

JEWELL IS HER NAME  
*A History of William Jewell College*

## THE ALMA MATER

Cardinal is her color;  
Jewell is her name.  
High upon the Hill she stands,  
And we will fight to keep her fame.  
Loyalty, allegiance,  
Alma mater true.  
We will love thee, praise thee forever,  
William Jewell.

William Jewell College,  
Far her name is known.  
Deep within our hearts she dwells  
And through our lives her love has grown.  
Cardinal men are warriors,  
Bold and brave and true.  
We will love thee, praise thee forever,  
William Jewell.



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By HUBERT INMAN HESTER

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## INTRODUCTION

The last and only history of William Jewell College was written in 1892. Think of all the changes that have taken place in our world since that date! Beyond any question the events that have come to pass in the first two-thirds of the twentieth century have done more to alter the mode of our daily living and shape the destiny of mankind than any other period in the history of the world.

William Jewell College, small though it may be, has been a part of this changing age. What has happened in its life during this time has been one of the most significant periods in its one hundred and seventeen years of existence.

There has been a need for a long time for its history to be brought up to date. The question was— who would be able to do it? It should be a competent scholar with experience and ability to write such a story. He would need to understand the currents of thought, the history, the controversies, the decisions, the democratic process that have characterized the life of the people called Baptists— North and South. It would be a tremendous advantage if a man could be found who had been a part of the history of the College for a long period of this time, sharing its spirit, understanding its purpose and knowing personally the people who helped to determine its destiny.

Such a man is Dr. H. I. Hester. We are most fortunate that Dr. Hester, following an exceedingly busy life has the strength and vitality and loyal devotion to William Jewell College in addition to all of the other qualifications, to give of his time to do this for us.

Few men know and understand Baptist life better than Dr. Hester. He received his education in Southern Baptist schools. He holds the A.B. degree from Wake Forest College, the Th.M. and Th.D. from Southern Baptist Theological Seminary and the honorary D.D. from Wake Forest.

During his busy life as a college teacher and administrator he served his denomination in many capacities. He was pastor of the Kearney Baptist Church, Kearney, Missouri from 1928-1942. He has preached and served as supply pastor in numerous churches throughout the Convention. He is a member of the Missouri Baptist Historical Society and served as its president for eighteen years. He was a charter member of the Southern Baptist Historical Society and has served as its Secretary since its organization in 1938. For fifteen years he was a member of the Historical Commission of the Southern Baptist

Convention. He was a member of the Education Commission of the Convention for fourteen years and a charter member of the Association of Southern Baptist Colleges and Schools, serving as Secretary-Treasurer from its beginning in 1948. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of Southern Baptist Seminary for eleven years and chairman from 1955-1957. He was a charter member of the Board of Trustees of Midwestern Baptist Seminary and served as President of the board for the first four years. Following his retirement at William Jewell he served as Vice President at Midwestern Seminary, 1961-1965.

Dr. Hester began his career at William Jewell College as Professor and Head of the Department of Bible in 1926. Prior to this time he taught Hebrew, Old Testament and Biblical Introduction at Southern Seminary for three years and taught Bible in Furman University, 1924-1926.

For thirty-five years, 1926-1961, he was involved in the life of William Jewell. In addition to his teaching he served as Assistant to the President, 1941-1942, Interim President, 1942-1943, and Vice President, 1943-1961. But how little the recitation of these positions and dates tell of H. I. Hester's contribution to William Jewell College. One must add to this his service on numerous faculty committees, his personal counseling with individual students, his close association with the ministerial organization that still bears his name, his invaluable help to the President of the College and his colleagues on the faculty, his traveling literally thousands of miles representing the College officially and unofficially. More than any other individual during this period he became identified with William Jewell College in the minds of the members of both the Southern and American Baptist conventions.

Dr. Hester is a writer with many years of experience. He is author of twelve books including *The Christian College*, *At Home With the Hebrews*, *The Book of Books*, and six volumes of *The Broadman Comments — An Exposition of the Sunday School Lessons*. In addition he has written numerous articles for Southern Baptist publications.

His best known and most widely used books are *The Heart of Hebrew History* first published in 1949 and *The Heart of the New Testament* published in 1950. These books grew out of his classroom teaching at William Jewell College. The first is now in its twenty-third printing and the second in its eighteenth. They have been translated into several foreign languages. The *Hebrew History* is in Braille and is on Records for the Blind. They have been adopted by more

than three hundred schools for classroom and reference studies. It is estimated that more than six hundred thousand copies of all of Dr. Hester's books have been sold.

He also founded the William Jewell publication *Church and College* and edited it for sixteen years. In 1961 he founded the Mid-western Seminary publication *The Spire* and was its editor until 1965.

It is with this rich background in writing that Dr. Hester has taken up the task of writing the history of William Jewell College.

After it had been decided that I should write this introduction I wrote to Dr. Walter Pope Binns who had served as President from 1943 until his retirement in 1962 requesting a statement concerning Dr. Hester. Dr. Binns was not only a close personal friend of Dr. Hester since seminary days but would be able to evaluate the author's contribution to the College from his own intimate association with him.

The following letter was received from Dr. Binns, written in long-hand on November 3, 1966. He died of a heart attack one month later, December 3, 1966. He said among other things "I began yesterday another interim pastorate, this time at the Del Ray Church, five miles from my house . . . I am looking forward to seeing Dr. Hester's *History*."

Then he wrote concerning his friend and for nineteen years his associate at William Jewell College:

"Dr. H. I. Hester, whom I have known since we were in the Seminary together, was head of the Bible Department and Vice President of the College during my nineteen years at William Jewell. During these years we worked together in closest personal friendship, counselling with each other on all matters concerning the College.

"In the forty years of Dr. Hester's connection with the college, he made a distinctive and lasting contribution. The students in his Bible classes, ministers and laymen, have gone out to serve in places of responsibility and influence throughout the world and they have carried with them the lessons of life which they learned from their great teacher.

"In addition to his chief contribution as a teacher, Dr. Hester exerted a great influence through his daily life on the campus. Loyal to the administration and considerate of his colleagues on the faculty, he maintained a close personal relationship with the students. He was their friend and counsellor, not only in matters of religion, but in the practical problems moral, financial and social. Many members of the

student body and of the campus staff could give interesting testimony of times when he proved to be a friend in time of need.

“There are thousands of students from other colleges who have been blessed through the study of his text books, but the most eloquent testimony will come from those who knew Dr. Hester personally as teacher, counsellor and friend.”

