

1 one of his best
a deputy and a police have from time immemorial
attached to proprietorship in land. Among the ^{Aegyptians} Greeks
the territorial magistrate was in the highest rank of
nobility. One of the most important consequences of the
administration of Joseph the Hebrew in the service of
Pharaoh the King was the virtual transfer to the
Crown of all the hereditary domains of the Egyptian
landholders, and we may well believe what you do
strengthen the absolutism of the Egyptian monarchy.
For centuries the struggle between the plebeians and the
patricians of Rome centered in the ~~same~~ effort
of the former to obtain a share in the public lands.

The great Struggle cost the Roman Commonwealth
the lives of some of the best and ablest citizens,
Tiberius and Caius Gracchus fell, but they did
not fall in vain, inch by inch and foot
by foot the patricians were forced to concede a
portion of the public lands to the plebeians, but
the contest shook the framework of the Republic
and prepared the way for the Empire, had
a much more liberal allotment been
conceded to the proletarian, a strong and
vigorous peasant proprietary would have
been created which would have exercised

a wholesome influence and formed an important
counterpoise to the Aristocracy which consumed
in vice, in debauchery in public disorder the
vast sums coming from the ^{and slaves} manufactory
tenantry. ^{Who} Cultivated their enormous
estates, the landless or half-landed of the Empire
constituted them as the profligate millions of modern
times do now the dangerous, the explosive elements
of the State, Agrarians then had the same terror
for the rich as the Socialists and the Communists
have for the modern Commonwealth,

The minor concessions being from time to time from the
wealthy failed to bring peace. The political empowerment
of the mass of plebeians ^{throughout the} ~~improved~~ ^{and little} ~~the~~ economic
condition. The turbulence which at Rome was kept quiet
by bread and the Circus provided at public expense.
The ruling masses on the large landed estates had
no part in the concessions which emasculated ^{and pauperized} the
idle thousands of the Capital and when the day of
reckoning came and the northern barbarians precipitated
themselves upon the defenses of the Italian Empire
there were no consular armies. Merely from a
free citizenry recruit them and the great Empire
crumbled into ruins.

Possibilities and opportunities are open to the Anglo-Saxons
settled in America such as have never before been
known, it would be a matter of joyful duty to
discuss the relationship which exists between the
degrees of freedom between the percentage of rural
propertors in a nation and the freedom of the citizen.
In the list of rural propertors might be included those who
hold on Long lease, say 19 and 99 years, measured
by this date the English race stand well above from
the American point of view, a large proportion of the
population of the United States is agricultural, the
predominant industry is agriculture, the agricultural
element in the population is the safeguard for the

behind of freedom, The distribution of wealth in rural
communities is among the free holders tolerably equal, some
are very rich and some very poor, so too in urban
communities, the Aristocracy of wealth and the moneyless
masses exist side by side. The Antagonism of Labor
to Capital is fuel by the idleness and ^{orientations of} ~~perfidious~~ and
and heartless exactions of the Wealthy. These conditions breed
strikes and riots and incendiarism and murder. These
conditions do not exist among the rural ^{and freeholders} ~~occupants~~ of
the soil. There are no strikes among them, no combinations
in restraint of production and trade. Less than 20000
farms and there for the most part the honest Aristocracy
of the Cities and towns own more than half of the wealth
of America. But among these 20000 there are

3
and agricultural are maintained, if the farmers of America
can hope the benefits which they intend it - will be
through arms created from the drugs and slums of
the cities deserted and maintained by the millions
of the country. How important then that the farmer be
educated to know his rights - as well as his duties
and to know how by intelligent cooperation he may
maintain them. It is important for the farmer to
know how to increase his crops in quantity and in
value, but it is still more important for him to know
how he shall maintain and retain in their integrity
the immemorial landmarks of freedom intended
from his ancestors through 33 generations of
freeman. Conservation is the key note of the

4
plicity of social life. Radicalism disintegrates & creates
Antagonism of capital and labor are the inevitable force
and undertone of modern life. This ^{will be} the consequence
Conflict of the future and that at no distant day.
The chief danger of America is her ~~ex~~ property in ^{the} land
domain of the country, and the chief anchor of her
prosperity is the ground and thorough education
of the owner and cultivator of the soil - an education that
will increase & increase multiply production but above all
an education which will stimulate an intelligent patriotism
an education which shall make for Civic Righteousness
All for the land

3- Among the Teutonic tribes of Britain the land was originally
held in common. Large allotments were by common consent
conceded to the Chief or King for the maintenance of the Royal
dignity, smaller allotments to the chief followers of the King
but the bulk of the land was held in common, individual
property was to some extent gradually introduced
but no one could be called landless, All, King,
Chiefs, nobles and freemen participated in the
functions of government. After the Norman conquest
the King embodying the sovereignty of the state held
all the land, but large concessions were made to
his individual followers who fought with him and
won the battle of Hastings. These lands were held on

Condition of military service⁶ and formed the basis of the feudal system
in England, the greater Barons, through subinfeudation
stood in the same relation to the lesser Barons which
the King entertained to them. If the feudal obligations
of the one or the other were not fulfilled the fief
became forfeit. Notwithstanding the general feudal tenure
many allodial or freehold estates existed. But whether
feudal or allodial the majority of the cultivators were free men
and in the absence of anything like caste or impassible
class barriers the landless peasant could rise
become, ^{rich} through commerce, the learned professions
and the varied industries as they grew and in the
course of a few generations intermarry with the old
nobility. As hard and fast line separated class from
class, by insensible gradation one passed into the

other borrowing about the social relationships there exist today.
But in the accumulation of wealth the great basis of
distinction was proprietorship in land, its possession
conferred and confers a distinction ^{with} which no other
form of wealth imbued the possessor, these conditions
formed the basis and the groundwork of the liberties of
England,

These ideas of equality and equal right-ownership of
land, sometimes obscured, sometimes reversed
often times ignored and only partially capable
of realization. British colonists brought with
them when they came westward to try
their fortunes in the new world, a new

8

Soa daund with the discerning and villainy
of America. The immigrants from the British isles
come to stay. They were allowed by the broad

lands of the New World, with the prospect ^{of} ~~of~~ ^{compliance} ~~of~~ ^{and} ~~of~~
of final independence and Spain and Portugal came
attracted by the gold and silver of the Western
Continent, and attracted by the prospective benefits
of a beautiful soil, strongly imbued with
the principles of civil and religious freedom
they found ample opportunity for pulling
both in practice

16
They took the same conditions ^{of things} existed in France until
1789. The Revolution found the Crown lands amounting to
nearly 30% of the realm, the lands of the nobility 10%
and the lands of the Church the remainder. The Revolution
confiscated the lands of the Crown of the nobility - and
of the Church. The bulk of the public domain was
subdivided among the ultimate and impoverished peasantry
who exasperated by the oppression of ages treated a vengeance
on their oppressors. There was no middle class in
France standing as a buffer between the nobility and the poor
ranks of society. Hence the ^{accumulated} grievances of centuries were
strangled in blood.

A new era dawned with the discovery and settlement of
America. The British Colonists came from all ranks of

Society and all formed themselves on a footing of equality -
The gentry and the yeomanry and the peasantry of the
British isles all found abundant land for occupation
and all contributed to the formation of Commonwealths
in which the ownership of land made all equal,
Some owned more, some less, but proportionally
land was the one badge of distinction and superiority,
and this was within the reach of all,

[Poem copied by A G Clay]

"Surprised by joy, impatient as
the winds,

I turned to share the transport they
with whom?

But thou, deep buried in the silent
world

That spot which no vicissitude can
find.

Love, faithful love, recalled thee to my
mind.

But how could I forget thee? through
what power

Even for the least division of an
hour.

Have I been so beguiled as to be
blind.

To my most grievous loss. That
thought's between

Was the worst pang that e'er
I've
Lore one, one only, when I stood
before
Knowing my heart's treasure was
no more,
That neither present time, nor years
unborn
could to my sight that beloved
face restore.

Godwin

MILITARY PRISON, LEXINGTON, KY., }
March the 9th, 1863. }

MISS BETTIE NICKOLDS—

Queen of my Soul:

My Pericranium for a hebdomatical season hath been very much facinated with the imigdry of your immaculate personality, but when the arrived contemplation of your mental faculties would illequiate in extacy; the divine particles of an oriental anchorite, your benign, philanthropic disposition induces me to supplicate illeration, under your patriocination, and shall throughout all the hourly circumvolutions of eternity, be your responent addorer, and these few lines of my chirography shall be tantamount to an open declaration of my paramount love and affections for you. this is no flattery, no my fair enchantress i detest flattery, yet Honorificabilitudininitibus impells me to say that i believe that you (love me) Oh! Bettie, would to god that i could tear my heart out and cast it at your feet, that see ing all its auguished throbing you could then believe that i love you, and you alone. when first we met my rapture suddenly fell below zero. i was melting under your influence like unsalted butter, or wax to a stovepipe, untill one look from those bright eyes did soothe my torturing pain. but when last we parted Oh! God! it was more than my poor heart could bear, and gathering to-gether the last emblems of my drooping spirit, i did pick up fortitude amply sufficient to accost through a medium of writings, one who is far my superior in rank and fortune, as well as goodness, lovingness and perfection. i will inform you that i am a prisoner of war. i did accomplish what i told alt of you that i would do, and since i seen you kind fortune has crowned me with good health, and i sincerely hope that kind providence will bless you with good health. give my respects to all the family and except of my undying love to yourself. Oh! Bettie! believe that i love you, and i shall be happy, and promise me in your next letter that you will not marry before you see me again, that is if it is not longer than one month after the war is over. i received your kind, welcome interesting and if i may be so bold i will say loving letter which gave me courage and resolution in my expectations of calling you mine, at some not far distant day. Oh! me. my affections are stronger than my Judgement, and i cannot help expressing to you whatsoever my heart dictates. if i say too much please excuse me, for believe me dearest that it is the sentiments of an open and generous heart. you must write me often and i will do the same. i wrote you one day before yesterday and shall impatiently await an answer. Oh! thou child of nature what offering or gift can i bestow upon the altar of thy sunny heart to convince you of my sincerity. please answer immediately and direct to me as follows. Military prison No. 3, Lexington, Ky. my pen is very poor so you will please excuse bad writing i must come to a close ever remaining your

Affectionate Lover

Capt. JOHN MURFORD, C. S. A.

THE ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Fellows are particularly requested to read these Two Letters.

GRAMPIAN LODGE,
FOREST HILL, S. E.
December 22, 1880.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

Though enjoying the support of the Council, and, as I believe, that of four-fifths of the members, I have for some years, more especially during the last two, been so intensely harassed by persistent hostilities on the part of several members, two of whom were on the Council and have lately been restored to it, that on the 29th ult. I intimated that in six months I would tender my resignation. My reasons for six months' notice are these: "1st. To allow the Society and its Council sufficient time to secure the services of a successor. 2d. That I may not be charged with anticipating Report of a Committee of Inquiry appointed by the Annual Meeting. 3d. That in the interval I may have an opportunity of securing another appointment."

Along with the Society's minutes, papers, and accounts, I have submitted to the Committee the accompanying letter, which I send for your perusal. It will place before you clearly and accurately the nature and origin of the disputes, and enable you to understand the questions at issue. I am of course not unaware that there are two sides to a question; but if what I now put forth is inaccurate, it is for my opponents to show that it is so. I may here say that I believe no learned institution ever made such real and healthy progress as has the Royal Historical Society during these last twelve years, while arrangements were in progress that would speedily have conducted to its influence being experienced widely.

