a member of the Filson Club of Louisville, Kentucky, and of the Beta Theta Pi Club of New York, and of the Authors' Club of London, England. He is a Trustee of Hanover College and a Trustee of the University of Kentucky.

He has been a frequent contributor to the newspaper press, and from 1870 to 1875 wrote most of the editorials on foreign affairs which appeared in the Louisville Courier Journal. He is the author likewise of many addresses delivered before the General Assembly of Kentucky and before educational associations upon subjects connected with education. He has likewise delivered commencement addresses on numerous occasions.

In religion he is a Presbyterian; in politics a Democrat. He married in 1859 Lucelia W., daughter of



Charles F. Wing, of Greenville, Kentucky. Of this marriage two children were born, William <sup>Andrew</sup> Anderson, a well educated, brilliant young man, and Assistant Professor in English, who died in 1895 at the age of twenty-seven, and Jeannie Rumsey, who died in infancy in 1870. Mrs. Patterson died September 10, 1915. Her father, Captain Wing, was descended from the Wings of New Bedford, Massachusetts. Her mother, Nancy Campbell, was the daughter of Colonel William Campbell, first cousin of General William Campbell, of Kings Mountain.



Very Important  
Acct of First Meeting of Agricultural  
Mechanical College  
Catalogue of A.M. College of Ky for 1883-84 -

If not called for within 10 days, return to  
JAS. K. PATTERSON,  
PRESIDENT STATE COLLEGE,  
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.



If not called for within 10 days, return to  
**JAS. K. PATTERSON,**  
PRESIDENT STATE COLLEGE,  
LEXINGTON · KENTUCKY.

Letter to opponent  
in Marion Co or in Bowling  
Green  
address to graduates of  
Lexington High School

Imp call from Pres Alvord of W. Va.  
to work for passage of new  
Marshall Bill 1898



## SECOND NATIONAL BANK

CAPITAL STOCK \$150,000.  
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS (EARNED) OVER \$200,000.

LEXINGTON, KY. January 2<sup>0th</sup> 1925

Dear Miss Pallett:

I received your letter of December 28<sup>th</sup> yesterday and that of January 3<sup>rd</sup> to day. We are glad to hear you were well and have spent all your time so pleasantly and so profitably. Although you have not done what you intended to do, it seems to me you have accomplished more and have done far better. You have certainly been greatly blessed in making so many cultivated and helpful acquaintances. I hope you may realize all and more than <sup>you</sup> expect from your studying in Rome.

I am sorry the news from your sister-in-law is not more assuring and encouraging. Whatever the operation may be for, I hope it may be successful. Samuel's marriage surprises me I did not think anything was farther than that from his thoughts.

The will of my late Brother provides that the Biography now ready for publication shall be bound in half calf or half morocco. Each volume in such binding will cost One and  $\frac{80}{100}$  Dollars. Mr. Manning says the edition to be paid for out of my late Brother's estate cannot exceed seven hundred copies. I will have fifty <sup>additional</sup> copies printed for my own use at my own expense.



JACOB H. GRAVES, President.  
WALTER K. PATTERSON, Vice President.

2901

GEORGE S. WEEKS, Cashier.  
ANDREW S. MITCHELL, Asst. Cashier.

## SECOND NATIONAL BANK

CAPITAL STOCK \$150,000.  
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS (EARNED) OVER \$200,000.

LEXINGTON, KY.

The will provides that one copy of the biography shall be placed in the Library of each County High School in Kentucky. Much to my surprise I learned within the last few days there are now five hundred high schools in the Commonwealth. The records in the Registrar's office seem to confirm the statement. When I told Mr. Manning what I had heard, he was so incredulous about it that he has written the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Supervisor of High Schools for first hand information. There will not be enough books to supply more than one-fifth of the number above named.

I enclose a statement showing the progress made so far in raising the monument fund.

Your January remittance has already been sent. I think we will devise a better way before that of February is forwarded. I have talked to Mr. Manning and J. Robert Smith about it.

Mrs. A. M. Jewell has been very ill at the MacVey home for the past ten days. She is reported to be somewhat better to day.

Miss Annie keeps well and I am quite



as well as I was when you left Pearl was  
sick and absent from Saturday until this  
morning. I will give her the Christmas  
present you request at the end of the week.

I trust you are keeping well and that you  
may continue to be enchanted with Rome  
as long as you may remain there.  
May God bless and preserve you.

Yours very truly,  
Walter K. Patterson.

P. S.

There were no extra Dividends on any of  
your stocks.



This was to be his last year in College.  
During this year he made remarkable progress, not only in the usual in his academic studies (His standing upon graduation <sup>some year</sup> and for ~~about~~ almost his entire college course was 100%) but especially in the maturity of his powers and in confidence in his ability. It is during this year that we find his extreme devotion to his fellow Betas and no less to the literary society, the Philalathean. There was a book that came into his possession during this year - Political Vagaries of George Colman the Younger - also Maginn's Political also his Edinburgh Poems - among them

Fixed or the Sun Piker. which he memorized and on an occasion gave in promptu. He loved to quote the paradoxical lines on woman  
a Balm to wound, Calamity to Bless him  
Pleasing to plague and comforting distress him  
A source of joy to drown the world in tears  
A Dove that with the branch of Peace appears.  
To st. mankind to gather by the cars -  
To make the greybeard dot, the youth grow sad.  
Emigrate Heroes. drive even Stoicks mad  
Like Lov's noxious elegance to spring.  
Born to in proppid adm destroy and chirp  
To be in short a woman was the thing.



Again  
Swearing to do a thing, when bills afloat  
Is easier than afterward assaying it.  
Just as to sign a promissory note,  
Is not so difficult as paying it.

and  
Oh for a ~~tongue~~ in Jove's own lightning  
Dipped  
But is too gross though coming from Japan.  
For pens with fire celestial should be tipped  
Before they treat  
On that which first illuminated man.



The last letter written to him at  
Hanover before his graduation is from  
a Beta Harry Kergwin - <sup>one of</sup> It is a  
rollicking care free letter typical  
of a college student of 1923 -  
Patterson had evidently gone home  
preparatory to the Commencement  
expecting to return as he did to  
deliver the valedictory and to  
receive the honors of the class -  
His mother and father came down to  
South Hanover and great must have  
been their pride and what they had scarcely  
realization of what they had scarcely  
dared hope -

Some one remarked to his mother on  
Commencement Day that she must be very  
proud of her son - Her response was  
characteristic "No proud, but thankful"



(to mother)

Mother I want you to be careful of your health this winter. As you are getting old now - [she lived 43 years after that while he but 9] - and not of a very strong constitution and as there are so many boys about home there is no need of your milking or going to the spring.

The President in a ~~foot note~~ postscript

adds. I am getting along very well in all my studies except Hebrew and that I hate. That is the only thing for which I regret my absence from college.



THE TERRACE,

J. L. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

Daukesh, Wis., Aug. 28, 1893.