There are indeed many — friends and former students — who would like to add their word of appreciation for what Dr. Hester has meant to their lives. I am numbered among that group. I came to William Jewell as a freshman in the fall of 1928 — just two years after Dr. Hester started teaching. My first job was working in Melrose Hall getting ready for the young women to move in. Mrs. Hester was serving as House Director and she and Dr. Hester were living in the apartment in Melrose. From that day until the present I have enjoyed and richly benefited from their friendship. During some of the periods of critical decisions in my own life Dr. Hester proved to be a wise counsellor. For this I shall be eternally grateful.

As has been true during the many years of his service to William Jewell College the writing of this history is a labor of love. He is giving of his time and energy without any cost to the College. For this the alumni, the friends, the students and all of us associated in any way with the College join in saying “Thank you and God bless you” for leaving this legacy to the present and future generations.

H. GUY MOORE, *President*  
December 24, 1966

## THE AUTHOR'S FOREWORD

The only history of William Jewell College written up to now is a modest volume containing about 60 pages of history and about 175 pages of brief biographical sketches. This volume, written by Dr. James G. Clark, is a valuable record but it tells the story up only to 1892. For a long time there has been a need for an up to date history of the college.

The trustees of the college recently asked this writer to prepare such a volume. It was agreed by all that this proposed history should not be an exhaustive and definitive work of several volumes, since this would require several years work and would be too large and too expensive for wide circulation. This volume is an attempt to record accurately the chief events in the history of the college in popular, readable style. Such a work can be authoritative without being encyclopedic in nature. Since the author agrees with Thomas Carlyle's statement that, "History is the story of people," he has given major emphasis to the personalities and achievements of the men who have made the college what it is today. In the same vein Emerson declared, "There is properly no History; only Biography."

A moment's reflection should convince the reader that this is a big undertaking which has necessitated much research and reading. Fortunately most of the resource material has been found in the college library, particularly in the archives of the Missouri Baptist Historical Library. The writer has had ready access to the complete file of college catalogs (1850-1966), the college year books, the student newspaper, the college *Bulletins*, and *Church and College*. He has been able also to study all available minutes of faculty and trustee meetings. Use has been made of the minutes of the Missouri Baptist Convention and three histories of Baptists in Missouri. He has used the files of *The Central Baptist*, *The Word and Way*, the *Kansas City Star* and the *Liberty Tribune*. Especially helpful were several large scrapbooks containing many hundreds of historical items for the past 40 years collected by Mrs. H. I. Hester. Helpful materials have been furnished by faculty members, alumni and other interested friends.

The author gladly acknowledges his indebtedness to a great number of friends. The special history committee (President Moore, Dr. Georgia Bowman and Dr. W. C. Link, Jr.) has been thoroughly

cooperative and helpful. The Library staff has given cheerful and valuable help. Members of the faculty, all the administrative officers and many secretaries have given encouragement and assistance in various ways. We are deeply grateful to Mrs. Janie Allison, secretary to Vice President Pond, who has typed the manuscript, and to Miss Clair Kirkland who has helped in preparing the material for the appendix. We acknowledge also our indebtedness to Mr. John Nowell, the printer, who has been most helpful in producing the book.

The writer has made every effort to be accurate, objective and fair to all in this writing. He knows that the work is not perfect and will not meet the complete approval of every reader. It is quite possible that some mistakes will be found. In dealing with the names of more than a thousand people, in recording innumerable dates, and in reporting many hundreds of events the probability of some errors is very high. The author assumes full responsibility for any mistakes but insists that these have not been intentional.

Preparing the manuscript has been an interesting and rewarding experience for the author. It is his fervent hope that many readers will find in this volume reason for a deeper interest in and a renewed allegiance to William Jewell College.

H. I. HESTER

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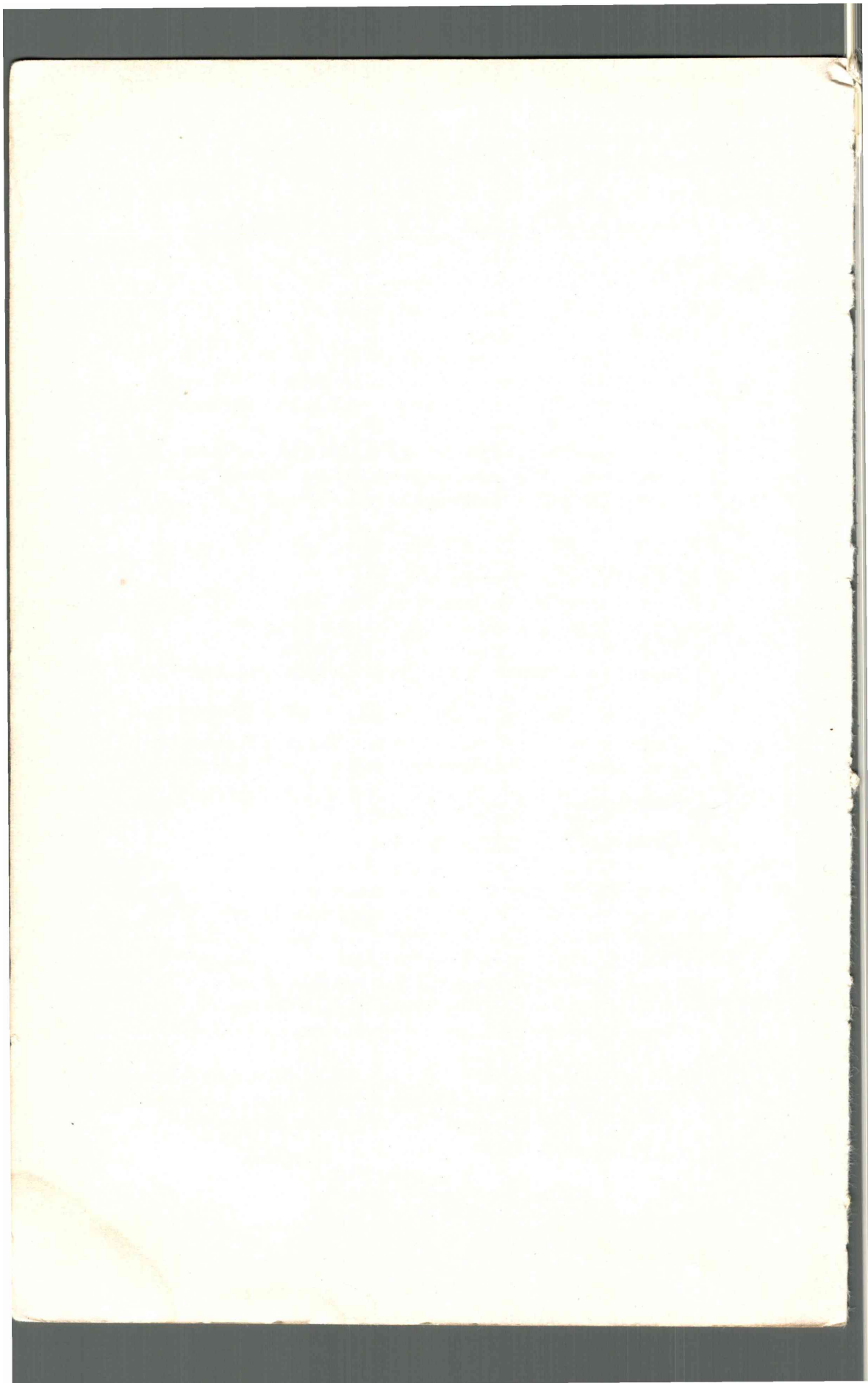
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## THE FIRST PERIOD