What my opponents in their recent manifestoes, one of them anonymous, have chosen to put forth most prominently is what they characterise as the excessive character of my remuneration. On this subject I will state facts. From November 1868, when the Society was formed, up to January 1870, I virtually discharged all the duties; while from the latter date to April 1871 I acted both as Secretary and Editor, without at the time receiving any emolument whatever. But at the Annual Meeting in 1871, when the membership had greatly increased, I was appointed Historiographer *ad vitam aut curam*, with a salary of £120. This salary was, in November 1873, increased to £150; and in respect of past services I was (less what had already been paid me) voted £100 per annum from the date of the Society's origin. My salary was further increased by £100 at the Annual Meeting in November 1875; and I was, at the Annual Meeting in November 1876, voted £420. Out of this amount I was expected to remunerate assistants. Pray look at my remuneration in a tabulated form.

Year ending November 1869,	£100
" " " 1870,	100
" " " 1871,	100
" " " 1872,	100
" " " 1873,	120
" " " 1874,	150
" " " 1875,	200
" " " 1876,	320
" " " 1877,	420
" " " 1878,	420
" " " 1879,	420
" " " 1880,	420
Average Secretarial Expenditure,	£240
Society's Average Receipts,	£575

With other alleged grievances, Mr H. H. Howarth brought the subject of my remuneration under the notice of Lord Aberdeen, the President, who, occupying the chair at a special meeting of Council, held on the 21st May 1879, expressed himself as under:

"On this point I have had no communication with Dr Rogers, directly or indirectly, and I speak on public grounds and in the interests of the Society. Though Dr Rogers had no special claim on the Society, though his office was vacant, and you went in search of a successor, I would not recommend you to offer less than the salary now given. For less you would not get any gentleman of education and proper training to undertake the duties. I am President of the Royal Horticultural Society, and the Assistant Secretary, I am aware, receives £400, and has besides two paid assistants. Now, it would appear that Dr Rogers recognises his assistants out of his own salary."

At that time the Society's income was £793, as stated in November 1877. The income was last year £728, and on the 20th November last, I offered to abate my salary by £120. In a letter to the Council in January, I expressed my willingness to

accept a reduced salary should this become necessary, and I have stated that "I hope the Council will not allow, either now or afterwards, the recompense to the Secretary or Historiographer to interfere with the Society's financial interests."

If the question had rested on this point, I had not thought of retiring. But under present circumstances what, I ask, would inevitably ensue? Reduced through agitation by £200 in 1879, and by £200 in 1880, the Society's income will, I conceive, be under continued agitation reduced further at the close of the present year. If so, would my opponents take any portion of the blame? Would not the Secretary, now accused of grasping, be charged with incapacity? "Dr Rogers has ruined the Society" would be asserted at next Annual Meeting, and the assertion would be probably accepted. Apart from this, I make bold to assert that no Secretary, whether he had self-respect or not, could continue in office, with Messrs Cornelius Walford and Hyde Clarke at the Council Board. Here is a specimen. "January 15th, 1880, Mr Hyde Clarke demanded, as a matter of privilege, the right of laying on the table an article in the *Athenaeum* of the 22d November last, on the subject of the Society's finances, and which had caused him much alarm, since he believed the Society owed some £200 or £300. In answer to a question by the Secretary, Mr Clarke stated that he himself had, at the request of the Editor of the *Athenaeum*, supplied the Society's accounts, which appeared in it." The real debt, as Mr Clarke perfectly well knew, was under £200. To show that my sentiments are not singular, I advance an extract from a letter addressed by Mr McLauchlan Backler to the Chairman on the 21st February last, when resigning his seat at the Council. "Notwithstanding your amiable efforts to maintain peace and goodwill in the Council of the Royal Historical Society, it is clear to my mind that much valuable time will continue to be wasted in fruitless personal discussions. The incessant attacks, either open or insidious, on the Secretary and the members of the Council who agree with him on any question, are, however, more likely to elicit sympathy for him than to damage him."

Mr Backler adds, "Certainly it would be difficult to find a more energetic, persevering, and zealous Secretary, and I believe him to be now, as from the commencement, the mainstay of the Society."

Only ten days ago, I, on the same subject, received the following letter from Major-General Alexander: "It has much pained me that, owing to persistent animosity, you have tendered your resignation. Yet I cannot express surprise, since for two years and upwards not only has the business of the Society been impeded by Messrs Clarke and Walford, but you have had to endure taunts and insults showered upon you by these persons. I say without hesitation and my statement will be borne out) that these individuals were animated only with the idea as to how they could smash you; with them the welfare of the Society was a secondary consideration, if they ever gave it a thought. I disapprove so much of the manner in which business at our Council meetings is obstructed, that I have serious thoughts of resigning both my place in the Council and my membership. But that you are still Secretary, I would do so at once."

Leaving the Council and its obstructors, allow me, my Lords and Gentlemen, to refer to other proceedings on the part of certain hostile members. Missives have repeatedly been sent to members of Council and others misrepresenting and denouncing me. In a series of letters sent to my dwelling, I have been personally menaced. Within the last two weeks, a message from one of my opponents was conveyed to me, to the effect that if I would "at once retire from the Secretaryship," HE WOULD "ENSURE ME A RECOMMENDATION AS TO SECRETARIAL FITNESS." If, on the contrary, I did not, I would "be charged with malversation or worse!" There was—the message bore—a determination to crush me, since a Committee of the Fellows was sitting under the presidency of Preliminary Irons, and which was about "to make some terrible revelations!"

To convince certain members of Council that the statement respecting Dr Irons was wholly untrue, I communicated with the reverend gentleman, who answered me as under: "DEAR DR ROGERS.—The communication which you have made to me, that I have been presiding over a committee connected with the investigations of the Royal Historical Society, has not the slightest foundation. I have so much respect for you personally, that I should at once have communicated with you. There is some mistake, perhaps, as to the name. I should like to know who passes for me."

These, my Lords and Gentlemen, do not amount to one tithe of the hostilities enacted against me within the last few months

"It is to be understood that the gentleman of this name, whom I may again have occasion very particularly to refer to, is the credit and accomplished Mr Edward Walford, author of so many valuable works on numismatics and family history. Mr Cornelius Walford, whom I do refer to, is known in connection with assurance and insurance companies."

the sum of £500, lost through mischievous agitation, been forthcoming, there would have been no liability, and a first permanent investment of £200 made.

I have attended to your request, in placing before you a list of members elected during the last twelve months, distinguishing the Honorary and Corresponding from the Ordinary Fellows. The last, as you will find on examining the Council Book, are greatly under the number admitted during previous sessions. But it is truly remarkable that, considering the hostile statements published in the north of England and elsewhere, the accessions have been so numerous as they are. In an effort to promote an interest in the Society's doings, and to increase the usefulness and value of our collections, I have lately invited foreign Historical Societies to exchange their publications with ours, and have, as is usual, nominated their Presidents and Secretaries as Honorary and Corresponding Members.

Learning full particulars respecting the Society's origin and history, it will be for you to determine whether (as has been proposed by those whose policy I have opposed) the entrance fee should be reduced from three guineas to half-a-guinea; diplomas with their fees should cease; life subscriptions be invested as they come in; invitations be no longer sent out; the Genealogical Section abolished; Mr M'Mardo Wright's proposal of an Honorary Secretary with a paid Assistant entertained; also papers inserted in the *Transactions* without responsible editorial supervision.*

Gentlemen, farewell! May your Report be drawn in the spirit of wisdom, fairness, and impartiality; and may the result prove for the best interests of our Society.

I am, GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient faithful Servant,

CHARLES ROGERS,
Sec. R.H.S.

GRAMPIAN LODGE,
FOREST HILL, S. E.,
15th December 1880.

* When I alluded to Mr Cornelius Walford's paper "on the Hæmorrhagic League," read to the Society in February last, on account of his having read a paper on the same subject in August 1879 to a law society in London, he applied to the Council, who at his request referred the paper to your chairman Mr Kolbjorn, and another learned Member of Council. Their report, if produced, has not been presented. A paper on the Hæmorrhagic League by Mr Walford in an insurance encyclopædia has been announced.

others to whom the fees were reduced. For a number of years save last, the acquisition of new members in the manner indicated more than covered secretarial expenses. Those invited were suitable persons, of whom I prepared lists.

On the subject of LIFE SUBSCRIPTIONS, you will probably feel called upon to express judgment. In the Treasurer's book you will find the entire amount received from Life Members from the outset till the present time. No doubt you will set down what was paid in before my incumbency and since; how many of the Life Members are living and how many are deceased; also how many have joined from year to year. You will make up the aggregate amount, and estimate what portion of each would have been used and what invested, if a rule on the subject had existed, or the Society had been an old, not a new one. You will report whether continuing the Society's income from year to year, the Society would now have had any existence, if the life subscriptions had not been expended, and supposing you decide that it would, you will of course further say what revenue from the invested capital would probably have now accrued to the Society? If the revenues so accruing, say at 3 per cent, might not exceed some £25 or £30 a year, it will be for you to explain how the possession of this income could specially benefit the Society now? And it is your province, in the face of the Life Subscriptions being hitherto included in the yearly income, to say whether or not in the stock of *Transactions*, and of a library of respectable extent, there might not now be obtained, in the event of the Society being wound up, a sufficiency of funds, 1st, to discharge the Council's debt; 2d, to complete vol. IX. of the *Transactions* now in the press; and 3d, to refund to Life Subscribers a proportional amount of their payments.

I enclose statement of the Council's liabilities, being a balance due to Messrs J. and W. Rider, printers, of £239, 16s. 6d. It will probably be reduced at the commencement of the financial year in January, when subscriptions come in. I may here remark that it was through the considerate kindness of Messrs Rider in suiting the Council's convenience in the matter of their accounts that the Society got a start. Another firm of printers were occasionally paid by bills; for such bills I became individually answerable. I am particular in these matters, for in the Society's interests as well as in my own I desire that every item of administration may be narrowly looked into and reported upon.

Notwithstanding that the revenue last year was nearly £200, and in the present year nearly £300 less than in 1878, the Council's debt has by no means been proportionally increased. Had



J. R. Pothman
 Sec. R.H.S.
 15th Dec 1880

A. G. C. L. S.
 Sec. R.H.S.
 15th Dec 1880

J. R. Pothman
 Sec. R.H.S.
 15th Dec 1880

A. G. C. L. S.
 Sec. R.H.S.
 15th Dec 1880

—hostilities in every instance most intensely brutal and un-English. Though I had been the vilest malefactor—a man unworthy of confidence, and one who had degraded letters and disgraced the Church—I could not have been treated more contemptuously or assailed with greater invective. Yet I emphatically defy the most unscrupulous, the most adroit, and the most crafty of my opponents to bring openly against me either in connection with our Society, or any other institution, the slightest charge of improper dealing. The *Committee of Inquiry* which has been appointed, notoriously with the purpose of "finding me out," I defy to point to one blot upon my honour. Yet for all this, my Lords and Gentlemen, I have, in discharging systematically my duties of my office, been exposed to unworthy suspicion. My Lords and Gentlemen, those of my opponents who profess an interest "in the noble study of history," I brand with vile dissimulation, and say that their proceedings have throughout been based upon ambition, nurtured by the worst passions, and fortified by GUILT, FALSEHOOD, AND REVENGE. These are very strong words, but they do not in any degree exceed the bounds of strict and absolute veracity.

December 30.—Consequent on the oppression I have experienced, it was my intention to engage in literary pursuits under circumstances which had at least rendered me safe from personal molestation. But I cannot resist the expression of confidence which you have conveyed to me. I therefore abandon my intention to retire, and will cling to the Royal Historical Society, through good and bad report, so long as I retain your sympathy, support, and commendation.

I am,

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

Your most Obedient and Faithful Servant,

CHARLES ROGERS, D.D., LL.D.

Messrs HEINEMANN, ROBOHNS, SHEYTON, CHAPMAN, MUMFORD WRIGHT, ALTSCHUL, and MORRISON, Members of the Committee of Inquiry appointed by the Royal Historical Society at the Annual General Meeting, 18th November 1880.