My Dear Nephew:

I received your letter on Friday last, your Father's letter of the 25th on Saturday and his letter of the 26th this morning. I have also received the Press and Courier of Friday.

I am glad to hear that you are all well. Your Father stated in one of his recent letters that he had suffered much of late with pain in his head.

He should go to Louisville, or Cincinnati and consult a specialist. I think his trouble is caused from Catarrh which would



THE TERRACE,

J. L. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

Waukesha, Wis.,

189

readily yielded to treatment  
It is cool here today. Fire  
was necessary this morning  
for comfort. I am now  
almost entirely free from  
"Hay Fever".

I am anxious to know  
the complete return from  
the Primary. It seems that  
several days may yet elapse  
before the result is known.

I saw Henry Gunn, C. F.  
Norton, A. M. Cox, and many  
others from Lexington.

I am quite well. Much  
love to all.

Your loving uncle,  
W. H. Patterson.



Versailles Ky. Aug. 1. 1893  
Prof. Patterson  
Lexington Ky.

Dear Sir.

This is to certify I  
have this day appointed John L. Goch  
of Woodford Co. Ky. to the A. F. M. College.  
This appointment ~~is~~ made without  
an examination since there are no  
other applicants in this county.

W. B. Sigler Co. Supt.

Common Schools Woodford Co.

Approved  
W. B.



Lexington, Kentucky.  
October 7, 1923.

Dearest Mrs. Pollitt,

I do wish that you could know just what an altogether delightful and charming time I had with you last week-end. It was lovely to be with Mabel and her family in their sweet home. One would naturally think that after eight years of anticipating a visit, the reality would be disappointing. This was not the case, however. Vanceburg and the Pollitts were lovelier, finer, more interesting, more beautiful than I had even thought they would be. I just loved every minute of my visit. I loved the drives, the hills, the colorful landscape and the river; I loved the party, I loved the talk at table and Saturday evening before



the party. I loved seeing how much Mr. Pollitt is like Father, and above all I loved just being with all of you. I am so proud of my two beautiful towels, of my jar and of the rose cuttings.

I thank you for the most delightful of visits and for your being just what you are. Please remember me with real affection to Mr. Pollitt, to Herbert Jr., to Mairine and her Mother and Father. I am glad Martha and Samuel were at home. They are splendid.

Affectionately yours,  
Frances Jewell





Mrs Andrew Patterson

Philadelphia  
Hancock County  
Indiana



Lexington Kentucky March 3<sup>rd</sup> 1862

My dear Mother

As I promised you before leaving home, I now write you a few lines = I am glad to hear from home from time to time, but am sorry that none of you write to me = I should like to correspond with brother Walter, but it seems he does not write to me = We have had a quick succession of startling news in the last six weeks, and it now seems that the tide of war has turned in favor of the North. The Union men here are greatly elated in consequence, and the secessionists are downcast. If it be God's will, the Union will be restored, and if not it will not; so all will be best in the end = Alexander will leave here about the middle of this week and will therefore be home toward the end of the week = You need not send



to the depot, as it is uncertain  
to what point he will come.  
He will remain at home until  
he makes some rails that he  
speaks of, and will then go to Green-  
field to School, if it be a good  
one = I send you a five dollar  
note, and will send you as much  
in a month = This is for your self,  
to be expended for anything you may  
need = You will write, or dictate,  
a letter to me soon = Give my  
love to all, and believe me ever  
your son, in love and affection

I am now quite well } A M Patterson



121 Piazza Montecitorio Rome.

Dec 10<sup>th</sup> 1890.

Dear Doc:

I have been intending to write to you ever since I left but I would not write until I had something to say and failing to find anything of interest I have decided to write anyway. We have been here since the 6<sup>th</sup> of this month. Having been detained in Paris, some weeks by a slight return of my old trouble in the stomach, but I trust that I am now again "O.K." Sanchez is now much as on the Continent. 3,6 3,6

35  $\frac{2}{9}$  35

$$\frac{a^2-b^2}{a+b} = \frac{(a+b)(a-b)}{(a+b)} = a-b$$
$$\frac{(a^2-b^2)(a+b)^2}{(a^2+2ab+b^2)-(a+b)} =$$



3.6428  
2.5092  

---

1.1336

36.42  
63.58  

---

100.00

My Dear Miss:

Remained in <sup>safe</sup> Naples and  
went at once to Signor Labriola's, we  
are much pleased with ~~the~~ our quarters  
~~are~~ for which we are <sup>much</sup> indebted to Signor  
Piccolo. Last evening Signor Labriola  
showed us a photograph of you taken  
in costume, if it is not impudent to, too  
much to ask on so short an acquan-  
tance, might I beg that you would  
~~allow~~ permit me to have one? Will  
you have the kindness to answer this  
letter at Signor Labriola's

Yours very truly

H. A. Pellson



*Temperature*

27 May	7 P.M.	103.6
28 "	5 Am.	99.
" "	7 "	99.6
" "	8 1/2 "	98.6
" "	4 P.M.	101
" "	5 "	"
" "	6 "	100.5-
" "	10 "	100.3
29 "	1 1/2 Am.	99
" "	5 1/2 "	99.8
" "	7 1/2 "	"
" "	10 1/2 "	100.2
" "	4 1/2 P.M.	99.6



April 16 Barrow called in,  
ill for some days but began to improve  
about the 23<sup>rd</sup>

May 1 Came down stairs

" 2 Still improving

" 3 Walked to the stairs and back

" 4 Broke out with me,

" 6 Began to show fever

" 7 Dr. Stillman called

" 9 " " " Visit

" 10 Began to improve

" 14 Dr. Stillman thought improvement  
made, continued to improve

" 20 grew worse

" 26<sup>th</sup> Stillman + Barrow called

" 28 Respiration used,

" 24 Sat up in afternoon



Lexington, Ky., ..... 189

May 30, Stillman & Benson called  
determined on operation for June  
1<sup>st</sup>

- 11 31 Dr. Bartlett visited him  
conversations of Balfours Bork  
June 1 Operation performed about  
midday, afternoon perfect perspective  
and 4 times throbs; hopes for recovery  
June 2, Still hopeful, throbs somewhat  
assuaged, Colonic administered  
11 3 Manifestly being grieved rapidly  
died 5-45 P.M.



May 1 <sup>st</sup>	8 a.m.	97.4
" 1 <sup>st</sup>	9 <sup>30</sup> P.	98.2
" 2 <sup>d</sup>	7 a.	96.6
" 2 <sup>d</sup>	9 <sup>30</sup> P	98.2
" 3 <sup>d</sup>	7 <sup>30</sup> a.	97.8
" 3 <sup>d</sup>	9 <sup>30</sup> P	98.6
" 4 <sup>th</sup>	7 a "	97.8
" 4 <sup>th</sup>	9 <sup>30</sup> P	99.3
" 5 <sup>th</sup>	8 a "	98.
" 5 <sup>th</sup>	8 <sup>30</sup> P	100.8

May 6<sup>th</sup> 8 a.m. 98.6.