1843-1892

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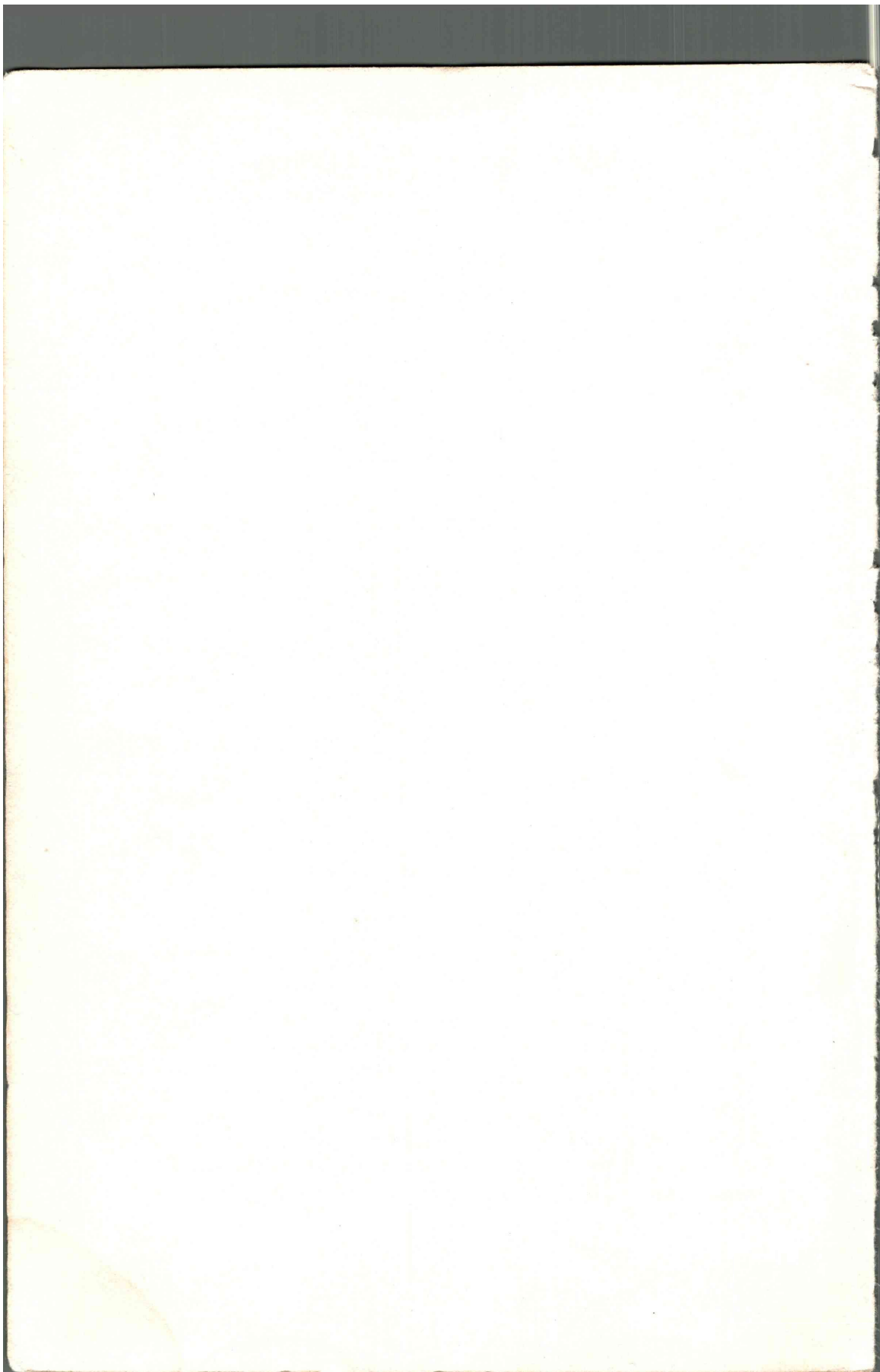
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## CHAPTER ONE

### Some Introductory Items

During the past two hundred years in American history a good many colleges have come into existence. Some of these were private, some church-affiliated, and some state or tax-supported schools. Generally all these began with worthy objectives. Some have grown into notable institutions of higher learning; others existed for a time and then were forced to close.

Baptists have had their share of colleges which have had to close their doors after a comparatively short period of service. In Missouri alone there have been eighteen schools with a more or less vital Baptist affiliation. Thirteen of these have ceased to exist. One of these, Stephens College, by mutual agreement, severed its denominational connection.

William Jewell College is one of the church-affiliated schools more than a century old, which has continued to live and serve. At times the difficulties were almost overwhelming but in each case these obstacles were overcome by the faith, courage and devotion of dedicated men. The record of these 125 years is revealing and inspiring. It is the story of achievement despite discouragement and difficulties. Speaking of these struggles of the early years (1849-1900) the Reverend Harvey E. Truex says:

“The struggles through which this institution has gone, the sacrifices made for it by the staunch friends of Christian education in the state, the fidelity of those who stood by it in perilous times, the heroism of those who rallied the support of the denomination to its wider influence, the unimpeachable character and unwavering devotion of the faculty who since the war, in the face of every possible difficulty, have established its reputation for scholarship, call for the highest eulogy, and excite profound gratitude to God.”<sup>1</sup>

In the hard years after the Civil War, O. P. Moss, a successful business man and a devout Christian, served as a trustee. On more than one occasion he gave generously to keep the school open. When asked why he was so loyal to the institution he replied, “Our Father in Heaven planted this institution, our brethren, now saints in glory, laid its foundations. It has been fostered by the prayers and tears of a generation of noble men and women, most of whom have passed

<sup>1</sup>Harvey E. Truex, *Baptists in Missouri*, p. 68.

away. They have left it as a sacred trust to us, and we must not, can not, and will not see its banners trail in the dust."

His words expressed the feeling and the devotion of numbers of other men who likewise have served the college.