GENTLEMEN,

In two boxes belonging to the Society, I have sent to the care of Mr Vaux at the Rooms, the entire minute books, registers, letters, and documents of every sort in my possession belonging to the Royal Historical Society. The Treasurer will send you his registers, pass-books, cheques, and vouchers, lithographed letters, stationery, stock of *Transactions*, also a few books forwarded to me here. What copies of the *Transactions* and Genealogical Publications are not in my keeping will be found in sheets at the binders, Messrs Straker & Son, New Court, Farringdon Street.

Not merely to assist you in forming a proper report, but in order to put on record a state of the Society's affairs at the time of my retiring from the administration, I beg leave very respectfully to submit for your consideration certain facts. And perhaps you will allow me to invite your attention to what is probably the origin of these troubles which, unless for your prompt interposition, may unhappily wreck the institution. On the 14th January 1875, Mr G. Laurence Gomme, a clerk, I believe, in the Board of Works, as well as an institutions contributor to *Nates and Queries*, was elected a member. On the 24th April 1875, Mr G. Laurence Gomme sent me a letter, No. 1, in the accompanying bundle of his correspondence. After announcing a proposal by the Council respecting their intention to restore the entrance fee to £3, 3s. instead of half-a-guinea, and pointing out certain steps he deemed essential to such an alteration, he proceeded thus:

"I may mention however now, as perhaps you would like to think it over, that my suggestions have reference to the formation of a committee to carry out certain lines of historical research, and thus by a division of labour make our *Transactions* as useful as those of the Biblical, Archeological, or Antiquarian Societies, for instance; I need only refer to the debate on Mr Walford's paper to show the necessity for this; but, if you will allow me, I will put my suggestions in writing, that you may submit them to the Council." Mr Gomme concludes, "I suppose I must have been out of town when the General Meeting in last November took place."

As Mr Gomme was only elected a member in January, it is quite certain he received no intimation of the Annual Meeting in the preceding November. His memory again forsook him when in a letter (No. 2), dated 23d April 1876, he describes himself as a member of two years' standing, and as such claimed the right of suggesting a remodelling of the constitution. For

this purpose he desired a General Meeting to be convened. To the increase of the entrance fee he particularly objected. In his letters Nos. 3 and 4, dated 2d and 24 January 1876, he suggests for the Society's publication a MS. pedigree of "Hampton, by Brown Willis the genealogist," also another MS., both in his possession. He held that the Society should issue an Historical Magazine, and print or have issued under their sanction an Historical compilation he had prepared. His letters of the 21st and 20th November 1876 (Nos 5 and 6) are less important; in one of them he expresses a wish to occupy "a first place" in reading a paper to the Society, but "without any desire to displace mine." During a considerable interval Mr Gomme was silent, but on the 27th September 1877, he, in his letter No. 7, reports that he and his friend Mr Michelson were "engaged in calendaring the Reports of the Royal Historical Manuscript Commission." On this calendar he proposed to compose a "commentary," "one in each session," and which, if published with the corresponding calendar in the Society's *Transactions*, "and *Codex Diplomaticus*." Naturally I hailed a performance so full of promise, nor was a brief note from Mr Michelson (No. 8), containing two mispells words, lead me to apprehend that industry might not in this cogitator compensate for orthographical deficiency. In his assistant and himself Mr Gomme certainly exercised full confidence, for in his letter (No. 9), dated 3d October, he expresses his belief that what he and his friend were about to do will prove "useful to the general history of the world." Accordingly he expresses his desire that I would officially announce his project and its progress in the columns of the *Albion*. He also informs me that he was about to suggest "certain reforms" in the Society's rules of which "many members" approved. On an undated day in December, his suggestions were forwarded to me, being contained in a small note addressed to myself, and in a long letter addressed to the Council.

In his communication to the Council he states that his opinions are held by "a large section of the Society," and that, "unless some reform is made, a considerable circles from its roll of members will be made." He adds, "that the Society is constantly spoken of amongst literary circles with anything but respect." He then enumerates his complaints. "The membership was too cheaply obtained (tardy he had objected to the increase of the entrance fee), membership was offered to 'unknown men'; 'a ballot was not taken; 'no applicant was refused; 'the annual statement of accounts was imperfectly made; 'compounded subscriptions were not funded; 'the Society produced only one annual volume; 'auditors were named by the Council instead of the Society." To Mr Gomme's letter I replied as in No. 13, stating that the entrance fee was three guineas, and the annual payment to both sections two guineas, such being the usual fees of learned societies; that suitable persons only were invited; that members were admitted in the manner specified in the laws; that applications were frequently rejected; that the accounts were properly kept by the Treasurer; that the investing of life subscriptions was under consideration; and that the Auditors named by the Council were persons acquainted with finance. In No. 14, Gomme extends his reasons of objection, and asks "to be allowed to appear before the Council." This I acknowledged in No. 15 of the series. In No. 16, Mr Gomme writes as before. I submitted his letters to the Council on the 10th January 1878, fourteen members being present; the decision was, that "the letters should lie on the table."

Mr Gomme's letters, Nos. 17, 18, and 19, may be taken together. No. 17, dated 21st March 1878, relates to what he styles his "calendar of the Historical Commission Reports." Mr Gomme read a well-expressed paper on the subject at the Society's meeting on the 14th March, and afterwards sent me "the calendar." This proved to consist of clippings from the Appendix to the Commission Reports pasted together, without note or comment, and certainly without any semblance of connection or order. But I was sufficiently aware that if on my own authority I rejected these gleanings, I would gather wrath, and be charged with revenge. I for the first time laid editorial responsibility on the Council. About twelve members, or all who usually attended the meetings, received the paper by post, and were each asked his opinion. It was declared to be utterly unusable; and accordingly, on the 9th May 1878, the Council unanimously passed the following resolution:—"The Secretary was instructed to thank Mr Gomme for the offer of his paper, and to express regret that it cannot be accepted." In a manner the reverse of discourteous I transmitted the decision to Mr Gomme, who, on the 10th May (No. 18), answered me by using these words:—"I suppose it explains itself as the answer to my letter to the Council of some months back." In a letter written three days afterwards (No. 19) he accuses me of "animus," and closes with a menace. That menace was put in force at the Annual Meeting held on the 14th November 1878, when Mr Gomme attempted to interrupt the business, but was, as no longer a member, silenced by the President. Then followed that correspondence respecting the Society and its affairs in the columns of the *Albion*, which has culminated in your appointment as a Committee of Inquiry.

When suspicion is engendered, people are seldom discreet in

tracing it to its origin. Mr Gomme's complaints, no doubt, originated with himself, but when he and his friends began to ventilate his opinions, others followed them up.

To another opponent I must refer, one whose animosity is very bitter, but is in its origin singular. To Mr John H. Chapman did Mr Cornelius Walford entrust his motion for the appointment of your Committee. Curate at Woodgreen, Witney, Mr Chapman was, on the 12th April 1877, admitted a member of our Society. In reply to a letter requesting a contribution, he offered a paper "on the last days of Mary, Queen of Scots, to which his letters, Nos. 1, 3 in the accompanying bundle, have reference. He withdrew this paper, and in the autumn of 1878 offered another on "Elizabethan Persecutions." In letter No. 4, dated 4th November 1878, he writes:—"The subject I referred to under the title 'Elizabethan Persecutions' is the execution of some 120 to 150 Roman Catholic priests, and many lay people for harbouring them (including two or three women), and the system of fines for recusancy which reduced many old English families to beggary." "I consider," he adds, "under the head of the Elizabethan Persecutions comes the murder of Mary, Queen of Scots [sic], as a part of the domestic policy of the day," etc. On behalf of the Council, I agreed that the proposed paper should be read, and it was put down for May 1879. Mr Chapman's subsequent letters are in tone and manner strangely inconsistent, almost odd. In No. 6, dated 23d April 1879, he writes:—"Do you want a paper from me for the May meeting? You do not allude to it in your last circular. By the way, you must not send a notice to the papers which describes me as 'the Rev; for I have severed my connection in that capacity with the State Church by executing a deed under the Act of 1876. This was done last year, so I should be sailing under false colours. If you have sent such notice or notices, please inform me of it, and I will write to the several papers and alter my description." In letter No. 7, dated 4th June, he writes:—"The mistake as to my description of *of Bible* in another matter. In a former letter I said I should claim my place for the July meeting in the order in which the papers were announced; and you replied, assenting to the proposition. I am, therefore, surprised to see that the order has been altered, and Dr Irons' paper placed before mine, instead, as it was before, in another matter." Mr Chapman had really no grievance at all. His paper was originally *third* on the bill for May; it was not then read; it was also, with his consent, postponed at the June Meeting; and the Council conceived, as Dr Irons was the older man, and had written a paper by request, he should in July have, as originally arranged, the first place, and Mr Chapman the second. On the subject Mr Chapman sent two missives to Dr Irons, and personally appeared before the Council; his desire was gratified (see Nos. 8-12).

Mr Chapman's paper read at the July Meeting, was characterised by Mr Robohns as an attack on Protestantism; I did not suspect this at the time. I now invite attention to Mr Chapman's letters, Nos. 13, 14, 15, and 16. In No. 13, dated 13th August 1879, he inquires "whether it is proposed to include his paper in the annual volume." In No. 14, dated 26th August, he writes, "I have an offer for it from two different quarters, but as it was read at the Historical Society, I am quite ready to forward it for publication on the understanding that it is printed in *extenso*, and the proof is sent to me to revise." On the 2d October (No. 15), he uses these words, "You shall have your paper early in next week. In my last letter to you in Scotland, I said that I stipulated, ist, that the paper (which is short) should be printed in *extenso*, and 2d, that the revise should be sent to me to look over, and to this you have made no reply." In letter No. 16, and proceeds, "My paper was only placed at the service of the Society upon the conditions I named, ist, that it should be printed without modification or alteration, being already too short to do justice to its subject; and 2d, that the proof should be submitted to me to see that the references are correctly given. These appear to me to be stipulations that any one would naturally make, but as it seems otherwise to you, I can but regret that you have decided to reject them. I now of course feel myself at liberty to deal with the paper as I please." What I really did say was that I had no intention of interfering with his paper, that I would not do so without consulting him, and that if he differed, he had his remedy by appealing to the Council; I believe I added that no editor could possibly make such a promise as he required of me.

On the 17th January 1880 (No. 17), Mr Chapman, in a letter commencing Sir, instead of "Dear Sir" or "My Dear Sir" as formerly, requested me to forward to him a copy of the rules of the Society, "adding that he had never been supplied with a copy." On his becoming a Member, a copy was sent him as to all others. Two days after securing his motion at the late Annual Meeting, Mr Chapman again communicated with me, asserting his right as *proprietor of the motion*, to demand the Society's Papers. I sent the letter to Lord Aberdeen, who suggested that Dr Heinemann having the greatest number of votes should be communicated with. Mr Chapman's letters are, since April 1879, subscribed "John H. Chapman, M.A., F.S.A.," each has been in the copying press.

And now as to the matters under special investigation. You will remark that I followed the course adopted by my predecessor of writing the scroll minutes on folio sheets, which the Chairman having verified by his signature, my assistant copied into the minute-books. There are three volumes of minutes; the scroll minutes are in bundles. Since 1877 a scroll minute-book has been in use. I used no letter book before January last; had it previously been suggested to me, I would have done so. The papers are kept in the boxes sent to you.