" "



Lairington Ky April 27<sup>th</sup> 1845

" " " 12<sup>th</sup> 1868

James [unclear] Ky

City of London

City to City

Barrett [unclear]

MacIntosh

1860

Friday MacIntosh

men

J. A. Patterson

W. A. Patterson

Amiens  
Churgare

35  
10  
25  
10  
15  
80  
15

Handwritten notes on the left margin, including "176" and "1868".

Handwritten notes at the bottom, including "Patterson" and "1868".

Handwritten notes at the bottom right, including "Patterson" and "1868".



Milliam writes in reply a letter which is  
one of many ~~two~~ ~~similar~~ written by him  
in similar vein. This letter which is  
a most remarkable sermon is written by  
a twenty one year old brother who ~~was~~ not and  
never ~~was~~ had been a ministerial student. One is  
reminded of the tremendous sermons of John  
Dunne and of the fervor of Richard Weaver. Truly  
these are strange letters.



Lexington, Ky., ..... 189

Miscellaneous jottings found on a sheet of foolscap  
after Williams' death, written probably in April or May  
1893 -

Ubi tu Gains ego Gaia  
And Betty was thinking of Geo + Geo + Miss Pinkerton + Amelia  
in which she dwells the hall of her Ancestors

There will be a word that must be and hath been  
A sound which makes no longer - yet - far well.

Lucy (Beatrice) Langford Clizzard Rosamond <sup>p. s. c.</sup>

Maidens like moths are ever caught by glare  
And Mammon wins his way where serpents creep - despair

Oh I see the crescent promise

Shall it not be soon home to  
Hemp on such a string



I am ashamed through all my nature  
To have heard so slight a thing  
"In the brave days of old"  
write the story of Bob MacCulloch

Say George do you remember the  
night we bought the Sardines

"Can you buy or drink"  
H. J. Ross - '88  
- 1894

Almanac, Bangor, Me., Jan 6 1894 8<sup>20</sup> O'clock P.M.

"Is there no harbor in Gilead, is there no Physician there?"

"In the storm of the years that are fading,

In their bivouac beyond the stars"

Band at Fortenot's Army played "Home Sweet Home",

how different from, Gentlemen of the guard fire fort,

"Let me die the death of the righteous and may my  
last end be like his". "Que je meure des justes, et  
puisse mon moment suprême être comme le sien"

The quotation from the Actes Ambrosiana Ulrick S. on Rome

"Like Galba, importuning the Gods of an empire to  
no longer his own"



"In tears of not womanly emotion"

"Like the shadow of a great oak in a wry land"

Ulysses has left Ithaca & c; "I know from  
all she brought to them she could not bring"

"Some has touched him with the lightest feather of  
his wing"

"Sunt lacrymalis domus, et mentis mortalia lingua"

Sentinel with the "bright light," "the honey-suckle" "the  
holly hock" 1874

"The grateful earnest of eternal peace"

"What are these I say but Landry imitations compared  
with constantly the jewels of them all"



And if I saw that my light be it ever so faint - a  
Glimmer had dawned upon one dusky soul I  
could say with gratitude and hope "Am e dimittis"  
My labor has not been in vain.

"The ideas of Communism are alike in conflict  
with the vices and virtues of a nation to  
become the basis of laws"



State College of  
Kentucky.  
PRESIDENT'S ROOM.

Coxington, Ky., February 27 1884

Keene A. Portchard Esq.

My Dear Sir,

Your favor of the 26<sup>th</sup> inst. is received.  
I am at a loss what to reply.

From what you say I am decidedly  
of opinion that you ought to have  
him under your own supervision at  
home. Still if your wish is to place  
him here I will of course receive  
him and do the best I can for him.  
We are now within 15 weeks of the  
close of the collegiate year. All the classes  
are so far advanced that a  
proper disposition of time as regards  
his studies would be extremely difficult.  
He ought to begin with the beginning  
of the Academic year in September.  
Write home more fully of his age  
degree of advancement &c. I will



So as far as a sense of duty will  
allow I must give wishes and  
cooperate with you to save you from  
from a life of idleness and  
temptation to vice.

Yours truly  
Geo. K. Patterson



Louisville July 5: 1884

Pres. Jas. K. Patterson

Dr Sir: - The Governor  
called to see me yesterday  
to talk about the expediency  
of putting some governors  
in our Board, in order  
to conciliate them.

I told him I would write  
to you on the subject.  
He said he had already  
talked to you about it,  
you had concurred with  
him as to one person who  
had declined to serve.

I think his mind is made  
up to appoint four governors  
& I give you this information  
that you may act as you  
think best in the premises -  
you might aid in selecting  
suitable persons. I was gratified  
to find him so much interested  
in the College. Wm. S. Simons



plumbing, grading, tree planting, chemical  
and philosophical apparatus &c.

A detailed financial statement up to June  
1 1883, the last meeting of the Board  
of Trustees was transmitted to Gov. Knott  
some time since for the General Assembly.  
I have not the books before me so I  
am not the Treasurer, but these figures  
will be found approximately correct

James Tully  
James K. Patterson

State College of  
Kentucky.  
PRESIDENT'S ROOM.

Lexington, Ky., March 10 1884

Hon. W. P. Kinball.

My Dear Sir,

I received your favor this morning  
and hasten to reply.

The annual income from Agr. & crop  
fund \$9,900  
From 1/2 cent tax about 16,000  
Futures fees (this year) about 1,800  
Total 27,700

Matriculatis 1883-4 308

Lexington & Fayette Co about 95

Professors & Instructors 14

Salaries of each

J. K. Patterson \$2000

R. W. Pelt 1500

J. H. Brumley 1500

John Shackelford 1500

A. R. Coonrad 1500

H. White 1500



A. E. Mente	\$ 1200
M. Kirby	\$ 1500
F. M. Schute	1200
W. K. Patton	1000
M. L. Prince	800
L. W. Taylor	500
W. G. Thornberry	200
Total salaries of Professors + Instructors	\$ 15,900
Sanitar	\$ 200
Fireman's Pension	400
Supt. Farm	360
Rent of Farm	750
Insurance	600
Fuel	1500
Gardens	300

\$ 4110

4,100

Other miscellaneous expenditures for  
 fencing, macadamizing, printing, advertising,  
 repairs, supplies will make perhaps \$2000  
 more. The surplus has been applied  
 from year to year in the reduction of a  
 debt due to professors, and in excess  
 for steam-heating apparatus, machinery  
 for mechanical department, gas machinery



State College of  
Kentucky.  
PRESIDENT'S ROOM.

Lexington, Ky., March 15<sup>th</sup> 1884

Hon. R. A. Sprun

Dear Sir,

I do not know Senator Forden's  
first name. Hence I address you with  
the request that you hand this letter  
to him as Chairman of the Committee  
having the bill on fertilizers in  
charge.