This same spirit of heroism and dedicated service has persisted throughout the history of William Jewell College. This school provides an example of thrilling attainments in the field of higher education in the heart of our country. Without minimizing the record of any other school we may say that the history of this college is one in which every alumnus and friend can have justifiable pride.

The great region lying west of the Mississippi river was originally inhabited by a number of tribes of American Indians. Of course these are no longer in existence though it is a fact that scattered tribes of Indians were in western Missouri as late as 1849, the date of the founding of William Jewell College.

It is held by most historians that the first white man to enter what is now Missouri was a Spaniard, Hernando DeSoto in 1541. However, the first white settlers were not Spanish, but French. Marquette and Joliet, interested in fur trading, came down from Canada in 1673 and explored the region around the Great Lakes and the Mississippi river as far south as Arkansas. Both these men were deeply concerned in converting the Indians to the Christian faith, or more accurately, the Roman Catholic faith. It was La Salle who took formal possession of the territory in the name of France in 1682. However, it was 50 years before any French people could be regarded as permanent settlers. This settlement was in Saint Genevieve. About 1763 a French settlement was begun at the site of the present city of St. Louis. This settlement grew rapidly and exercised dominant influence in the early life of the eastern part of the state. A series of struggles between France and Spain for title to the territory west of the Mississippi river was finally ended when Napoleon succeeded in claiming it for France. In order to carry on his wars Napoleon needed money so badly that he sold this vast territory called "Louisiana" to the United States for \$15,000,000. In St. Louis on March 9, 1804, the flag of the United States was formally raised. In 1821 Missouri was admitted to the Union.

Naturally the majority of the people on the eastern boundary of the state were Frenchmen, though considerable groups of German, Spanish and other European races came in later. It is said that by 1835 the population of Missouri numbered nearly 400,000. However, this

rapid increase was due largely to the big influx of English-speaking settlers who came westward from Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee. These hardy settlers made their first homes mostly in the Missouri river valley, moving westward as far as Kansas City. These Anglo-Saxon people were destined to constitute the majority of the citizenship of the state. It was from this group that came the responsible leaders who were to do so much in making Missouri one of the most prominent states west of the Mississippi river.

The French and Spanish settlers were predominantly Catholic in religious affiliation, though considerable numbers of the French professed to be atheists. These were strongly intolerant of Protestants, so it is not surprising that they enacted laws decidedly hostile to non-Catholics. In fact they admitted, for the most part, only Catholics to settle in this area. What few Protestants first ventured into the region were treated with great severity. No non-Catholic religious services could be legally held and no religious organization other than Catholic could be formed in the territory. Despite these severe measures, however, it is a matter of record that a large company of Baptist and other evangelical immigrants continued to move into the region. By 1800 a number of Baptist preachers had conducted public services and had baptized a number of converts.

The noted Baptist missionary, John Mason Peck, says that by 1798 there were at least 50 Protestant and Baptist believers in the area of Bridgeton and Fee Fee Creek. He asserts that at Jackson in southeast Missouri there were approximately 50 non-catholics, including a number of strong Baptists. Also by 1800 a number of Baptist families, including the Boones, were in the Missouri river valley west of what is now St. Charles.

The student of church history must be impressed by the fact that severe laws accompanied by physical persecution have never been successful in crushing men of genuine religious convictions. So it was that Baptists and other evangelical groups dared to invade this Catholic realm and proclaim their faith. These were persecuted but they continued to come in increasing numbers.

There were four courageous and able Baptist preachers who defied Catholic laws and preached in Missouri about 1800. These were John Clark, Thomas Johnson, Thomas R. Musick and David Green. The flow of Anglo-Saxon settlers continued to swell and move westward. As these spread out and settled they organized churches, many of which were Baptist.

The first permanent non-Catholic religious organization west of the Mississippi river was the Bethel Baptist Church. It was constituted on the 19th of July, 1806, at the home of John Bull near Jackson, Missouri. Elder David Green was the leader of this church. Later a building was erected and regular services were held for a number of years.

Within a quarter of a century Baptists had grown in numbers and influence in this region. They were to be found in many parts of the state, though chiefly in the Missouri river valley. By 1834 Baptist leaders were beginning to feel the need of an organization in the state to serve as a unifying force in their efforts to increase and strengthen the churches in the state.

William Jewell College came into existence as the result of the dreams, prayers, and labors of the Baptists in Missouri. It is true that assistance was given from time to time by some friends other than Baptists, and for such assistance the founders and leaders of the school have always been grateful, and have gladly acknowledged this timely aid. However, the fact remains that this institution has always been an enterprise supported by and directed by Baptists. This being true we shall do well to understand something of the status of Baptists in this state at the time the college was brought into existence.

We have seen that in the settlement of the state the leading settlers were families which came from several states east of the Mississippi river. These hardy, vigorous, English-speaking people moved westward up the Missouri river. Among these were considerable numbers who were Baptists in their beliefs. Gradually they came to live in practically all parts of the state. Their churches were widely scattered and because of difficulties in travel and communication Baptist people did not know each other. By 1830 the pastors of these churches felt the need for fellowship with each other. They were conscious also of the desirability of having some general organization through which their work could be coordinated. Certain men began to dream and talk of a state-wide gathering of their brethren.

Three men, sometimes called "The Wise Men of the West" were destined to lead out in a movement which culminated in the formation of a state-wide convention or "association." Thomas Fristoe, pastor of the Chariton church, in Howard County for thirty years, made frequent trips to destitute sections preaching the gospel to the people in homes and school houses and in the open spaces. A close

friend and co-laborer of Fristoe was Fielding Wilhoite who also grieved over the religious destitution in many areas of the state. The third member of this trio was Ebenezer Rogers who preached regularly to his four churches and who had assisted in organizing about fifty different Baptist churches.

These three agreed to meet at the home of one John Jackson in Howard County in the fall of 1833. Before this meeting they agreed to travel as widely as possible, talk with other pastors and then decide what steps could be taken. The outcome of this significant meeting in 1833 was the decision to issue a call to Baptist pastors and lay leaders for a meeting to be held in Providence Church in Callaway County on Friday, August 29, 1834.

On the date designated twenty pastors and twelve other interested Baptists gathered for what was to become an historic meeting. The purpose of this gathering was "to deliberate upon the state of religion in the bounds of the churches to which they belong, and to consult if any special measures are necessary and practicable to promote the preaching of the Gospel within the bounds of the State." The Reverend Jeremiah Vardeman was elected Moderator, and the Reverend R. S. Thomas (later to become President of William Jewell College) was appointed Clerk.

A committee of preachers was appointed "to prepare business for the meeting, and to draft rules of decorum for its government."

The brethren were gravely concerned over the problem of preaching the gospel in all parts of the state. They gave their judgment as to the qualifications of a minister and their earnest conviction that all Christians should be engaged in building churches.