Of the Society's *Transactions* you will find copies in the Library; vol. I. has been reprinted. At the outset we had great difficulty in obtaining suitable contributions, and the difficulty is not yet wholly overcome. For some years a statement of accounts has accompanied the *Transactions*. During the twelve years the Society has existed eight volumes of Proceedings have been printed. Since, in February 1876, the Society amalgamated with the British Genealogical Institute, and appointed a Genealogical Section, it has in this connection sent out five publications. The remuneration provided for myself by the Council as Editor and Secretary will probably occupy a principal share of your attention. Should you see fit to group together the various sums paid me for service, you will no doubt in the first instance compare them with the Society's aggregate receipts. Present my average emoluments since the Society's commencement. If you have leisure you may also compare the emoluments received by me with those received under similar circumstances as recompense by the promoters' or secretaries and editors of other learned societies or corporations. You will of course remember that excepting a very small fee annually voted to the Librarian, I have been the only paid officer, and that no payments save in special cases, have been made for the services of assistants, nor charge for office rent, apartments in my private dwelling being used as the Society's chambers. Should you enter minutely into the charge of self-seeking, brought against me by Mr Walford, you will be pleased to signify whether, as a less expounder of services, the Society could have been built up to its present position; and assuming that what I now assert is true, that during the first six years of its existence, it occupied a very considerable, and during the last six years a principal, share of my daily labour, whether I have been rewarded too copiously.

You will no doubt take up the report of the Council on the Society's financial condition, prepared at the expiry of ten years after its foundation, and appended to vol. VII. of the *Transactions*. By a critical examination of the registers, you will determine whether this report is fair and accurate, and whether the Council was justified in issuing it. In the face of this report, and of the annual reports since by the Council presented to the Society at the Annual Meetings, it will be for you to say whether the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry was necessary. To arrive at a proper decision on this point, it will probably be your duty to consider whether the Council's obligations are in excess of what they have been hitherto, and also whether in the face of No. VI. of the Society's Laws, the Council were called on specially to report to the Annual Meeting the existence of liabilities, which the Society could not legally be called upon to discharge. And if on this subject you bestow that attention which is its due, you will look into the whole subject of secretarial administration, and determine whether the Secretary ever acted without the Council's authority, or contrary to it, and whether any portion of his expenditure was, by the Council or auditors, ever questioned or objected to. Further, you will seek to determine whether, with a more circumscribed expenditure, the Society's business could have been conducted. In grouping together the entire expenditure on stationery and postages, it will be for you to determine, first, whether these outlays were actually made, secondly, whether the incurring of them was necessary or prudent. On the first point, the accounts of the printers and others may be verified by their outlays, and if you so desire I will furnish you with the names and addresses of my different assistants, who will probably testify that every entry in the petty cash books was made at the time, and is correct. You can have the books though they contain other and private entries. On the second point, it is within your power to say whether you believe members could have been procured at less expenditure, and you may also make a computation between the Society's annual or unified revenue, and the stationary and postal outlay by which that revenue was secured. On this subject, to enable you to arrive at a proper conclusion, I may state that certainly not more than 10 per cent. of the Society's Members have been procured otherwise than through letters of invitation, while each invitation package involved a cost of 4d., including postage. Of persons invited, seldom more than three per cent. joined, occasionally less. Each member enrolled, I have estimated, cost the Society at least fifteen shillings; against this had to be placed the usual entrance and diploma fees, together amounting to £3, 9s., unless in the case of clergyman and some

* In using the word "promoters" I have no desire to reach with that body of persons known as "promoters of companies," whose object is, in most cases, to obtain as they share all the proceeds, with no interest in the answering of disagreeable questions, so at once crush or wind up the companies they have formed.

performed to elaborate a

(4)
British Association.

Leeds 1890.

Rose had saved a man's
life by a not unglorious
death and the Watch
Evel all caused to the
fall of courage was
an imminent danger of
destruction. But the mar-
rins of the red rose
brought to his rescue &
shielded the rest.

performed to elaborate a

(4)

British Association.

Leeds

1890.

Rose did save a man
life by a not unglorious
death and the Mitch
Evel all caused to the
fame of courage was
an imminent danger of
destruction; but the mar-
rins of the red road
brought to his rescue &
shielded the rest,

15
As Richard ^{white} moulded his
stead, the tall grey Surrey of
Shakespeare what must have
been his feelings as he faced
the fields strewn to do or do
and-prover of the fate he
had so long defied; with oak
stony him in the face he must
have thought ~~of the line the crime~~
~~the desperate deeds the deeds~~
~~of valor the ro the layers of~~
triumph and defeat the deeds
of valor and the rows of line which
alternately characterize those
dark troublous times,

16
of his father slain at Tewkesbury
and
Polly or Ullard slain at Wakefield
grand of Margaret of Anjou though
an exile exulting in the overthrow
of the House of York of Stanley
the alternate friend traitor +
martyr, Edward the Strong impetuous
and brave, of the boy stricken in
the field by Tewkesbury, the power
and the power of Buckingham the 1st
to help him to the crown the
lost to feel his despair, and
Henry, the melancholy who would
still have been and aimed to
the life of a man + unceremoniously
of which he was the rightest
but for a melancholy heart

The silver cord is loosed and the golden bowl is broken. That which was, and is, Charles E. Hoge, has vacated the earthly house of this tabernacle and has entered into a house not made with hands eternal in the heavens. His spirit has laid aside the outworn garment it had used for three score and fourteen years and has taken to itself robes of shining white "as no fuller on earth can white them".

He left us as he often expressed a wish to do, like the extinguishment of a candle and not in a protracted and progressive weakness with each day discovering new pains and infirmities of the flesh until the spirit cries out, in its anguish, "who shall deliver me from this body of death?"

And so we, his associates in the session of the church of which he was a member, standing by his grave, pause to reflect on the lessons his life has taught us.

He was inflexibly true and loyal to every duty to his church as he saw it.

He faced every problem which presented itself to him as an elder—as he did as a citizen—with a broad spirit of liberality and generosity which marked the very spirit imputed by Paul to the Master, "It is more blessed to give than receive."

His was no crabbed spirit. He exemplified in his life without ostentation, that love is greater than faith, and that that Christian optimism which we call hope.

His love for the church was a dawning light which shone more and more unto the perfect day; but not to the church alone was his love given. His biography was written in the hearts of the poor of the community, regardless of church affiliation.

His cheerfulness and good humor were perennial. He radiated them. No member of the session ever felt that a meeting from which he was absent was quite the same or quite as good as those which were irradiated by his presence. His wisdom and good cheer added value to every meeting he attended whether of the session of his church, the directorate of his bank, his manufactory, or the board of Centre College or of the Theological Seminary, of which he was a member.

This is not the time nor place to speak of him in the intimate personal relations as a husband and father. Suffice it to say that the personal traits we have touched on were multiplied many fold in his home. The heartbreaking sorrow which racks the hearts of his children — a reflex of his tenderness to them — needs no comment.

And so our brother has built up for himself by acts of love, kindness and generosity, repeated day by day until they became habitual, a great soul which has entered into another sphere of activity. None of this is wasted. Every act of generosity, of kindness, has its specific value in character building. It is of this we think that the Master spoke when he exhorted laying up treasures in heaven. The benefit of such an example to us who survive him is incalculable. We may not go to him for counsel, for good cheer, but the lesson which he has left with us cannot be forgotten.

And so we hold our out hands in sympathy to each other, thanking God in our hearts for the thinness of the veil between him and us—and more than that,
"He that doeth the will of God may defy hell itself to quench his immortality."

Respectfully submitted by your committee,
T. L. Edelen, Chairman,
W. E. Settle.

E. Rumsey

Greenville

Ky

Send \$5 for Louisville
daily Democrat —

Send back numbers for
10 days

L. Plummer

1840
L. Plummer
C.

On the accession of President Wilson the relations between the United States and the Maritime Powers of Europe were considerably strained because of the interpretation placed by Congress upon the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty with regard to the payment of Tolls by the Vessels of foreign powers passing through the Canal and the exemption of American Vessels from all charges, convinced that this legislation was in violation of both the spirit and the letter of the Treaty and that the sense of justice of the American people was with him the President set himself resolutely to bring about its repeal, a strong message to Congress urging the maintenance of the good faith of the Nation which had negotiated the Treaty and built the Panama Canal resulted in the repeal of the act of Congress. An appeal of the aggrieved Powers to the Hague Tribunal would almost certainly have resulted in the rejection of the plea on which the legislation of Congress had been based and the consequent humiliation of the Great Republic. The honor and good faith of the United States were by his tact, his resolution, his intuitive sense of justice maintained. He had the manly courage and the indomitable determination to remove from the statute book a flagrant provision of Regret.

2

The financial crises which periodically visited the country maddening values, creating distrust, and paralyzing commercial activity had for more than a century been the shame and the scandal of American finance. The President determined to remedy this evil. The resources and credit of the nation, were in his opinion ample to meet all the requirements of business and of commerce if they could in an emergency be made available. On his initiative Congress established at Government Centers Reserve Banks with sufficient capital and sufficient elasticity in its availability to provide the necessary relief, by advancing on adequate security to local banks the money necessary to prevent enforced liquidation of available solvent assets. The plan has not been in operation sufficiently long to test its value. A period of commercial stringency will be required for this. But the most experienced financiers of the great monetary centers have faith in its efficiency and in its sufficiency.

But the most important achievement of President Wilson's domestic Policy is his devising and Reform of the Tariff. One of the Cardinal doctrines of the American Democracy has been and is that Tariffs should exist for revenue only. They have held that it is the inalienable right of every Citizen to buy where he can, cheapest and best where he can dearest without interference by legislation, that every workman is entitled to a free untaxed breakfast table and to a free and untaxed wardrobe. The then existing Tariff framed ostensibly in the interest of revenue resulted in the creation and upbuilding of gigantic monopolies and the increase in the price of the necessities of life to a degree in many cases almost prohibitive. The Consumer was placed at the mercy of the producer who by combinations and trusts destroyed all competition. Colonial fortunes were built up in the hands of the few by the plunder of the many. With this fiscal octopus President Wilson determined to grapple. "He bearded the lion in his den". Against the most vehement and stubborn opposition he carried triumphantly through Congress a measure of fiscal reform which placed the Commerce and the production of the Country on a sane and rational basis. Laying import duties on the luxuries but admitting practically free the necessities of life. The measure is not by any means perfect but it goes a long step in the direction of Economic justice, and marks a notable epoch in Tariff Reform.

The foreign policy of the President has been criticised. It is easier to find faults, than to find a remedy if faults exist. The foreign policy of the Administration will however, we believe, stand the test of honest intelligent criticism and place the critics on the defensive.

He has so handled the Mexican embargo as to reduce the loss to American life and property to a minimum, while not committing the United States to intervention he has skillfully managed to obtain the cooperation of the Latin American Republics and to secure their practical adherence to the Monroe doctrine without arousing their jealousy or the suspicion that he is playing a bold selfish game for a leadership that might ultimately prove detrimental to their autonomy.

His attitude to the stupendous struggle which is now desolating Europe commands the confidence and admiration of the nation. It has been dignified, firm, pacific and impartial. He has maintained the inviolability of treaties, the freedom of the seas, the right of American citizens to manufacture and to sell wany bulle and who is able to purchase, to travel and to trade free from hindrance on any vessel home or foreign which obeys the requirements of international law. He has in his diplomatic correspondence made it clear in language courteous yet unambiguous and emphatic that any Belligerent which violates these rights will be held to strict accountability. He has made it clear to all nations that America while seeking peace knows her rights as well as her duties and will maintain them at all hazards. The foreign office of the United States has in its diplomatic

relations with the belligerents - show an ability to apprehend facts and their significance with clearness, to discern the essential principles involved in controversy, to handle them with soundness and with disinterestedness and to weave them into a web with a skilful dialectic which places the opponent at once upon the defensive. Casuistry is brushed aside and all irrelevant matter put out of court, all this is done most unobtrusively without parade or bluster, with a dignified consciousness of power which cannot fail to impress all who read, we believe that the verdict of posterity will be that President Wilson is dominated by a strong sense of justice and of duty both in his Constitutional domestic policy and in his management of the foreign relations of the Great Republic we therefore deem it our duty thus publicly to place on record our unhesitating approval of both his Home and foreign Policy and to commend the wise strong vigorous heartful Administration which he has given to the American People. A man of large brain and good heart of strong intellectual forces highly developed by discipline and by study, of keen moral intuitions guided by a fine sense of honor and of duty, of a career which never hesitates to espouse the right and defy the wrong, of a clearness of vision and soundness of judgment rarely equaled and still more rarely surpassed, President Wilson seems to us to deserve the support and the confidence of all good men who love their Country and who love mankind,

State University,

Jan. K. Patterson, Ph., LL. D., President Emeritus,

Lexington, Ky.,

Brief charter issued by William the Conqueror, upon his accession, based upon the laws of Ina, Offa, Alfred and Edward the Confessor.