Prof. Mentie has recast the bill.  
He did not consult Dr. Feltz about  
associating him as Prof. of Agricultural  
Chemistry with himself as State  
Chemist. The reason was an  
apprehension that the Dr. might  
be sensitive on this point.

The main point I have in view  
is not any pecuniary involvement  
that would accrue to Prof. Mentie  
from being made State Chemist with



William wrote to him a few weeks previous:

*Probably 1858*

"Greenville, Kentucky. April 23rd, 1858.

Dear Brother:- I am glad to hear from you, but sorry to hear of the state of your health. Under the circumstances I would advise you to go home and see to that which is of all things most important to you at present, your health. If strength would permit, it would do you good to exercise considerably. F



Good to exercise considerably. E

most important to you at present. It is essential that you should be able to do so

# Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society Limited

ENGLAND

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1797

AGENCY AT.....



Follow the plow perhaps an hour or such a matter each day. If not that, say half an hour. Were your health once restored you are young, and by application would still have time to make yourself a scholar. Andrew, you know how deeply I am concerned about your welfare, and would not hesitate a moment to make any sacrifice for you, and therefore I wish you to consider my advice. I will be home in two months, and long much for the time to come on your account. I will not remain there long if you are not at home, ere I go and see you. Would that I could go tonight. I would like to know something concerning the religious state of your mind. You know what we all are by nature, that guilt of original sin has been fastened upon us, and that we have added to it innumerable actual transgressions and that if justice were meted out to us there is not a creature in the world that could ever see God's face in peace. But there is a way, an all-sufficient way by which the sinner, polluted with guilt and crime as he is, may find acceptance, and that is through Christ. He has told us to ask and we shall receive; to seek and we shall find; to knock and it shall be opened unto us. All who would rise to Heaven must strive to enter in at the straight gate. It becomes then both in sickness and in health to examine ourselves, to pray that God would open our eyes, that we may see where we are, and what we are doing. It becomes us to pray God that for Christ's sake he would raise us above and beyond the things of this world, which must perish with our existence here, and that with an eye fixed by faith upon Him who was wounded for our transgressions and pierced for our sins, we may be enabled to push on. Conscious that we will not serve in vain if we serve God aright. Our condition is a deplorable one. We are sunken in sin, and buried in iniquity. The very thoughts of our hearts are an abomination in the sight of God, but we should feel the more encouraged to seek Him with the whole heart, since he has promised that notwithstanding our guilt, and the deceitfulness of our hearts, to forgive all our sins if we will but turn to Him, and rest upon Christ as he has offered to us in the Gospel. The same God who sent His Son to die on the cross is ready to forgive us. The ~~same~~ same God who heard the prayer of the penitent, "Lord be merciful to me a sinner" is still ready and willing to



long-suffering and kindness, his love and his willingness to save, the question "love thou me" is proposed to us all, and a decisive and direct answer is due. He has expressed that he has no pleasure in the death of the wicked, but would rather that all should turn unto Him and live. We have nothing to lose, but everything to gain. Life and death, happiness and misery, Heaven and Hell, everlasting joy and eternal despair are placed before us, and the voice of God is calling to us "Choose ye, choose that better part, which shall never be taken away from you".

It is true, dear brother, that but a few years have elapsed since these souls of ours were kindled into being, but they must live forever, burn on forever either in the mansions of the blest, or dimly twinkle in the regions of eternal light. I wish we could all love and serve that Being better, but we ourselves cannot do it. We are in the gall of bitterness and in the bonds of iniquity, and we must first pray for power from on high, to love and serve our Master. . . . Please excuse brevity. I want to send this out by return mail, which will be closed in a few minutes. May God bless you, is my heart's prayer.

Your brother,

William K. Patterson."

Columbus, Ind. April 24th, 1858

My dear Father and Mother:

. . . I have tried in many places to get another school but without success. The doctor has been trying to get me into the book business; that is he has been persuading me so to do. He thinks it would be better for my health, and that as much could be made at it. I am troubled what to do. I would take one book and go around and solicit subscriptions, and after having delivered the book the expense ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ would be nothing, but I hate the idea, and think I will not try it. You may therefore look for me on Monday. If I do not come you need not be uneasy, but think I am in the book agency. My health is yet very poor, my appetite bad. Hoping to see you soon, I am with affection,

Your son,

Andrew.





NOTHING BUT THE ADDRESS CAN BE PLACED ON THIS SIDE.

*Prof. James K. Patterson*

*Lexington*

*Ky*



Athens Depot June 19

Dear Father:

Uncle Walter requests me to write to you  
and ask you to leave my military pants at  
Huckhew's grocery & Mrs. Spurr will call for  
them

Your affectionate son.

W.A. Patton



Lexington August 14<sup>th</sup> 1883

My Dear Uncle. Walter

Father got home last Saturday night



has come over with you besides your father.

Give my kind regards to your father.

Yours

E. Ellershaw

---

You must be prepared to answer no end of questions when we meet, as I have hardly had any news since I left Lexington.

Chew Stoke Rectory

N<sup>o</sup> Bristol

Sat. Aug. 2. 90.

My dear Bill

I was very glad to get your letter and hear that you had arrived safely. I am at home now, having come down from London for a holiday, and am having a rare good time, garden parties & lawn tennis tournaments almost every day.



I expect to be going to my  
Grandfather's place near  
Leeds, about the end of Au-  
gust, for a week or more,  
so I shall see you there, if you  
send me your Leeds address;

mine will be

Oakfield

Kirkstall

Leeds.

I have been working very  
hard since Xmas, about 10  
hours a day (4 with my pupil  
& 6 at the law) and you will

be glad to hear that Provi-  
dence has blessed my labour  
exceedingly, giving me a schol-  
arship of 100 guineas at the  
Middle Temple for Interna-  
tional & Constitutional Law.

You write that you are go-  
ing to Italy and the South  
for the winter; have you,

then, changed your plans with  
regard to Edinburgh Uni-  
versity? Also, when you  
write, tell me who, if anyone,



writing now is a selfish one, as I want to find out if y<sup>r</sup> father is at Lexington now, as I am trying for a commission in the militia, and as well as passing exams. I shall have to get a 'certificate of moral character' covering last two years from 'tutor or head of College' and for part of that two years from Jan. 1889, I shall have to get it from him.

With best wishes for a New Year

Believe me

Y<sup>r</sup> sincere friend

Edward Clark

Will you let me hear from you soon.



COMMON ROOM,  
MIDDLE TEMPLE, E.C.