Sessions were held on Friday and Saturday and Monday in which a spirit of deep humility and conviction was in evidence to what was regarded as a large congregation. "There was much preaching. Many asked for prayer and several were baptized. It must have been a jubilee occasion to those dauntless champions of faith who had been leading each in his own charge, ignorant of what was taking place in other parts of the field. If all had been recorded, we might now read that never before did the religion of Christ burn with purer light in our state, nor did his disciples consult together with more wisdom and fellowship, nor match with plan and purpose a wider field, or with more caution and forethought, than did these men of God."<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Truex, H. E.: *Baptists in Missouri*, pp. 40-41.

There was such general agreement that some organization was desirable that "a plan of constitution" was drawn up and another meeting appointed to be held in the Little Bonne Femme Church in Boone County in June 1835. It was agreed that all Baptist churches in the state would be invited to send delegates. Accordingly on June 6, 1835, a considerable number of Baptists met and formed the organization of the "Baptist Central Society of Missouri." The object of this new organization was "to adopt means and execute plans to promote the preaching of the Gospel within the bounds of the State." Provision was made for annual meetings to be held at such places as might be designated from year to year. In 1839 the name was changed to "The General Association of United Baptists of Missouri." Some years later this title was abbreviated to "The Missouri Baptist General Association." This latter title continued to be used until 1957 when by vote of the body the name was changed to the "Missouri Baptist Convention."

These developments in Baptist life were to have a very real connection with William Jewell College. The chief concern, frequently reiterated, was to develop means of preaching the gospel to people in Missouri. Gradually it became apparent to these Baptist leaders that the one essential factor in a program of evangelism, building churches and developing the denomination was a continuing supply of educated, competent preachers of the Gospel. They knew that this could be realized only by having a college where young men could get an education. Within a short time after the General Association was formed there was a growing conviction that Missouri Baptists should have a college where candidates for the ministry and other young men could secure an education beyond that which was available in the state at that time. Out of this growing conviction developments were to come which resulted in the founding of William Jewell College.

Foremost among those who nourished the conviction that a college was necessary was a prominent layman, a physician who resided in Columbia, Missouri. This devout Baptist deacon was already recognized in central Missouri as one of the leading citizens of the state. Because of what he was and what he did we shall later deal somewhat in detail with his life.

In order to appreciate the movements which led to the founding of William Jewell College we should understand something of living conditions in early Missouri history. While we may be chiefly concerned

with conditions in the western part of the state we may assume that conditions in other parts of the state were not unlike those prevailing in Clay County.

It is difficult for us to realize the inconveniences and privations of life in Missouri a hundred or more years ago. Electricity was unknown to these early citizens. There were no central heating systems and air-conditioning was undreamed of. Sewer systems and running water in homes had not yet come into use. There were no paved roads, no sidewalks. Food was simple and had to be cooked with primitive facilities. Clothing for the entire family was made almost altogether at home. Newspapers and other printed matter were practically unavailable. There was no regular mail service; and not a public library in the state. But few schools—and these extremely poor—existed. Church buildings were small and uncomfortable and church services were irregular. Cultural advantages were extremely limited. Among these English-speaking citizens were some refined, educated and cultured people who must have found life in this new region extremely lonely and empty. These led in heroic efforts to establish churches and schools.

Among these settlers there were two well-defined classes. Some were poor and irresponsible, without ambition and ideals. They were content to live a hand-to-mouth existence without contributing to community life. On the other hand quite a few were people of excellent family stock. Many had enjoyed cultural, educational and religious advantages back in Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee. They were deeply concerned to build stable, intelligent and worthy communities. They wanted schools and churches and were willing to work and endure hardships in order to have these. Many of these were the ablest people in the state. Here they built their homes, reared their families and served their local communities and their state. The descendants of some of these worthy settlers are still among the leading, highly respected citizens in Missouri today.

Some of these better families, as they migrated westward, built beautiful brick homes after the fashion of the South. Their patriotism is indicated by the names they gave to these counties and their county seats—Liberty in Clay County and Independence in Jackson County. It was families of this class which led out in endeavors to bring cultural and religious benefits to the citizens of the state.

It is not surprising that drunkenness, and rowdy, boisterous conduct was quite common in these early times in Clay County. Judge Joseph

Thorp, a distinguished citizen of this period, wrote quite a number of letters in which he pictured life as he saw it at this time. These letters, put in book form in 1924, were used as source material by Emerson Hough in writing his famous novel, *The Covered Wagon*. Commenting on the morals of the day Judge Thorp states:

“Murder, rape, suicide, arson, lynching, robbery and fraud in every conceivable shape that the depraved mind of man can perceive is prevalent everywhere.”

Other factors contributed to the restless, turbulent life of the period. It was the time when wagon trains were being outfitted in Clay and Jackson counties for the long journey to California and Oregon. It was the general time of the Mexican war with all its excitement and uncertainties. This was also the period when the Mormons were finally expelled from the counties, after bitter controversy and armed conflict. The continuous feuds introducing the Civil War, the savage raids of Quantrell, and later, the notorious exploits of Jesse and Frank James all were a part of the life of this general period.

In this time of excitement and turbulence William Jewell College came into being.

## CHAPTER TWO

### Dr. William Jewell

On New Year's day 1789 in Loudoun County, Virginia, William Jewell was born. While we have no records of his ancestors or of his childhood we can be certain of a few facts. The lad's father and mother moved to Kentucky in 1799 when William was a boy of ten years. Just four years later (1803) another native of Loudoun County, Thomas Jefferson, then President of the United States authorized the "Louisiana Purchase" which brought into the possession of the United States the territory where years later William Jewell would make such a significant contribution.

The Jewell family evidently remained in Kentucky for some time. William attended Transylvania College in Lexington, Kentucky, which interestingly enough was founded by Christopher Greenup, another native of Loudoun County, Virginia. Here young Jewell also read medicine with a local physician. By the time he was ready to begin his practice considerable numbers of families were leaving Kentucky to move still further west into Missouri. So Dr. William Jewell joined these immigrants and came to Boone County, Missouri in 1821. For two years he lived in the village of Old Franklin and then settled in the little village of Columbia which he was to call home for the remainder of his life.

Dr. Jewell was twice married, first to Miss Arethusa Boyle, who died in 1818; then to Miss Cynthia Compton, who died in 1822. His only son by his first wife, Thomas Boyle Jewell, died eight years before the death of Dr. Jewell. His only child, George Jewell, by his second wife, died while still young.

Dr. Jewell reared and educated a boy, John F. Stone, who later married a niece of Dr. Jewell. Stone became a noted lawyer and was elected as a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1845 when only 26 years old.