Copious references in Doomesday Book to the customs which had obtained under the Saxon kings and were recognized as the basis of judicial procedure. These involved the customs of Chester, Lincoln, Oxford and Berkshire.

Henry I, whose title to the crown was disputed by his older brother Robert, found it necessary to strengthen his position by issuing a charter based upon the fragmentary charters of his father and recognizing the validity of the laws and customs of the Saxon kings. These embraced the order for holding the courts of the Hundred and the Shire, the charter to the citizens of London and the authorized charter of Archbishop Thurston of Beverly and the customs of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Stephen, during his brief reign, granted two charters, enlarging somewhat the principles recognized by his predecessors.

Henry II, upon his accession to the crown, renewed the charters granted by his predecessors and added the Constitution

State University,

Jas. K. Patterson, Ph., LL. D., President Emeritus,

Lexington, Ky.,

of Clarendon and subsequently the Assize of Clarendon, the latter of which is regarded by some as the foundation of the system of itinerant justices which from that time onward formed an important part of the judicial machinery of the kingdom. The Assize of Northampton which followed later and the Assize of Arms, the charter granted to the boroughs of Winchester, Lincoln, and especially the Dialogus de Scaccario, Nottingham and Oxford, form important landmarks in the events which led up to the Great Charter of King John.

The legislation of Richard I, especially that relating to proceedings upon the judicial visitations and the proclamation for the preservation of the peace, with the charters either given de novo to some of the more important towns, or renewed, form important landmarks in the preliminary stages leading to the Great Charter.

Statute Society of Louisville, Complimentary Bazaar

April 29 1910

It is with no small degree of pleasure and pride that I wish to express my deep sense of the honor of which I am the recipient tonight. If I could bring myself to believe that I am worthy of it I should feel more content, to have done what you say I have done, to have accomplished what you say I have accomplished is no small achievement. Conditions arose during my life time in Kentucky which I was fortunate in interpreting correctly and opportunities arose which I was fortunate to turn to good account for the general good.

The principle of State aid to higher education had been admitted to by the framers of the Constitution of 1849, repudiated and tacitly laid aside. It was new to the people of Kentucky and new to the people of most of the States of the Union. When the Moore act of 1862 gave liberal allotments of public land to the several States of the Union in order to found and endow institutions of higher learning for the education of the masses Kentucky received 330,000 acres, equal to more than 500 square miles. Had this been economically and judiciously managed the income accruing from the valuable proceeds of the sale would have been ample for the maintenance of the College founded under the grant. But it was ruthlessly sacrificed and a scant income of \$9,900 only was retained from the magnificent allotment. Here was the opportunity to assert and apply the principle of State aid to higher education. The State had accepted the gift - and the trust, but had sacrificed the gift - which ^{should} have made the operation of the trust successful for the general good. In 1880 accordingly a bill was introduced in the legislation of Kentucky the object of which was to reimburse the fund Kentucky sacrificed and to make adequate provision for discharging the obligations incurred to the general Government when accepting the gift - and the trust. Hence the Taxing

On the 10th of a mile occupied almost unceasingly the principle of
state aid and laid the foundation for subsequent appropriations to
develop and make effective the incomes from Congress and from
the Commonwealth. When the Legislature of 1882 met a concerted
effort was made by the denominational colleges to induce the
General Assembly to repeal the tax on the ground that it
was invasive, unjust, excessive oppressive. The contest was
one of great bitterness and lasted more than three months,
its expediency to justice and its wisdom and its constitutionality
were ^{frankly} assailed in the General Assembly and in the Courts
and as vigorously defended, the result of the defense fell on
me, the State College now State University triumphed. The
General Assembly laid the motion to repeal the tax on the
table and the Court of appeals affirmed the constitutionality
of the act. The principle of state aid was affirmed and each
subsequent effort in succeeding legislatures, only established the
principle more securely. The University has grown from very
small beginnings into present handsome proportions, with
more than a dozen Colleges of Study 17 buildings 250 acres
of Blue grass land and an income of \$150,000 - per
annum. Its Alumnus are recognized among the best
educated men and women in the land and are
in demand wherever honest and efficient service is
required. The success has been beyond my fondest
expectations and I have the satisfaction of giving up
the reins of administration of an institution young
vigorous, with perfect reputation and deeply-into hands
which I trust will do more good work better and more
in even more faithfully than I have been able to do,
you have advised to the race and the nation where we sprang,
we are in the hands of Paul of Tarsus citizens of no mean
city, heirs of so common lineage. Do an all Scotland the land of
our birth, with its lowland plains and its highland hills, its
mountains and its lakes, its thousand isles its straths and its glens
was in days gone by an arid waste, but the mother of a breed

of strong men and strong gentle women, its purity and its religion were
born of a kind strong and all that is noble and best in a
Scottish heart in a heroic mould, its admirable system of education
with its parochial schools and Grammar schools and universities
afforded the necessary development and culture, the hardy peasant
leaving his lot among the hills with his bag of oatmeal on his
back made his way ^{roughly} to Glasgow or Edinburgh or St. Andrews or
Aberdeen lived on two shillings a week and at the end of
his working-career entered the Church or was called to the bar
with keen intellect robust common sense, abundantly versed
in Theology or in Law, able to hold his own with the ablest
in Synod, in General Assembly, and in the Court of Session
with the best in the British Isles, through successive centuries
a succession of great men made Scotland famous throughout
the world. Duns Scotus and the admirable Prichard, Eze,
Buchanan and John Knox, Rutherford and ^{Sir} David Hume, Sandford
Harris and John Mill have held aloft the banner of thorough and
masculine scholarship for seven hundred years.
Since the revival of learning Scotland has not been slack in
her contributions to literature and science, the Edinburgh School
of medicine early achieved a ^{worldwide} reputation which it still maintains,
the metaphysicians of Scotland led by Reid and the incomparable
Sir William Hamilton established the Philosophy of Common
sense with an ability and a volume of learning seldom
equalled and never surpassed, in the metaphysical speculations
of David Hume are found the inexhaustible sources
of supply for Kantianism and Hegelianism which with
the Common sense philosophy of Hamilton divide the
allegiance of the philosophers of the 19th Century.
The Eighteenth Century produced four great Historians
and four only, and of these four three lived north of the
Firth, and one in Orkney, within 30 years there
appeared in England Gibbon's Decline & Fall of the Roman
Empire, and in Scotland Hume's History of England.

Hogson's Progress and Assassination of the Roman Republic
and Principal Robertson's History of Scotland and History of
Charles V. Robertson is still read and appreciated. His
place in Historical Literature, while the Decline and Fall of Edward Gibbon is
~~an authority and a classic~~ and Hume's History of
England will remain and will remain unimpeded and
as authority and unimpeded in literary composition
for all time, Macaulay has left a monument to
his fame which will survive as long as English
is spoken, Bryce's Holy Roman Empire for
accuracy for research and for style is unrivalled
Adam Smith during the same period laid the foundation of
Political Economy by the publication of his Wealth of Nations,
while Rames and Blair astonished and delighted the literary
world by the "Elements of Criticism" and the "Principles of Rhetoric".
Macpherson mystified and amazed the readers of thought and
the exponents of Culture by his alleged discovery of "Orison".
While James Watt was elaborating the Steam Engine and
rendering possible the colossal lines of Railway and
of Steam Navigation which span every continent and
haunt every ocean, Black in Chemistry, Volta in Physics,
Maclaurin in Mathematics, were laying deep and broad
the foundations on which Davy and Dalton of England,
Clark Maxwell and Kelvin, and Balfour + Fair of
Scotland were in the century following to achieve their
triumphs. Little wonder that a land so fruitful in literature
Science and art should produce Robert Burns and
Walter Scott the inspirations of nations and of men and
the perpetual delight of mankind, The world would be
poor today if Highland Mary, Bonnie Doon, The Collins
Saturday night and "Sae Wee Wee" and Jam O'
Shanter, James Drums, Ellen Douglas, the Lord of the

See the Lay of the Last Minstrel and Rob Roy were substituted for
in his time or had never been, the two best lyrics in the English tongue
were written by Robert Burns and Thomas Campbell viz Scots who have no doubt
the Edinburgh Review and Blackwood laid the foundation
of the Critical Magazine early in the last century, no more
brilliant array ^{of talent} have seen delighted and untroubled mountains
than Lord Jeffrey and Thomas Babington Macaulay, Christopher
North and John Colburn Footprint, the precedence which
they won has set the pace and established the canon of
Literary Historical philosophical and classical criticism among
the English speaking people in both hemispheres from that
day to this.

In one of the greatest industries of modern times Scotland has been
among the foremost, in the splendid ocean liners, aptly designated the
greyhounds of the deep, floating palaces which traverse the Atlantic at
25 knots an hour, and in the redoubtable dreadnoughts which would
thrive built in the Government dock yards and make the navy of
Great Britain the foremost in the world Scotland stands
unrivalled, ^{at the Colossus, the first improved type of Dreadnought, launched at Clydebank} Clyde built steamers
built men of war are found integral components of many
of the navies of the world.

In the same sublime features of history Scotland has played no
unimportant part, none have brought more dignity or more learning
to the woodcock than Erskine and Wedderburn, Campbell and
Brougham, none have added more ^{lustre to} right or eloquence or ^{a more impressive} feet
to the lee of Canterbury than Fair and Davidson, and none have
brought more ability or a higher patriotism to the membership of the
British Kingdom than Gladstone and Rosebery Balfour and
Campbell Bannerman, all Scotsmen to the man or born, and
many of them sons of the name, George Buchanan first in
modern times assailed the Divine right of Kings, and John Knox
first gave it authoritative ^{in his writings} ^{virtually} ^{Stewart}
And what shall I say of her deeds of arms by land and sea?
None brought the Southern part of the Island under her sway
as she did all greater and Southern Europe, repeated attempts
were made to subjugate the Northern part of Pontain's Agri-cul-

possibly no more
this claims
will be the
form of the
member of
the

Marched the foot of the Grampians and attempted to penetrate the
Highlands, but after defeating Calgacus was forced to return.
Scotland remained unconquered. The imperial Eagles soared
from the land of mountain and glen of land looked just and foamy
catered, when the Romans had subdued and occupied the
Orkneys and Shetland and his hand upon the Western Isles
Had through his irremediable defeat, at last left Alexander
III free to establish the integrity and independence of his realm.
Fifty one years later Robert Bruce struck a blow at
Bannockburn which freed his Kingdom from vassalage
to England, and whose echoes resounded throughout the
world, and when King John placed France at the feet of
Henry V of England, who was the deliverer that made possible
the marriage of the Capets and established its independence?
In the very crisis of its fall John Earl of Buchan flung
himself with 7000 Scots upon the flank of the Duke of Clarence
who fell in the action and whose army was cut to pieces by
the gallant warriors of the north, and when Frederick the
Great of Prussia was in the throes of mortal conflict, pressed
on every side, rallied and reformed who stayed the falling
monarchy at Kunersdorf and thus made possible the
establishment of the German Empire one hundred and
twenty years later.