Dear Bill,

I am afraid I have treated you rather badly in not writing to you or anything, but you will excuse it when you know the circumstances. Within the space of about 6 weeks four persons have died in our family; the first was in October, when my eldest little sister died after a short illness





WATERBURY & CO. STATIONERS  
100, NASSAU ST. N.Y.

at Scarborough; and since  
then in quick succession  
my great aunt and grand-  
father (from you saw) died.  
and within a few days my  
grandfather's coachman, who  
had driven him to the grave,  
also died suddenly. I have  
been called away from London  
three times, and so with all

this trouble, you may imagine  
I have been very much engaged  
and have not thought about  
writing to anybody. Fortunately  
I kept your address <sup>at G. Court</sup>, or I shd  
not know when to write, but I  
suppose you are now at Glas-  
gow. I hope you have had a  
happy Christmas and are getting  
on well. My chief object in



BELT ELECTRIC LINE COMPANY.

Lexington, Ky.

C. H. STOLL, President.

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 30th. 1891.

Pres. James K. Patterson,  
State College, City.

Dear Sir:-

I received your letter of Nov. 23rd., and on the 25th.  
wrote an answer which I find has not been mailed.

Certainly I shall be glad to confer with you at any  
time.

I trust by this time you have entirely recovered from  
your recent injuries.

Respectfully,

Belt Electric Line Co.

By -----

President.



State College of  
Kentucky,  
President's Room.

Lexington, Ky., February 6 1892

Chas H. Stoll Esq.  
President Belt Line Co.

Dear Sir.

On reflection I shall not think it best not to submit for your consideration any definite amount as an indemnity for damages and personal injury resulting from the collision of the electric car with my buggy on the 11<sup>th</sup> of Nov. 1891. I also incline to the belief that it would be better to leave the matter to the adjudication of the Courts than to a Board of Arbitration as suggested in my conference with you. If you will permit me I will therefore withdraw my proposition.

Yours truly

James K. Patterson.



Suppose that I had <sup>gratuitously</sup> and to your discredit <sup>prejudice</sup> published on the street corners the fact of a shortage of one half in a package sent from your house to mine, <sup>not long</sup> and had been at special pains to dwell on the occurrence to your customers what would you have thought of my conduct?

Suppose that I had <sup>business relations</sup> <sup>to the manifest prejudice of your</sup> ~~gratuitously~~ <sup>personally with the intent</sup> and of set purpose to discredit you before the business public, by published on the street corners the fact of a shortage of one half in a package recently sent <sup>from</sup> by your firm to my house what would you have thought of my conduct?



of our ancestors may or may not be nicely balanced in us. Be that as it may, the more we know of these qualities in John and Deborah Wing, and their immediate descendants from whom our inherited traits have been evolved, the more we feel cause for congratulating ourselves that their strong, independent, aggressive, sympathetic, and virile blood runs through our veins.

When I look back ten years to that ever memorable first reunion at Sandwich and recall with a sense of wonder and admiration the noble band of remarkable men and women who were instrumental at that time in the organization of this association, most of whom have now laid down their life work, I feel that my own

life would have been small and narrow and circumscribed, indeed, had I never known them. When I recall the faces of Henry Hoxie, Albert Thomas Wing, Deborah Wing Crossman, Senator Arlon T. Mowry, Julia Wing Hoag, Lucius F. Wing, William H. Wing, "Uncle Seth" Wing of Maine, "Uncle Simon" of Boston, and the hosts of others who stood with us at that time, I feel rich in my possessions and secure in the possibilities of my posterity.

We have passed the boundary lines of New England conservatism and have entered upon a crusade for the conquest of the Wing family in the West. Let this meeting mark an epoch in the history of the Association.

## THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Delivered by Col. Geo. W. Wing, President of the Wing Family of America Incorporated, at Chicago, Aug. 28, 1912, at the Eighth Family Reunion.

My Kinspeople:

Saith our great ancestor, the Rev. John Wing, in a sermon preached at Middleburg in 1620, the same year the Mayflower pilgrims sailed from Holland with their pastor and left the Rev. John sole English protestant preacher in that land:

"Parents cannot doe all, and performe their owne and their children's parte also. The good which the parent doth endeavor cannot come unto the child if he neglect himself."

Strange are the magic results of Time, that nearly 300 years later, in this great teeming city by an inland sea, a lineal descendant shall be repeating these literal words from the lips of John to his children's children of the eleventh and even twelfth generation.

Fortunate, indeed, are we, of this great nation-wide family, that we can hark back in the centuries, sit at the feet of an illustrious ancestry and listen to their words of admonition, counsel and advice. The printed books of the Rev. John Wing, replete with worldly wisdom and spiritual advice, are preserved to us in the great British Museum—seven volumes in all, while at least three copies have come across the sea to us and are now accessible to the American branch of the family, one being present at this very gathering, printed at Middleburg in 1620. The second is in the possession of our First Vice President, George Wing Sisson, and the third is carefully guarded under glass case, lock and key at the Boston Public Library. Undoubtedly, this last named book crossed the ocean upon the William and Francis with Deborah and her children. It came into the hands of Thomas Prence, the New England annalist, while he was pastor of the church at Sandwich about the year of 1690, at a period when Daniel and Stephen, sons of

Deborah, were still living there. It finally found its way into the great library of John Quincy Adams and is now a part of the Adams collection in the Boston Library.

John Wing was a man of the world. At the age of twenty he graduated from Queen's College, Oxford, in the year 1608, a period when not twenty peers in all England could write their own names, and at a time when Shakespeare was unknown and unsung. Six years later, he was one of the seven good and loyal men to whom King James I granted the charter of the famous town of Banbury, noted for its "Hot cross buns, two a penny, one a penny," and in the child lore of the ages because of the fine old lady who "rode a white horse to Banbury cross," etc. I think that ancient ditty must have thrilled us all in our very cradles, for know ye, Matthew, the father of John, lies sleeping the ages away in St. Mary's church yard within a stone's throw of Banbury Cross. John Wing was made one of the seven Chief Burgesses of Banbury by the King, to hold his office during his life.

It was quite the natural thing that young John Wing, the Oxford graduate, should slip over to the old vicarage at peaceful Wherwell, just a few miles away, and marry Deborah, the eighteen-year-old Vicar's daughter. Stephen Bachiler, the Vicar of Wherwell, was no ordinary man. He comes down in real history to us as a vigorous, virile, unyielding man of independent thought and action. He was driven out of the "living" at Wherwell by King James rather than surrender his principles. He, also, was a graduate of Oxford, busy in his day preaching the new dispensation of religious freedom and thought, and sacrificing his time and means to establish a new Lygonia in far-off America, where his children could



enjoy a freedom not then guaranteed by English laws.

My kinsmen, to understand this Wing race of ours we must search the beginnings, for as night follows the day, so do the immutable laws of Nature transmit to us the mental powers and weaknesses and the physical perfections and defects of those of our race who have preceded us.

But beyond the days of Banbury and Matthew and John, there was another period, the period of

"Wing, Wing and Ivanhoe,  
Three manors did Hampton foergo,  
For the striking of a blow."

Two manors in England to-day bear the name of Wing.