The scope and quality of the contribution which Dr. Jewell made in Missouri is evident in the several areas in which he attained distinction. In addition to his special profession of medicine he became a leader in politics, in education, architecture and religious life.

While the practice of medicine in his time can not be compared to that of today, at the same time he was among the most successful doctors of his day. The life of a doctor was extremely hard at the time.

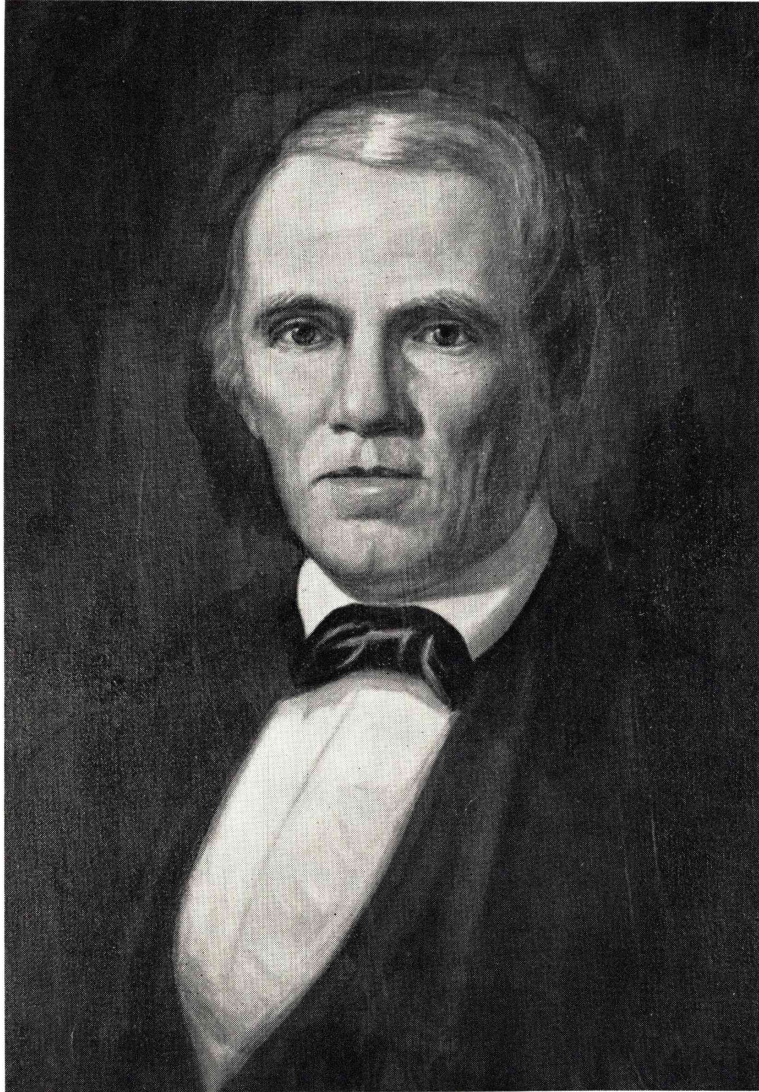
He had the assistance of none of modern medical facilities. It was a part of his work to travel long distances, day and night, over poor roads to the homes of his patients. This called for endurance and a genuine devotion to his calling. He was conscientious in his obligations to his patients even though some of these could not or did not pay him for his services.

He made money out of his practice since he was one of the few early physicians who would accept all kinds of livestock and farm produce and labor in payment of his bills. He did not hesitate to bring suit against persons who owed him money and would not pay. And yet he did a great deal of charity practice because he loved people. He was an ethical practitioner and was true to his ideals. He had nothing but contempt for "quacks and charlatans" as he called some other practitioners. He filled well the role of the family doctor. He came to know many people who respected and honored him, not only as a physician, but as a friend and counsellor. He demonstrated the truth of the New Testament conception of greatness: "He that is greatest among you shall be your servant."

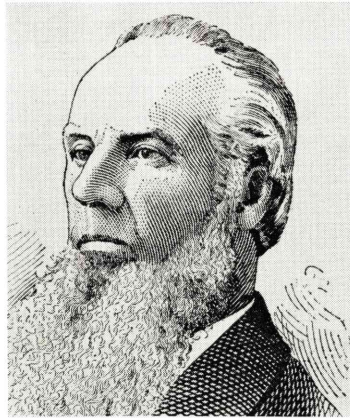
From the beginning, he took seriously his obligations as a citizen. He felt keenly his responsibility to his community. One of his first services was to lead in the laying out of wide streets for the little town of Columbia. He steadfastly insisted that the main street (Broadway) should be 100 feet wide. William F. Switzler in his *History of Boone County* many years later says: "Broadway (our main street) today one of the widest, best improved, and most beautiful in any of our inland towns, is a monument to the enterprise, sagacity, and intrepidity of Dr. William Jewell."

It was but natural that this far-sighted, civic-minded man should soon be elected mayor of Columbia. In this capacity he insisted on having the streets paved and later insisted on strict regulations for slaughter houses and livery stables. These regulations were not popular at first but the mayor stood his ground and won his way and at the same time kept the confidence and respect of the people.

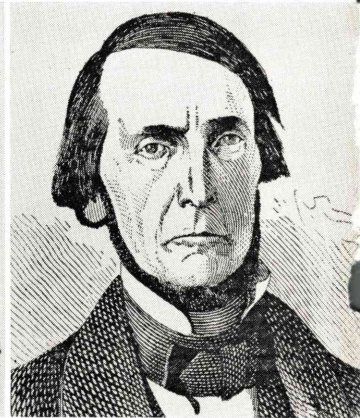
In 1826 Dr. Jewell was elected to the state legislature. It was in this capacity that his concern for humanitarian causes brought him into prominence in the state of Missouri. He fought for the abolishing of the cruel whipping post and pillory; he favored establishing the academies at Fayette and Palmyra; his interest in the people of St. Louis was demonstrated by his support in establishing a public hospital,



*DR. WILLIAM JEWELL, prominent Baptist layman and physician of Columbia, Missouri, whose gift of land led to the establishment of William Jewell College in 1849. Dr. Jewell personally supervised the construction of Jewell Hall.*

