



the Legislature to repeal the tax levied for its benefit upon the ground that they would in the future be unable to compete with a college organized, administered and sustained by liberal appropriations from the State. President Patterson fought, single-handed, and defeated the effort to repeal the tax, and when its constitutionality was tested in the courts, fought and won the case in the Chancellors' Court in Louisville and in the Court of Appeals of the Commonwealth, having as his opponents Judge Lindsay, Judge Humphrey and Colonel Bennett Young, who represented the denominational colleges. During the contest the building fund became exhausted through the negligence of the architect. The college was \$35,000 in debt. The effort to negotiate a loan failed. The president borrowed the money on his own securities, placed it in the hands of the Executive Committee and thus enabled them to complete the building.

In 1887 he assisted materially in the passage of the Hatch Act through Congress, which established and endowed Experiment Stations as departments of Agriculture and Mechanical Colleges, created under the Act of 1862. The annual appropriation for this purpose was \$15,000, subsequently increased by the Adams Act to \$30,000 per annum. In 1890 he assisted in obtaining from Congress \$25,000 per annum for further endowment of Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges, and in 1900-02 induced the Legislature of Kentucky to make an appropriation of \$90,000 for a gymnasium and a college home—Patterson Hall—for young women. In 1904 he obtained from the Legislature a further annual appropriation of \$15,000 for additional income. The constitutionality of this Act was also tested

in the lower courts and in the Court of Appeals, in both of which he won.

In 1906 he assisted in procuring the passage of the Nelson Bill through Congress, making an additional appropriation of \$25,000 annually for colleges established under the Act of 1862. In 1908 the Legislature changed the name of the Institution to State University.

President Patterson resigned the presidency in 1910 after a service of forty-one years. He hands over to his successor an Institution with an annual income of \$150,000, grounds, buildings and equipment valued at \$930,000, colleges of Agriculture, Mechanical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Mining Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Science and Arts and Education. Its engineering schools are the best in the south and rank with the best in America. President Patterson retires with the title of President Emeritus, retains a seat in the Faculty and was appointed by the Governor a member of the Board of Trustees.

He received the degree of Ph. D., in 1875, from Hanover College, Indiana, from which he graduated in 1856; LL. D., in 1896, from LaFayette College, Pennsylvania, and LL. D., in 1910, from the University of Vermont. In 1880 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain and of the Society of Antiquaries of Edinburgh, Scotland. In recent years he has been elected a Member of the American Historical Association, the American Academy of Social and Political Science, and the National Geographic Society. He is likewise a trustee of the American Civic Alliance.