And later still when the ^{American} Colonies took up arms against the
mother country, the Scots of Western Virginia antedated the
declaration of Independence by two years in a declaration of
principles local in character but wide in application, and
the Scots of West Virginia by a declaration whose echoes ran
through the Carolinas Virginia and New England and this
in the year of grace 1776, one year before the declaration
written by Thomas Jefferson. It was not the Puritans of New
England, nor the Cavaliers of the South but the Scots of
Scotland and the Scots of Ulster who carried the country
through the struggle and achieved the independence
of the nation.

and in the terrific contest with the greatest conqueror of modern times,
Scotland was always at the front. Sir Ralph Abercrombie
gave life ^{for his army} at Bunker and Sir John Moore at Corunna,
but not until victory ^{had} perched upon their banner, and the same
Saldin who had stormed the ramparts of Badajoz and made the
gallant Graham ^{his} sweep the heights of Vittoria reappeared at
Waterloo and crowned the victory of Wellington on that
memorable day. Sir Colin Campbell Lord Clyde, saved the
British army in the Crimea and redeemed India to the
British Empire. There in all the Annals of Time will there
be found ^{who achieved such a measure of marvellous success as he} sons of the small feroce in Dunquerque
Sir John Malcolm, Scholar, Administrator, diplomat, and Governor
of Bombay, Sir Charles Vice admiral and Sir Pulteney
admiral of the fleet all great men in an era of great
men.

My time admires me not to prolong this fruitful topic, our
new sun sets, our ink is exhausted. Whom they go, and they
wander as widely as any others, they are respected for their
ability, their integrity, their capacity for great affairs, their
they become merchant princes, Senators, judges, some ministers
leaders of the thoughts of their age, an antithesis of waste ability
and talent grows, all their due, but of action, all that belongs to
them, and in stuporous benightedness they are succeeded by none, witness the
unparalleled beneficence of the late John S. Kennedy, in his distribution of
\$60,000,000, and of Andrew Carnegie in gifts for the public good amounting
to 130,000,000. Others accumulate money and hoard it with the greed
of a miser. It is the glory of Scotland that her sons know how to
accumulate, primarily fortunes and know how to apply them for the benefit
of mankind.

What has Scotland done for America? Well, Time would fail me
to state. But this much I will say that more than 250,000 Scots
from Scotland and from Ulster, most of them 200 or 300 years
emigrants came to the colonies between 1700 and 1750, in
consequence of the "reeling of the Stuarts", the accession of the
House of Hanover and the rebellions of 1715 and 1745 when
the last hopes of the Stuarts were quenched in blood on the
fatal field of Culloden. These were the material out of which
revolution was readily made, the hostile to the Mother Country as

Such but more distinctly and implacably, wrote to King George and the
House of Commons. In embracing with ardor the cause of American Independence
they rose in the fallen dynasty and sent two Colonial Empires of Great
Britain. Two declarations one in Western Virginia and one in
Meklenburg North Carolina embodying the essence of the famous
declaration of independence of 1776 were framed and subscribed
by Scotch Presbyterians antedated by one and two years
the Declaration which saved the colonies from the British Crown,
not the Puritans of New England nor the Cavaliers of the South
but the hardy Scots of Scotland and of Western Canada. The
United Covenant through their faithful struggle and created
a nation, Knox and Hamilton were the Chief advisers military
and Civil of Washington, ^{the architects of} Marshall Buehman and Grant were
sons of the Heather, Carnegie and Kennedy and Wilson and Burt
and all God's Scotchmen to the backbone through retaining a
passionate attachment to the land of their birth have since their
adopted County Hill

What a country and what an opportunity! Leaders in Church
and in State, in the forum and at the ballot, in science in literature and art
and in the field, in the cabinet and in the field, fearless in
speculation, indefatigable in action with a tenderness that melts tears
at the throats of
"was she for Pome Charlie" and the "Land o' the leal" and a comar
that dared to bend tyranny upon the Throne, see the strong hands
and the tender hearts that provided a hard earned subsistence for widows
and orphans in the valleys of the glen, see the family group, gracious
and morning rendering their devotions with true hearts and commanding themselves
to the God of their fathers, see the men and women who upon hillsides and
more sealed their testimony with their blood, giving up all for Christ's
Covenant and Crown, see the young school in poverty and discipline
by adversity, rising to holiness and improving themselves not upon Scotland
alone but upon the British Isles the great Republic and upon
Montreal, Quebec etc. Such is the land of our birth and such the
brood that have grown from Strathmore and woman. And this energy
is not yet exhausted, the sap has swelled high in her veins
for a thousand years, it swells high today and will swell higher
still tomorrow, its annual youth and vigor growing naturally not
upon the venerable brow of this mother of heroes in song and
in story,

And when the end of earthly things has come and the preliminary
chapter in things terrestrial has been closed, when the sea shall give
up its dead and those who sleep in their graves shall come forth

When the gates of the Celestial City are opened and the blood washed
through shall pass through the portals of paradise, among these
countless millions whom no man can number, a goodly number of
saints and confessor and martyrs will be seen rising from the tents and
populous cities and lonely hamlets by the hill-sides of our native
land from ancestors and mine called by the blood to inherit the
Kingdom prepared for them from the foundation of the world
and in that great and notable day may you and I be there,

Sept 3, 1903
President PATTERSON: Mr. President: I came here tonight with the expectation of saying nothing. But this discussion has been very interesting to me, and especially the remarks of President Parinton.

We give a hall to our Young Men's Christian Association, and we furnish them with light and heat. We contribute a small amount of money - two or three or four hundred dollars a year - toward their maintenance. We think that is money well expended, because of the moral influence that it exerts upon the student body generally.

If I had the making of a university, and if I were able to control the legislation of a commonwealth in its foundation and in its upbuilding, I would establish it upon something like these lines: I would have the State provide by ample and liberal annual contribution all the money that is necessary for secular education. I would have everything taught within the university that can be taught - ancient and modern languages, European and Oriental; archaeology, philology, Latin, Greek, mathematics - everything, indeed, that can be compassed within human intelligence. I would have the most ample provision made for all that by the State. I believe that it was Ezra Cornell who said that in founding the university that bears his name and in contributing to its development, he wanted an institution where everything should be taught that was possible to be taught, and where a young man could go and learn anything that could be learned anywhere, in any institution throughout the civilized world. Am I correct?

President PATTERSON. Very well. Concurrently with that idea, I would do this: I would say to the Presbyterian and to the Episcopalian and to the Jew and to the Methodist and the Baptist, to the Universalist and the Disciple, to the Unitarian and to the Catholic and the Greek: "You establish your theological seminary upon our university grounds. Endow it as liberal-

ly as you may. Supply it with all that is necessary to teach your theology in all its phases and in all its relations. You shall exercise no control whatever upon the university established and founded by the State; and we will not seek to interfere with you. Provide everything that you think is necessary for the upbuilding of your denomination, and man your institution with professors such as will give it reputation and dignity throughout the land. You shall not interfere with us. We will provide everything that is needed in the way of secular education, and we will give it to you free."

That is the ideal that lies at the basis of the relation that exists between the Catholic and the Protestant in the University of Munich, Germany. They exist side by side. Catholicism is more liberal in that university than in any institution in Europe, and Protestantism is more liberal in that university than in any institution in Europe.

What would be the result? Why, principles of morality would be developed on the principle of the survival of the fittest; and you would have a sound system of morality resting upon a religious sanction pervading your whole university. The tendency would be to Christianize secular education on the one hand and to liberalize theological education upon the other.

That is my conception of the university of the future. It may never be realized. But if I had the money to found and establish a university, or if I could control the legislation that would build it up, I would contribute, and I would have the state contribute, millions to the realization of that idea. I would give to every Christian denomination and to every phase of Catholicism and Protestantism all the privileges they want in the way of availing themselves of secular education free of cost, and conducting their own theological education in their own way, without any

interference by one with the other. That, I believe, may be realized in the future. I think that in the University of Toronto a beginning has been made in that direction. Am I correct?

A MEMBER. Yes; I was up there last year. They have theological halls on their grounds.

President PATTERSON. And the State has no control whatever over them, and the theological halls have no control whatever over the secular education in the University?

THE MEMBER. But they told me that the State University accepted certain work done in these denominational halls as equivalent to their own work - certain work in philosophy.

President PATTERSON. That may be. That would be a matter for intercollegiate regulation between the theological institutions and the governing board of the University, subject to legislative sanction so far as legislation controlled the institution that was supported out of public funds. But it seems to me that that would go to the very root of the matter, and it would solve all the questions connected with the freedom of teaching in the one institution and in the other. The one would tend to furnish a necessary and a wholesome corrective for the other; and we should have growing up pari passu a liberalized Christianity and a christianized secular system of education.

President PATTERSON. I would allow the Buddhists to come. I have no apprehension from Buddhism. I think theosophy in a Christian land is an exotic that will not flourish. I should have no hesitation whatever in giving the privilege to the Buddhists or to the Mohammédans, or to the Shintos, or to any of the various phases of Chinese theology, if you might dignify it with such a term - any of the great religions of the world. It would then be a question of the survival of the fittest. Neither theosophy nor Mohammedanism would survive

very long among us. I have no apprehension whatever from them. But if they chose to do it - if any millionaire among the Buddhists, such as Sir Jameetjee Jejeebhoy among the Parsees, was so disposed, why let him endow his cult of Fire-worshippers here, or let him place his temple of Buddhism there. I should have no apprehensions whatever on that score. I would give the utmost latitude to every phase of religious thought, and place every institution of learning side by side; and then we should ultimately get the best that is to be found in any of them.

Dear Sir,

[1890]

The public interests which you represent and the Educational interest with which I have been identified for a quarter of a century must be my apology for addressing you, We are each, I may assume, endeavoring from our respective views to promote the best interests of the Commonwealth, for the Endowment and Maintenance of a State College or University were presented to the Legislature of Kentucky as an original proposition much could be said for and against it, Its facts stand out prominently and cannot be gainsaid, The fact is that the State of Kentucky did accept from the General Government in 1863 - The allotment of land, 330,000 acres, whereunto to found and endow a College "where the leading objects shall be without excluding other Scientific and classical studies and

necessarily military tactics to teach such branches of learning as
are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts in such manner
as the Legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in
order to promote the liberal and practical education of the
industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of
life"

330,000 acres of land if judiciously and economically handled would
have made a princely endowment. By many of the States of
the Union so administered their land, those who did not,
felt in some bound to make good the deficiency growing
out of careless or uneconomic management. Of this
latter number was Kentucky. Our Commonwealth placed
the land office in the hands of an agent appointed by
the State, who without receiving either discount or
premium sold & sacrificed it rather for \$0.50 per

acre, realizing for the Commonwealth the beggarly sum of
\$163,000, Kansas under the same allotment received
90,000 acres, she has invested funds from its sale
amounting to \$301,000, Had Kentucky managed her land
scraps as well her endowment would today be
\$1,839,000 and her income therefrom \$110,340
annually, there would then be no need to supplement
the income by state aid,

The second fact is that the state of Kentucky having accepted
the fund, established the college, and meantime sacrificed
by inefficient and uneconomic management the endowment
fund was bound in honor as well as in morals
to do something to make it good,

If the Hon. Member for the County of Merion, will stand
out from under the ussion abdicate the immunity which
the privilege of Parliament gives him, if he will make the
statement in writing over his own signature, say in the
Commons, that there has been peculation or fraud
in the management of the funds of the A. & M. College,
so far as I am concerned, or that I have seen
appropriated money belonging to the College to my own use
or that I have seen drawn from the Treasury one
cent which was not adequately accounted for,
I shall denounce him as a falsifier and malignant
a calumniator and a villain and I shall give him
an opportunity to make good his allegation before a
competent Tribunal.