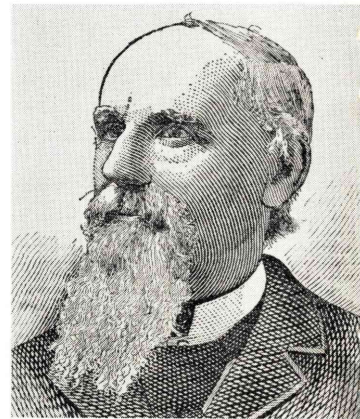


REV. E. S. DULIN  
*Principal 1850-1852*

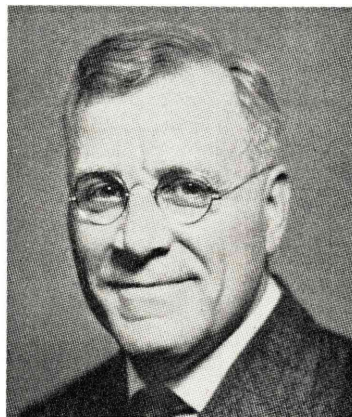


DR. R. S. THOMAS  
*President 1853-1855*

*The Administrators of  
William Jewell College from  
1849 to 1967*



DR. JAMES G. CLARK  
*Chairman of the Faculty 1883-1892*



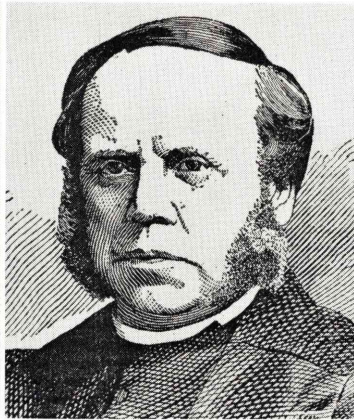
DR. JOHN F. HERGET  
*President 1928-1942*



DR. H. I. HESTER  
*Interim President 1942-1943*



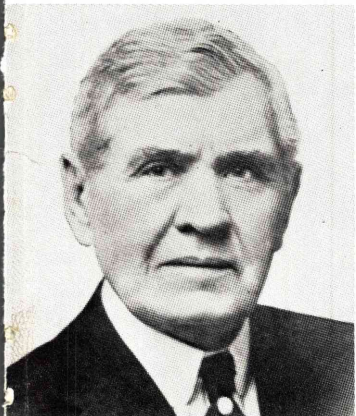
DR. WILLIAM THOMPSON  
*President 1857-1861*



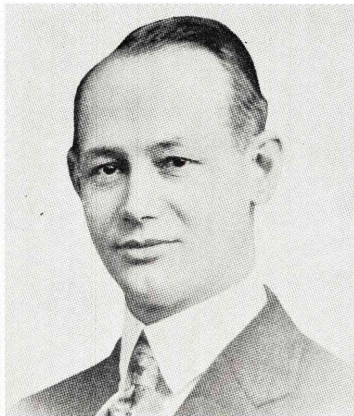
DR. THOMAS RAMBAUT  
*President 1868-1873*



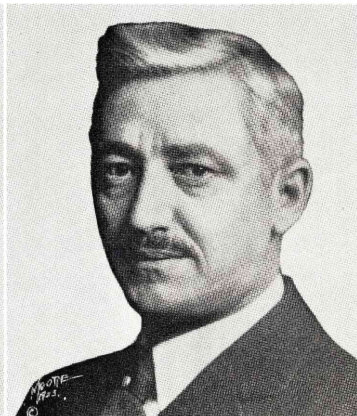
DR. WILLIAM R. ROTHWELL  
*Chairman of the Faculty 1873-1883*



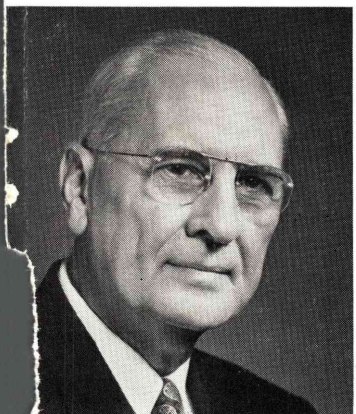
DR. JOHN PRIEST GREENE  
*President 1892-1920*  
*Acting President 1921-1923*



DR. DAVID JONES EVANS  
*President 1920-1921*



DR. HARRY CLIFFORD WAYMAN  
*President 1923-1928*



DR. WALTER POPE BINNS  
*President 1943-1962*

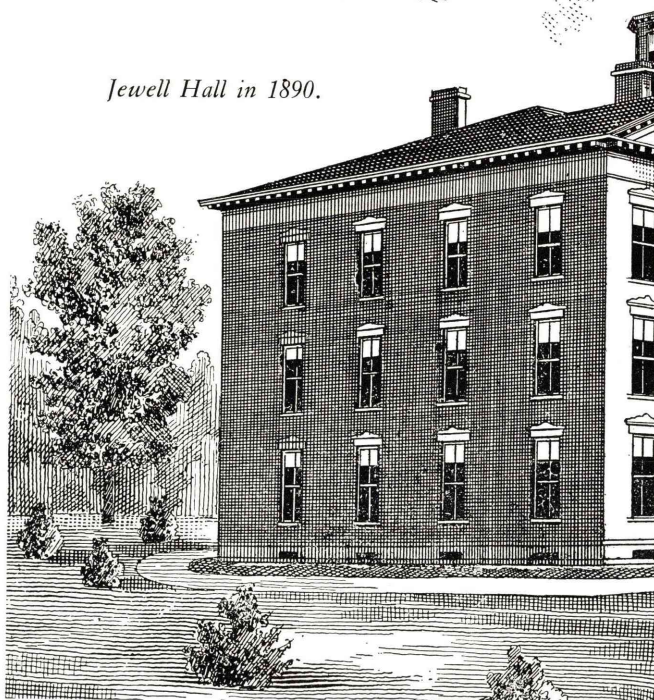


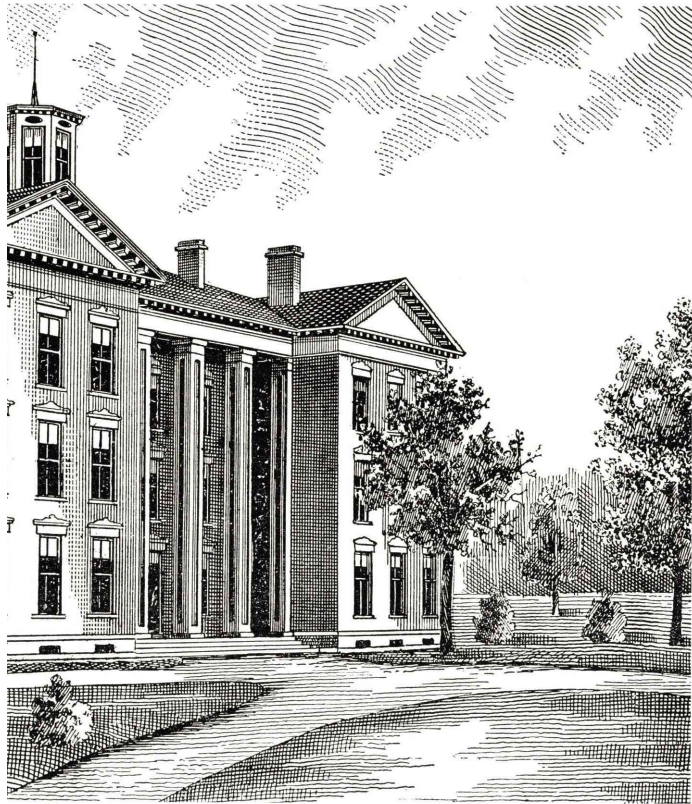
DR. MINETRY L. JONES  
*Interim President July 1962*



DR. H. GUY MOORE  
*President 1962 —*

*Jewell Hall in 1890.*





a Library Association, and St. Louis University in that city. He was a strong supporter of Columbia College, a forerunner of the University of Missouri.