The antiquity of the Manor of Wing in Rutlandshire, from which the Oxfordshire family of Matthew Wing is supposed to have sprung, goes back to the dim periods of the fifteenth century, and there is a well defined tradition extant in many American Wing homes that we originally came out of Wales into England.

The Rev. John Wing and Deborah, his wife, were at one time in Yarmouth, for their son John appears by the records to have been born there. Then they were at the old cinque port of Sandwich, where we have the record, written by John himself, that he suffered great hardships, possibly persecutions at the hands of the English king and clergy because of his dissenting views. In the preface of his first book, "The Crowne Conjugal," he speaks of the kindness extended to him by the Mayor and Jurates of Old Sandwich. In 1617-20 he is found preaching to the English congregation of Flushing; from thence he went to Hamburg in Germany as the accredited pastor of the Association of English Merchants Adventurers, and in 1627 preached before the court of Elizabeth, the exiled Queen of Bohemia, that powerful sermon, "The Saints' Advantage, or the Welfare of the Faithful in the Worst Times," a discourse which was printed and sold upon the bookstands of London. In 1630, at the age of about 45, he died in London, leaving an estate in County Kent, not far from Old Sandwich.

Such were our beginning so far as now known.

When the gentlewoman Deborah and her four half-grown sons, landed with their grandsire Bachiler at Boston in

June, 1632, they were unusual emigrants. They came from gentle English homes; they had lived at Hamburg, at Middleburg, at the Hague, and in London; they had crossed seas before; they had been nurtured in the very cradle of English protestantism; they were protestants against the English Church themselves; they were such notable arrivals that Governor Winthrop himself makes mention of their coming in his diary.

No sooner were they upon the soil of America than the stern and vigorous old Bachiler began to preach the doctrine of separation of church and state; he was the one minister in all New England who voted against the banishment of Roger Williams, and in his extreme old age, he traveled up and down the colonies, founding towns and preaching religious liberty.

When the first Quaker Meeting was established in New England in 1657—a movement which promised relief from the intolerable unity of church and state in the Plymouth Colony as well as in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, can it be wondered that Daniel and Stephen Wing, with their wives and children, the sons of John and the grandsons of Stephen Bachiler, became two of the first seven-teen families to unite with the persecuted Quakers?

I offer no excuse for the banding together of the Wings of America in this great family association, extending with its membership across the continent and represented in nearly every county in the Union. We have a great history and a great past to cherish and preserve, as well as reputations to maintain as leaders in sterling reforms looking to the uplift of humanity.

Two years ago at Saadwich and Harwich we gathered in impressive family groups around three bronze and granite tablets, and, with eyes dimmed with tears, we dedicated them to John, to Daniel and to Stephen, and upon the face of each we recorded that they "suffered great persecutions at the hands of the Colony at Plymouth in the cause of religious liberty." And there they stand on the old homesteads today, an everlasting protest against the claims of the descendants of the Mayflower that the Pilgrims at Plymouth were the precursors of religious liberty in America.

A few days ago, as President of your

Association, I received an official communication from the Pilgrim and Puritan Society inviting our association to unite with them in their work. I answered as kindly as I could that the history of the Wing Family clashed with the pretensions of the Pilgrims, and that I doubted whether we would be congenial members of their fraternity, but that I would lay the matter before the Association at its Chicago gathering. Herewith, I transmit to the Board of Directors the correspondence in question.

I am proud of the fact than in 1680 we were among the first to leave the little fringe of settlements along the Atlantic to assist in founding new towns at Rochester and Dartmouth and Hanover—towns which became nurseries in an education along broader lines than prevailed at Salem or Boston. We never were guilty of burning witches or hanging women for expressing new religious opinions.

I am proud that we were at Quaker Hill, in Dutchess County, N. Y., at a time when no less than 70 members of the Wing family united in the first demand ever made in America calling for the abolition of human slavery—at a time when Massachusetts and New York practiced negro slavery, and the ships of Rhode Island reeked with the cruelty of the slave trade. I am proud of Asa Sylvester Wing, the great abolitionist, to whom the slaves with their own small savings, erected a monument in 1852, which stands to-day at Mexico, N. Y. to the memory of a great agitator, whom Frederick Douglas declared the greatest of the abolition orators, and who, had he lived would have ranked with Wendell Phillips and Garret Smith.

I am proud that William Prendergast and his wife Mehitable Wing were the leaders of the "land rebellion" in Dutchess County, N. Y. in 1768, against the patrons in behalf of the idea that the land belonged to the people and not to a privileged few. I am proud that William was sentenced to be hanged by the English government because of his leadership of the farmers and that Mehitable made the memorable ride to see the British governor, which saved his life, told of in the prose and song of the annals of Dutchess County.

I am proud to know that 44 Wings so far forgot their Quakerism as to unite

with the armies of Washington in the cause of the Revolution, and that we know they were at Bunker Hill, White Plains, Saratoga, Valley Forge and Bennington. I glory in the fact that young Moses Wing, the great grandfather of our historian, lost a leg at Long Island, and that Israel Wing was one of Washington's bodyguard.

I am proud to know that the young Vermont printer, Martin Carroll Wing, was executed by Santa Anna while fighting for the cause of Texas liberty, and I glory in the official records of the Northern States of the Union showing that over 600 members of the family all bearing the name of Wing, served in the armies of the North during the Civil War; and I am no less proud that a small band, all bearing our name, and carrying our blood in their veins, stood for their convictions and beliefs in the armies of the South.

Weaknesses we may, and undoubtedly have, but it cannot be said of us that we are a race without the "courage of our convictions," great sympathy for humanity, wide experience in the settlement of the land, and sturdy helpers in the building of the Nation.

Through it all there runs the vein of a quaint humor, the mystical dreams of the poet, the oddities of a race amalgamated from refined and educated English vicarages with the rude spirit and doings of pioneer backwoods settlements; the peculiar teachings at quiet Quaker meetings, the brusqueness of the camp, the impress of literature, religion and education, involving long hours of thought at the yeoman's plow, stormy days on Cape Cod fishing smacks and New Bedford whalers.

I have no apologies to offer for this gathering in Chicago. We are nationwide in our associations; we have grown out and beyond the environments of that always dear old New England. Of more than 100,000 lineal descendants of the Rev. John and Deborah Wing now living in the land, probably fully one-half live west of the Hudson River. They founded the cities of Glen's Falls and Jamestown, N. Y. before and soon after the Revolution; they live in nearly every county in "York State." They were active in Kentucky in the "dark and bloody days" under the guidance of Barnabas Wing and his son Charles, the latter of whom served as an officer in the Ken-



tucky forces in the war of 1812. They poured over into Ohio, and David Wing became the first school teacher of Cincinnati. Oliver Wing was in Ashtabula County in 1810; Enoch Wing founded the town of Lowell in 1801; William Wing settled in Indiana near the mouth of the Wabash in 1805-6; David, with his Quaker family, was at La Porte prior to 1841.