The fact is he dare not,
I have seen the ^{strut} of the Turkey-cock before now, I have
heard the whirring of his wings as he raised the dust
in the barn yard or spread his tail feathers to the
adorning gaze of his ~~harem~~ ^{female attendant}, and I have
seen the imperial strut suddenly ~~terminated~~ ^{and corrected} by the
assault of a ~~crow~~ into an ignoble retreat
by the sudden assault of a barn yard fowl
of much less parade and portentious.

STATE COLLEGE OF
KENTUCKY.
President's Room.

Lexington, Ky., _____ 188

Dear _____:

The following Report presents the average result of the examination and class standing of your _____ for the collegiate year ending June _____, 188

The highest mark attainable is 15.00.

Mental Philosophy,	_____	_____
Moral Philosophy,	_____	_____
Civil History,	_____	_____
Chemistry and Physics,	_____	_____
Practical Mechanics,	_____	_____
Mathematics,	} _____	_____
	} _____	_____
English Language,	} _____	_____
	} _____	_____
Latin Language,	} _____	_____
	} _____	_____
Greek Language,	} _____	_____
	} _____	_____
French Language,	} _____	_____
	} _____	_____
German Language,	} _____	_____
	} _____	_____
Natural History,	} _____	_____
	} _____	_____
Theory and Practice of Teaching,	_____	_____
Military Tactics,	_____	_____
Book-Keeping,	_____	_____
Demerits for the Year,	} 1st Session, _____	_____
	} 2d Session, _____	_____

JAMES K. PATTERSON, President,

KENTUCKY
State Normal School,
R. N. ROARK, Principal,

→TUITION FREE←

LEXINGTON, KY., APRIL 25, 1891.

PREST. JAS. K. PATTERSON,

Dear Sir;

I regret that I did not have more time last Summer for a conference with you regarding the work and function of the Normal Department. I regret that we cannot have such a conference now. I feel the necessity for making some changes in the courses of the Normal, - some of them of minor importance and others that are radical. If I can present the matter so that you will understand my position I am confident that you will approve of the changes contemplated. I may have difficulty in making myself clear in a letter, but am certain that you will readily supplement my deficiencies as you read.

The fundamental ideal of a Normal School is professional training for the business of teaching. The ideal Normal School will do no academic work, except for purposes of illustration. I believe there are a few such schools in Europe, and one or two in the Eastern States here. But the greater number of Normal Schools at home and abroad must for some years yet, do much academic work, supplementing it with special professional training. This is especially true of the State Normal in Ky. My desire is to do the most thorough academic work, and at the same ^{time} continually strive to bring the professional character of the School to a high level. I want and hope to succeed in this so far as to make this School worthy to receive the products of schools, academies, colleges, &c., and give them a purely professional education for the work of teaching. That hope cannot be realized for some time to come, but it may be realized sometime.

With these things before me, and in the knowledge that experience in this line of work has given me of the needs of the State, I have arranged three courses. They are [1],

LEXINGTON, KY.,

2

at Teachers' Review and Preparatory course, of one year, or less, according to the advancement of those taking it; [2], The Professional Course. This I want at present to give most attention and effort to. Following is the arrangement of this course: -

FIRST YEAR.

First Term. -b-	Second Term. -b-
Adv. Grammar & Eng.	Rhetoric.
Physiology.	Algebra.
Higher Arith.	Higher Arith.
Latin Prim.	Latin.
Literary Exercises.	Forensics-[Debating]

SECOND YEAR.

First Term. -b-	Second Term. -b-
Geology.	Pedagogy, Educational Psychology
Higher Algebra.	Geometry.
Chemistry.	Higher Alg.
Caesar.	Virgil.
Forensics-[Essays & Debating]	Forensics- [Orations & Debating]

THIRD YEAR.

First Term. -b-	Second Term. -b-
Geom. & Trig.	Physics.
Eng. Lit., with Essays.	American Lit., with Lit. Analysis.
Pedagogy, Management & Methods.	Pedagogy, History of Education.
General History.	Botany.
Forensics- [Orations & Debating]	Forensics, [Parliamentary Law]

And I hope, if suitable arrangements can be made, to have some lectures on the Kindergarten. My aim in this course is to give the Teacher a good general education, a considerable knowledge of English, and a year and a half of professional training. I would like to have the Degree of "Bachelor of Pedagogy" reward successful effort in

LEXINGTON, KY.,

3

this course. The third course is the same precisely as the present Scientific Course, except that instead of French two years of the work in Pedagogy are substituted.

I would like to call this course the "Normal Scientific Course," and have it lead to the Degrees of "Ped. E., and E. S. With the stimulus of these courses and the degrees

I believe the Teachers of the State will grow in force and professional dignity.

I am also very anxious to secure the right from the next Legislature to make these diplomas equivalent to life certificates for teaching in Ky. The State should recognize its own work, surely! After much thought I have prepared the foregoing, and now submit it to you, asking for your most candid and frank criticism.

At the same time I feel as if I should offer you an apology for following you across seas with the very matters from which you have sought a well-earned rest.

I hope William is much improved, and that Mrs. Patterson and yourself have no further cause of uneasiness. Mrs. R. joins me in wishing all of you a pleasant Summer, and a safe return.

I am very respectfully yours,

Ruric N. Roark.

- 1 In 1862 Kentucky received from the General Government 330,000 acres of Public Lands upon which to found and endow an Agricultural and Mechanical College. This land was sold for 50 cents per acre, realizing \$165,000 which was invested in Kentucky 4 per cent bonds which yields an income of \$9,900 annually, 14 1/2 per cent of which goes to the colored Normal School at Frankfort.
- 2 This income was given by the State to the Old Kentucky University (now Transylvania) to carry on the operations of the Agricultural and Mechanical College which was originally established as one of the Colleges of Kentucky University.
- 3 In 1878 the State dissolved the connection between Kentucky University and the Agricultural and Mechanical College in order to place the latter upon an independent basis.
- 4 The Agricultural and Mechanical College was reorganized in 1880, under a Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate.

It was located upon the grounds of the City Park which had been offered by the City to the State as a site for the Institution. The City and County gave in addition \$54,125 for the erection of Buildings

5-

The Legislature of 1880 passed an act imposing a tax of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent on each \$100. of taxable property owned by white persons in order to provide additional income for the College. The tax yielded in 1880, \$17,000, the annual income from the tax is now about \$50,000.

6

The Denominational Colleges of the State made a united effort in 1882 to procure the repeal of the tax. This effort was defeated by J. President Patterson.

7

Continued efforts were made by the hostile Colleges to repeal the tax until in 1893 a law was enacted to equalize the advantages afforded by the Agricultural and Mechanical College and thus to detach the citizens of the more distant Counties from the support of the Colleges which desired the repeal of the tax, the provisions of the act of 1893 are as follows

- a One appointee to the College each year from each County in Kentucky said appointment to be valid until the appointee completes the course of study. If a County has more than one representative district, then each Representative district is entitled to an appointee.
- b Each appointee under the act is entitled to exemption from all fees including tuition, laboratory and other fees, free lodging in dormitory fuel and lights and traveling expenses from his home to the College and return, provided the appointee remain a full year in the College.
- c All appointments are to be made by the County Superintendants on competitive examination, between June 1 and August 1 of each year on questions prepared by the faculty and sent to the Superintendants. The appointment is to be given to the person who makes the best grades and who, other things being equal most needs aid to obtain an education.
- d County Superintendants are required to publish in advance time and place

When and where the examination will be held.

6 Each County Superintendent is required by law to post in each school house in his County a printed statement prepared and sent to him by the President of the College setting forth the conditions of appointment and the advantages which accrue to the appointee.

7 County Superintendents who fail to do their duty in these matters are subject to a penalty of \$25.00 for each neglect or failure therein.

8 This law of appointment when it came into operation removed the discontent of the outlying Counties by placing the College virtually in every County in Kentucky. It took the appointment out of the sphere of political, social and religious influence and made the award on merit only.

9 The law gave the College choice of the best material in every County in Kentucky. The essence and central feature of the law is selection on competitive examination.

10

In 1911-12 after the present President came into office, he, in order to increase

the matriculation issued instructions to the County Superintendents to disregard the law requiring competitive examination and to appoint as many as might apply for appointment provided they thought the applicants qualified. Under Blank appointments were given to students of the College, who hawked them about during vacation offering them to any one who wanted one. The consequence was that the College was flooded with illegal appointees for whom lodgings and traveling expenses were provided out of the funds of the College (now State University) traveling expenses amounted in 1911-12 to \$7,960, and extra dormitory accommodations to \$13,880, the greater part of which was incurred for illegal appointees - \$21,840.

11

Inasmuch as this wholesale violation of the law in every county in Kentucky affected the denominational Colleges by withholding from them patronage which would otherwise have gone to them, they applied to one obtained from the attorney-general an opinion which affirmed that none except those appointed in conformity with the

The provisions of the law are entitled to traveling 4 pence free tuition fuel and lights and exemption from all other fees

12

The President of the University at first announced his intention to disregard the opinion of the Attorney General but when the aggrieved Colleges had taken steps to file an injunction to restrain the University from paying Began appointees traveling 4 pence he promised obedience in the future to the requirements of the law

13

The President of the University now sends questions for examination to the County Superintendents but with instructions allowing them to dispense with Computative Examinations. The County Super. of Jefferson County for example held no examination this year but sent appointees notwithstanding. And yet all these so-called appointees are entitled to receive traveling 4 pence under the President's construction of the law

14

In order to neutralize as far as possible this nominal compliance with the law free tuition without authority of Law

by the University -

is offered to every pupil who is a citizen of Kentucky

15-

Illegal expenditure of money on the one hand and the unauthorized and therefore illegal remission of fees on the other have thus cut short the income and consumed the revenues of the University - to the extent of thousands upon thousands of dollars annually, when to this is added salaries which in proportion to income are excessive, and reckless multiplication of officials it is evident that the affairs of the University invite examination and reform

16

from ten days to six months

One section of an act passed by the last General Assembly of which Hon. G. B. Nichols was a member and for which he voted forbids the illegal expenditure of money by the University under a penalty of \$250 to \$2000 or imprisonment. Hon. G. B. Nichols is a member of the Board of Trustees and Chairman of the Executive Committee. He was conscious of these illegalities and so far as is known has taken no measures to correct them

Wholesale violation of the Law by the President of the University was known to him. He assisted in the preparation of the annual budget which made appropriations for these illegal expenditures and acquiesced in them. He sanctioned and condoned the violations of the statute on appointments by the President, and authorized the remission of fees without warrant of Law, thus ^{at} condoning and sanctioning the wasteful and illegal expenditure of money collected from the Tax payers of the Commonwealth.

17

No one wishes to cripple the development of the institution, of which the State and this County especially are proud, No one wishes to deal with the University in a big game spirit, But the Tax payer has a right to know that the money paid by him is economically applied, and furthermore he has a right to require that those who manage the University should set the example of law abiding citizens.

18

In 1908 the Law of appointment was amended so as to allow one appointee from each county for every 3000 persons of school age in the County.

19

The charge therefore against Hon C. B. Nichols is that being a lawmaker and an administrator of the law he has violated the obligations both of a good citizen and of a trustee and in the latter relation has made himself amenable to the penalty of violating the law.