Austin Eli Wing was a banker in Detroit soon after the second war with England, and he became Michigan's first representative in Congress. His brother Warner was one of Michigan's early chief justices. Captain Samuel Wing and his children were among the first at Jackson, coming on there from Maine, and the state teemed with our pioneer life in the early thirties and forties.

We have been no less active in Illinois; we have a town of Wing in the central part of the state; we scattered over its prairies seventy years ago, as we did over Wisconsin. We founded the thriving lake town of Port Wing on Lake Superior.

Sturdy old Freeman Wing was in Cooper County, Missouri, in 1834. We have been active in Minnesota, Nebraska, the Dakotas, California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington, and we even went to Salt Lake City with Brigham Young in 1846. We have materially assisted in building up the Glorious West, and there is no reason why we should feel abashed today in walking the streets of its great metropolis. It was a part of our brawn and enterprise and industry that helped to make Michigan Avenue and State Street possible.

#### OUR GENEALOGY

The frequent question is asked, when will the long promised "Wing book of Genealogy" be published? Those of you who read *The Owl* will agree with me that the time is not yet ripe—there is still too much to be discovered, too many families with half-completed records, and many lines still in doubt and looking for a connecting link. I reassert now, as I have before, that every person of English descent on the continent of America bearing the name of Wing who can trace their ancestry as living in America prior to the second war with Great Britain in 1812, is a descendant of John and De-

borah Wing and belongs to us. But the work progresses. *The Owl* has thus far printed 1138 pages of Wing history, and the end is not yet. Until we can put forth a fairly complete history of the family I favor the policy of delay.

#### TABLETS AND MEMORIALS

At the Glen Falls Reunion in 1906, a movement was made toward the erection of a memorial tablet to Abraham Wing, the founder of Glen's Falls, long known as "Wing's Falls." The lineal descendants of Abraham then living in and near the city, requested the privilege of themselves placing and paying for the memorial. I am gratified to know that they have carried out their plans and that in the Fall of 1911 a handsome and enduring memorial was placed over the grave of Abraham, commemorating his achievement in leading his family out from Quaker Hill and founding the beautiful city which for many years bore his name.

The tablet prepared by the ladies of the Wing Family to commemorate the heroism of Mehitable Wing, the "Heroine of Quaker Hill," is completed and in the possession of the chairman, Caroline Wing Parker at Acushnet, Mass. We are still negotiating for a suitable site upon which to erect it, and it is hoped that the committee will take the matter up with the representatives from Quaker Hill at this meeting.

The memorials to John, Daniel and Stephen Wing at Harwich and Sandwich, have been placed and dedicated since my last address.

I hope that the work of marking our industry in pioneer settlement will not cease. The field is ample and the work one to fire the zeal and inspire the hearts of all loyal kinsmen.

#### THE DEATH ROLL

And now I come to the dead of our clan—those who have silently laid down life's burdens and passed on to join the innumerable caravan gone before during the years since our New Bedford gathering.

Among the happy throng which gathered at Sandwich in June, 1902, at our first reunion, was a tall, quiet, white-bearded man, of dignified bearing and gentle face. He met with us at two lat-

er reunions, and we come to know him as "Uncle Simon." Simon Wing of Charlestown, Mass., acquired the greatest political distinction of any one of our race in America—the distinction of being the nominee of a political party for the presidency of the United States. He was the candidate of the Socialist-Labor Party for that high office in 1892 and received many thousands of votes. Simon Wing was a great inventor, and his discoveries fairly revolutionized the art of photography. He built the first multiplying camera, and his inventions did more than anything else to bring portraits of some kind within the reach of everybody. He was an original thinker and, Winglike, was deeply interested in the advanced ideas of the day.

Julia S. Hoag of Albany, N. Y. gave character and force to the first Sandwich Reunion. She was a woman of culture and ability, and had the distinction of being the first of her sex to be connected with public office at Albany in a clerical capacity. She was connected with the New York state board of charities and reform almost from its inception; president of the Dana Society of Albany, a frequent contributor to journals upon the subject of natural history, and enjoyed a wide acquaintance among literary people. She died at Glen's Falls, N. Y. in the home of her ancestors of Wing's Falls, on Christmas night, 1910.

Samuel Brackett Wing, aged 78, farmer, soldier and helper of men, died at the home of his daughter in Phillips, Maine, Nov. 2, 1910. He was with us at Sandwich in 1902. His life for the last 48 years before his death was a mystery to the members of the medical profession, for he lived with a leaden bullet in one of his lungs, presented to him upon a Southern battlefield.

Casper Wister Wing, aged 67, son of Dr. Seneca Wing, an Illinois pioneer in the early forties, died at his home in Leanna, Kansas, Jan. 22, 1911.

William Tezer Wing, aged 66, a grandson of that Judah Wing whose home the reunionists of 1907 visited in the recesses of the deep woods upon Wing's Neck in Pocasset, died at Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 20, 1910. His son, George Converse Wing, followed him to the grave two months later.

Dr. Charles Wing, died at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1911, at the age of 70 years. For 44 years, he was a member of the Methodist conference, gradually advancing from a small country parish in Iowa to the pulpit of the Grace church in Brooklyn. His death caused wide mourning, and brought out many tributes of appreciation of his work and character. He was one of the great men of our race in our generation. The Northwestern Christian Advocate said of him: "The secret of his power is not difficult to discern. His spirit was ironic and his personal bearing simple and sincere. He inspired confidence. As he ripened in years his judgment matured and in later years he was recognized by ministers and laymen as one of the most trusted advisers of the Church."

Dr. Henderson said of him: "To take the full measure of so great a man, is now too soon, but twenty years hence, Dr. Wing will be recognized as one of the greatest spiritual statesmen."

Dr. Wing though deeply interested in everything pertaining to the Wing Family, never met with us in reunion. But a few days before his death, he wrote me telling me of some kinspeople he had met in his travels and requesting me to look them up.

A gentle spirit passed out from earth at Hanover, Mass., March 27, 1911, when Ruth W. Damon laid down her burdens at the age of 73 years. She was a descendant of the Wings, the Brewsters, the Bradfords and the Warrens; was a member of the Church of the Pilgrimage at Plymouth, where she and her ancestors had worshipped for 290 years. She was with us in Boston in 1908. The descendants of Bachelor Wing, son of Daniel, are indebted to her researches for much that is known of their family records.

A few years ago, two aged men, brothers, after widely separated and successful careers, made a pilgrimage together to the old farm up in the Maine Hills where they were born. One of them was Isaac Osborn Wing, aged 82, and the other Simon, aged 84. Isaac Osborn died at his home in Kalamazoo, Mich., March 13, 1911, three months later than his brother Simon, who journeyed with him to the home of their father Joshua but a few months before.

Marcus Wing, son of Philander, farm-



er, Minnesota legislator and active man of affairs, died at Rochester, Minn., on March 24, 1914. Eugene Bushnell Wing, soldier, and genial friend and brother, died at Attica, N. Y. March 28, 1914. His brother, Carlton Deloss Wing, soldier and business man, died at Attica, April 22, 1912. They were the descendants of Shubael, a revolutionary war soldier.

Among the bright spirits present at our earlier reunions was Lelia B. Wing De Puy, at one time our State Deputy for New York. She joined the innumerable throng Aug. 14, 1910. She was a woman of most charming personality.

Benjamin Franklin Wing, pioneer and business man, aged 78, passed away at his home in Whitehall, Wis., June 5, 1914.

Two years ago at the home of the late Captain Benjamin Franklin Wing, at Sea Drift, on the shores of the Apponnegansett River, a cavalcade of reunionists stopped and we paid homage to a venerable woman who was rich in family reminiscence. Mrs. Emily Gifford Wing, aged 91 years, died at Sea Drift, June 18, 1914.

Mrs. Eleanor Shepherd Kyler, a descendant of David Wing, Cincinnati's first school master, died at Oxford, Ohio, May 16, 1914.

While this paper is in preparation, news reaches me of the death of Frederick Wrightington Wing, at Providence, R. I., Aug. 12, 1912. This venerable man was with us at New Bedford two years ago. He was a teacher in the public schools of Rhode Island for sixty years.

Aug. 23, 1910, I stood by the open grave and saw all that was mortal of Ebenezer Wing, soldier and pioneer, lowered into its grave at Appleton, Wisconsin. His death occurred at the age of 82.

Only the good came to me of these men and women. If there was aught of evil in their lives it lies buried six feet deep. I pass them ~~on to~~ <sup>to</sup> eternity with the sign manual of the approval of the Wing Family of America.

In 1910, our hostess at the Johnson Farms was Mrs. Fidella Johnson Wing, widow of the late Captain George F. Wing of Wareham. She graced our first and several subsequent reunions with her genial, kindly presence. She died at her home in Wareham, Mass., Nov. 10, 1910, aged 82.

Oliver Filley Wing was at the Sandwich reunion in 1903. He died at Hartford, Conn., where he was long engaged in business, Oct. 31, 1910.

Col. Henry Asa Wing, our brilliant Maine editor and publisher, died at his home in Waterville, Maine, Feb. 10, 1912, aged 58 years.

#### THE OWL

At the New Bedford meeting, the publication of The Owl was formally transferred to the Wing Family Association of America Incorporated, and its business management assumed by the Treasurer of the Association. He reports that during the two years of our ownership, that its publication has entailed a deficit of \$52.31. The treasurer recommends in order to save much misunderstanding and delay, that the annual dues of the membership be increased to \$2 per annum and that each member receive The Owl during the term of his or her membership free of charge. I heartily endorse the recommend and urge action in the matter upon the Board of Directors at this convention.

Historical and genealogical matter continue to come to The Owl freely. It is a matter of congratulation to know that it is the only successful family publication known to exist in the land. The attempt has been made many times to conduct publications along the lines marked out for The Owl by other family associations and organizations, but such journals have invariably met with failure after two or three years of desultory publication. The Owl enters upon its fourteenth year in September.

#### THE FINANCES

The Treasurer's report indicates a healthy condition of the Association's finances. He reports the sum of \$1,165.04 in the Treasury on Aug. 1, 1912. There are no outstanding obligations. The banking depository of the Association is the First National Bank of Boston, an institution of which our kinsman, Daniel Gould Wing, is President.

#### THE REUNION

The advisability of holding a family reunion in a great city has long been questioned. The present gathering in Chicago is purely experimental. Our

previous assemblies have been held in towns having some peculiar historical connection with the family settlements and abounding in places of peculiar family interest.

At Sandwich, the inconvenience of accommodations was forgotten in the joy of being there, and in our pilgrimages to the rare old homes of our ancestors, some of which are the finest specimens of colonial architectural craft extant in New England. At Sandwich and Rochester and Pocasset and Harwich we dreamed the reunion days away in retrospect and communion with the fathers upon ground we trod with a hallowed feeling of reverence and wonder that the centuries had preserved so much of substance to us of the past. At Glen's Falls we marked with emphasis the fact that we were the founders of a city. At Boston, we celebrated the circumstance that it was there we first found footing upon the soil of America. At New Bedford we gave emphasis to the achievements of our kinspeople, who for 200 years have made that great sea port one of the commercial centers of the world.

The present reunion in Chicago must of necessity be purely of a social character. Its success or failure depends largely upon the social instincts of the tribe, although, in a certain sense it also commemorates and makes plain our activities as a family in the upbuilding of the commonwealths of the Golden West.

The difficulties of preparing for a gathering of this character in a city of this great size appeared at times insurmountable. But I wish to acknowledge the cheerful, enthusiastic, and, at all times, cordial spirit which has prevailed among our kinspeople here, in making the preliminary preparations for the meeting. They went about the matter in the true Chicago spirit, and I have found that the blood of our clan runs as warm and as deep here in this imperial city as it does among other environments in the older and quieter lands of our early activities.

#### IN CONCLUSION

This completes the tenth year of my administration as your President. The trust came to me with an overpowering sense of my unworthiness and lack of capacity, and I entered upon its duties with disturbed apprehension. But a more loy-

al clan never followed the banners of a Campbell or a MacDonald; to ask was to receive; to suggest was to have performed.

During the ten years of my stewardship I have visited hundreds of Wing homes—on the shores of Cape Cod, in Rochester, Pocasset, Old Dartmouth, upon Quaker Hill, in the mountains of Vermont; amid the hills of New York and the bountiful orchards and groves of Michigan; in Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Missouri, and amid the far off pines of Alabama and Mississippi. Everywhere I have met with warm-hearted welcome and hospitality and have tested the loyalty of blood fellowship. I recall an instance two years ago fully as inspiring as the gathering of the hosts of Clan Alpine. A chance visit to a border New York town was made the occasion by some of the kinsmen to sound the pibroch and the following day fifty-seven Wings gathered upon the shore of beautiful Lake Katherine in the Green Mountains to attest their family loyalty.

And I have corresponded with other thousands. Through all this intercourse has run the vein of a great kindness and a glimpse of character—character three hundred years in the building.

I have found no unpleasant things to relate to you. I have yet to discover more than one felony in the history of the Wings for three hundred years, and that happening in our generation. We have not escaped the weaknesses of humanity—the penalty of having an aggressive and virile ancestry.

Civilization in our country has now so far developed that thinking people are rapidly approaching the conclusion that genealogy in its deepest meaning is not comprehended in a few generations of individual lineage, nor in the desire to trace descent from "good families." Some knowledge of its broad significance upon our lives belongs to the educational equipment of every American citizen. The prediction is not unwarranted that ere long chairs of History and Genealogy will be established in our universities and colleges for the study of the mutual relations of those sciences. It is closely allied to sociology and the science of medicine. The study of pedigrees has illustrated the transmission both of disease and high character. The frailties