The same penalty has been incurred by Hon C. B. Leavelle who was Speaker of the last General Assembly and a member of the Board of Trustees and of the Executive Committee of the State University -

72207 done
FAULTY

- GEORGE T. FAIRCHILD, A. M., PRESIDENT,
Professor of Logic and Political Economy.
- EDWARD M. SHELTON, M. Sc.,
Professor of Agriculture, \$1800,
Superintendent of Farm.
- GEORGE H. FAILYER, M. Sc.,
Professor of Chemistry and Physics, \$1400
- EDWIN A. POPENO, A. M.,
Professor of Horticulture and Entomology, Superin-
tendent of Orchards and Gardens, \$1400
- ALBERT TODD, A. M., LIEUT. 1ST. U. S. ARTY,
Professor of Military Science and Tactics.
- WILLIAM A. KELLERMAN, Ph. D.,
Professor of Botany and Zoology, \$1400
- BENJAMIN F. NIHART, A. M.,
Professor of Mechanics and Engineering, \$1400
- DAVID E. LANTZ,
Professor of Mathematics, \$1400
- JOHN D. WALTERS, M. Sc., \$1000,
Instructor in Industrial Drawing.
- WILLIAM H. COWLES, A. B., \$1000,
Instructor in English and History.
- IRA D. GRAHAM, B. Sc., \$1000,
Superintendent of Telegraphy, Secretary.
- GEORGE F. THOMPSON, \$800,
Superintendent of Printing.
- Mrs. NELLIE S. KEDZIE, M. Sc., \$800,
Teacher of Household Economy and Hygiene,
Superintendent of Sewing.
- TIMOTHY T. HAWKES, \$800,
Superintendent of the Workshops.
- WILLIAM L. HOFER, \$200⁷⁰⁰,
Teacher of Instrumental Music.
- JULIUS T. WILLARD, B. Sc., \$400,
Assistant in Chemistry.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Manhattan, Kansas, April 22 1884

H. Pitterson,
Lexington, Ky,
Dear Sir:

I thank
 your letter of infor-
 and enclose a slip
 giving salaries here as now paid.
 We are hoping for an increase
 of some of them, at least, for next
 year. The income of the College
 is now about \$35000, and our
 payroll for instruction is not up
 to our ability. We are likely to lose
 our best men unless we can put
 our salaries more nearly on a
 footing with those of similar
 institutions elsewhere.

Yours truly
 Geo. T. Fairchild,

all the classes meet
third and fourth year classes. On alternate
the Faculty, or for the rhetorical exercises of the
denis gather for a lecture from some member of
Twice in each month the whole body of stu-
sary absence from them is noted in the grades.
the meeting of classes each morning, and unneces-
Chapel exercises occupy fifteen minutes before
standing.
the close of a term, may receive a certificate of
and any student, upon leaving College at
annually a report of advancement is made to

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

GEO. T. FAIRCHILD, President.

Manhattan, Kansas, April 22 1884

Pres. J. N. Patterson,
Lexington, Ky,
Dear Sir:

I thank
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mation, and enclose a slip
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We are hoping for an increase
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payroll for instruction is not up
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footing with those of similar
institutions elsewhere.

Yours truly
Geo. T. Fairchild,

Progress of Matriculation

The Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.

Experiment Grounds and Offices at the Ohio State University.

Columbus, O., Aug. 14 1885

Pres. James K. Patterson.

Lexington, Ky.

My Dear Sir, I trust you
will be able to meet with us
at Ann Arbor if not at Lansing.

Your regard to the matter of
an Experiment Station I will con-
sider the matter and correspond
with you regarding the same.
Just at present I have no
name to suggest. I hope you
will be successful in the
establishment of your Station the
coming fall and if so I doubt
not that the right man may
be found to take charge of the
same. Yours truly,

William B. Lazenby,

To the Honorable Watts Parker,

Judge of the Fayette Circuit Court.

We, the Grand Jury, selected for the October term of the Fayette Circuit Court, would respectfully report as follows; As the result of our labors, we have indicted in a great many cases and have dismissed these cases in which, in our judgement, there was not proof enough to justify an indictment, with the exceptions of some violations of the law which have been brought to our attention in regard to registrations of voters. This information was furnished us only lately and we feel that it opens a wide scope of investigation, and that to go into the matter at this late time in the session of the Grand Jury would require us to remain in session much longer than we anticipated to the detriment of the private business of many of the jury. We believe these matters should be investigated and thoroughly sifted, and that if violations of the law in regard to registrations and elections are shown against any persons or persons, indictments should be found, but in view of our long service, we respectfully submit to the Court that the matter be laid either before a special Grand Jury called for that purpose or before the regular Grand Jury which will assemble at the December term, according as your Honor may think the wiser.

We have personally visited most of the public institutions of the City and County, to wit, the City Work House, the County Jail, the Reform School, the County

Poor House, and the Eastern Kentucky Lunatic Asylum.

We are glad to report that our visit and inspection of the Work House, the County Jail, the County Poor House and the Reform School, shows that these institutions are clean, well kept and administered wisely and in interest of the public.

In regard to the Eastern Kentucky Lunatic Asylum, we found that the buildings were kept as clean and as comfortable as the conditions of the same would ~~admit~~ permit, but we beg leave to state that in our opinion a portion of the buildings are very old, badly constructed and totally unfit for the proper care and handling of insane patients.

Some of the ~~patients~~ buildings, especially the one in which wards Nos. 12, 13, and 14 are located were, as we are informed, built in 1816, and are badly constructed, with poor ventilation and insufficient light and entirely unadapted for the purpose for which they are used, and we urge that this be called to the attention of the State authorities in order that an appropriation may be made by the next General Assembly to place or remodel this building.

We have investigated a good many instances of alledged mistreatment of patients by attendants, some of which we found to be in part justified and some of which were groundless. In the Ketterer case, we found indictments against the attendants in charge of the patient, and while in other cases we did not think the proof sufficient to justify indictments, there was evidence that indicated that the system in vogue at the Asylum as to the care

handling and inspections of patients by those in charge, is too lax and is not careful or strict enough. It is also our judgement that there are not enough physicians on duty at the Asylum to properly supervise the care and treatment of the patients. With the large number of patients now confined at the Asylum, there are only four physicians (a superintendent and three assistants) and the testimony shows that the time of the superintendent is so completely occupied with the business matters of the institution, that he personally can give little time to the inspection or treatment of the patients, and this duty devolves almost entirely upon the three assistant physicians. It is almost impossible for three physicians, one in charge of the colored patients and the others in charge of the white patients, to personally inspect the condition and ^{the} care and handling of each particular patient. These physicians are necessarily largely dependent upon reports, made to them by supervisor and attendants, as to the condition of each patient, both physically and mentally, except in so far as those conditions ~~are patient~~ upon the visits made by the physicians through the wards twice a day. If an attendant fails to report an injury upon the body of a patient, which injury is concealed by his clothes, the physicians in charge have no opportunity of knowing of the injury, and it is only where the attendants are careful, faithful and conscientious, that these injuries are reported.

We have no doubt from the testimony before us that there have been instances of personal violence by attendants upon patients, but we deem it just to those in au-

thority to state that wherever such acts of violence were reported and upon investigation they found the reports to be true, the attendants were promptly discharged and never reinstated. This, however, should not be all, as it is the opinion of this body, that in cases of cruelty and mistreatment of patients, the Asylum authorities have been negligent in that when such facts came to their attention they did not ^{at once} proceed to have such attendant or attendants prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

With the small allowance made by the State for the clothing, care and treatment of each patient the poor pay allowed to attendants, it is almost impossible to obtain good service. The pay allowed to attendants is only twenty to twenty five dollars per month, and with such small salary it is difficult, if not impossible, to obtain intelligent and conscientious attendants. Uneducated, rough, and untrained men are the only class liable to accept or enter upon this service with such small pay.

In our judgement the proper remedy for existing conditions is far more liberal allowances and appropriations by the State in order that needed improvements may be made, that more physicians may be put in charge of the patients and a better class of attendants obtained, and it would be eminently wise that there should be established, in connection with the Asylum, a training school for attendants where they could become qualified as to the proper treatment, care, and handling of insane patients.

The testimony in regard to the method of holding a coroner's inquest in the Ketterer case shows the necessity

of a most careful and rigid investigation by coroners' juries of deaths at the Asylum where there is any evidence of injuries upon the body of the patients, and the juries should be composed, not of employes of the Asylum, but of disinterested and intelligent citizens, and it would be wise for the coroner to call in the County Attorney to conduct the examination of witnesses and to assist him in the investigation.

The State owes to these unfortunates unstinted care and attention and every effort should be made to ameliorate their condition and if possible to restore them mentally.

The Court has charged the Grand Jury, especially, to investigate the rioting at State College on Hallowe'en Night. We have spent about six days in this matter and have examined nearly a hundred witnesses. We have had before us the police officers who were on the scene and a great number of the students, and have examined every witness whom we were led to believe had any information about the matter.

With even this amount of time and labor expended, the Grand Jury has been absolutely unable to find any testimony warranting an indictment. The police officers were absolutely unable to identify a single person as having been guilty of any unlawful act. There seems to have been a consistent and well carried out plan among the students to prevent any real testimony as to the occurrence of that night. It is humiliating to report that the students have testified absolutely without frankness and that any questions put to them were met with denials of any information as to

parties concerned in the rioting.

The testimony showed that early Hallowe'en Night the students captured a policeman who was on duty in front of Patterson Hall and took him by force through the College campus to a point near the Gymnasium and after making a good deal of sport of him, took his picture, and then at the instance of one of the officers of the college released him.

At other times during the evening, obstructions were placed upon the street car tracks in front of the College which made the operations of the cars on that line difficult and dangerous. Late in the evening a large body of the students gathered near the south gate of the College, stopped a street car by placing obstructions on the track and endeavored to drag the car from the track and take it into the College ground. At this time a number of the police officers of the city appeared on the scene and endeavored to force the students back into the College grounds.

A number of rocks were thrown by the students and several policemen were struck and one at least severely injured.

These acts of rioting cannot be too severely condemned, and it is to be regretted beyond measure that no testimony could be secured upon which to base indictments against the parties guilty of these acts of violence. It became apparent to the Grand Jury that there was no preconceived plan to do any of the things that were done by the students upon that night. The students had gathered on account of a notice which had been posted to the effect that the upper classmen would compel the lower classmen to remain in their rooms during the evening. We are satisfied that in its in-

ception the gathering of the students was without any plan for any violence or illegal act. Afterwards the more reckless spirits among the students, seemed to gain control and the occurrences followed as have been detailed. The Grand Jury deems it its duty to say to the Court that in large measure the authorities of the State College are to be blamed for these unfortunate occurrences. So far as we can determine the system of discipline at the College is absolutely inefficient. With a semi-military organization and a supposed measure of military discipline, we find that the authorities of the College have absolutely no effective system of discipline and practically no control over the conduct of the student body, and we believe that if a proper system of military discipline were in force at the College, occurrences like those on Hallowe'en Night would be impossible.

If it had been possible to secure a sufficient evidence, this Grand Jury would not have hesitated to indict any student concerned in these acts of violence and we regret to find that the student body of State College have shown a most lamentable disregard for law and order and the rights of persons and property and the story of these occurrences on Hallowe'en Night reflect no credit upon the College or upon the young men and boys who are there to obtain an education at the expense of the State.

Before closing this report we think it not improper to refer to the conduct of the police officers of the City and to commend their moderation and restraint. It would not have been surprising, under the circumstances, if the officers

had fired into the crowd and killed or wounded a number of the students, but we find that in their effort to restore order and to force the students back into the College campus the officers acted with perfect coolness and with the evident desire to accomplish their purpose without injuring any student, although a number of them were struck stones and at least one shot was fired from among the students.

It is with great regret that the Grand Jury makes this report without taking other action, but absolutely the only testimony of any real value before the Grand Jury is that of one of the students who told frankly his part in these occurrences and disclosed the fact that he was really taking the leading part in all that happened. His testimony, however, was not such as to warrant any indictment against any other parties.

Respectfully Submitted,

T. N. McClelland

Foreman.

A copy
Attest James G. Rogers C. F. C. C.
By J. H. Carter Jr. D.C.

Report of Fayette
County Grand
Jury filed Nov-
9-1906

of one of the students who told Grand Jury in these oc-
casions and described the facts of the case as follows:
The leading part in all that happened. His testimony, how-
ever, was not such as to warrant any indictment against any
other parties.

L. M. McClelland
Foreman.
Respectfully Submitted.

Handwritten signatures and notes in the right margin.