In 1830 he became a member of the state Senate and in this capacity he used his influence to oppose drunkenness and was instrumental in pushing through a bill granting local option to Columbia. He took a leading part in establishing Missouri's penitentiary system. His interest in people was evidenced in his emancipating four of his slaves as early as 1836, standing their bond for good behavior. His other slaves were emancipated in his will.

Dr. Jewell was a genuine Christian and never hesitated to use his influence and his money to support worthy Christian enterprises. He was a loyal Baptist but was charitable in his attitude toward people of other faiths. For several years he was a member of the Bonne Femme Baptist church located six miles south of Columbia. He was a leading member in the church even though at times he differed with some of the members.

Judge North Todd Gentry of Columbia, Missouri delivered an address on Dr. Jewell at the college on December 6, 1932. Since Judge Gentry's grandfather was a close friend of Dr. Jewell, the Judge had learned a good many interesting facts about the character of Dr. Jewell. He tells some interesting and revealing events relating to his connection with his church. In the Bonne Femme church was another physician who with a close friend circulated reports which reflected on Dr. Jewell's integrity as a physician. Dr. Jewell prepared and circulated a paper in which he denounced these men in vigorous terms. He went so far as to call one of these men "A so-called physician, but in reality only a quack." The dispute became quite bitter and the church withdrew the right hand of fellowship from Dr. Jewell. Dr. Jewell apologized and was restored to fellowship. However, his opponents continued to denounce him, so he prepared a second circular more vigorous than the first one. For this he was again arraigned by the church. This time Dr. Jewell did not apologize, but withdrew from the Bonne Femme church and led in organizing a Baptist church in Columbia in November, 1823. This was the first church of any denomination organized in Columbia.

Judge Gentry relates the following story to show the devotion of Dr. Jewell to his church.

"In 1851, the Baptist congregation had grown till a separate building was needed, so Dr. Jewell had the Baptist Church built

on the courthouse square, the only church built on a courthouse square that your speaker has ever heard of. But Dr. Jewell told the Boone County Court that that was the proper thing to do, and of course the court agreed with Dr. Jewell. The plans for this church edifice were prepared by Dr. Jewell, the contract let by him and the work was nearly completed when he died. This building was used by the Columbia Baptists until 1891, when they erected a new house of worship on Broadway and Waugh Street, and wanted to dispose of the old one on the courthouse square. The personnel of the county court had of course changed, and the court of 1891 did not want to pay anything for the building and ground, claiming that the building was erected there without authority of law. The court sought the advice of your speaker (he being a disinterested Presbyterian), and he looked up the record to see what order had been made; when to his surprise and the surprise of everyone, he found a deed from the county court for 70 by 142½ feet, a part of the courthouse square, which deed was made to Dr. Jewell and others as trustees of that church, and recorded by him in 1851. As a lawyer and a friend of all parties, your speaker advised the county court to settle with the Baptist Church, as in his opinion that church could not afford to have a law suit with Boone County, and Boone County could not afford to have a law suit with the Baptist Church. The county offered to pay fifteen hundred dollars for a deed, but the Baptists wanted twenty-five hundred dollars; so your speaker recommended that both sides be as liberal as horse-traders, and "split the difference," which was agreed to. The Columbia Baptist Church then made a deed to Boone County for that part of the courthouse square and the old church building, and the county paid two thousand dollars therefor. As far as known, this is the only case in Missouri where a county court repurchased a part of the courthouse square."

This distinguished citizen took an interest in erecting beautiful and substantial public buildings. He served as superintendent of construction of the courthouse in Columbia in 1847. On the lintel stone in this courthouse was carved an inscription which became famous: "Oh! Justice when expelled from other habitations make this thy dwelling place." When the building was razed sixty years later this motto was saved and appears now in the foyer of the present courthouse. For many years there was a mystery as to who was the author of this eloquent motto, but recently it has been revealed that beyond any doubt this was written by Dr. Jewell himself.

His intelligent concern for good architecture is to be seen in the oldest and most beautiful building on the campus of William Jewell College. This building, appropriately named after Dr. Jewell himself, was planned, and erected under the personal direction of Dr. Jewell.

This classic early-American architectural design is still one of the most famous and beautiful structures in western Missouri.

Before considering the magnificent contribution Dr. Jewell made toward the establishing of a Baptist college in Missouri, we should make brief mention of his interest in higher education in the state, especially in the later years of his life. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of Columbia Female Academy which was the first school for women west of the Mississippi river. He was eager to have the University of Missouri located in Columbia. To assist in this he donated in 1839 the sum of \$1,800.00 to the University Fund. He was a leading member of the committee which raised nearly \$118,000.00 in Boone County for the location of the University in Columbia. It is generally understood that he gave financial assistance to a great many needy young men who attended the University.

It is not surprising that a man like Dr. Jewell should be a leader in the efforts to found a Baptist college in Missouri. With his wide influence in civic and political affairs, his genuine concern for people, his strong convictions of the need of schools, and his genuine devotion to his church, he was the one man to give leadership to the new enterprise in Missouri.

## CHAPTER THREE

### The College Comes Into Being

After the organization of the Missouri Baptist General Association in 1834 it became increasingly evident that the progress of the denomination depended on having a steady supply of trained men, both as ministers and laymen. Thus the need for a college was more generally recognized. The three men who were chiefly responsible for the formation of the General Association were the men who now began the agitation for a Baptist college. Thus Thomas Fristoe, Ebenezer Rogers and Fielding Wilhoite soon discovered an able ally and supporter in Dr. William Jewell.

This influential leader demonstrated his loyalty to this new enterprise. In 1843 Dr. Jewell offered to the General Association the sum of \$10,000.00 in land provided the denomination would raise enough additional funds to build a college. The Association appointed thirteen men "as trustees to receive Dr. Jewell's offer of \$10,000.00 toward the endowment of a college to be under the direction of the Baptist Denomination, to fix the location of the same within fifteen miles of the Missouri river, not east of Jefferson City, and not west of Glasgow, and to do all and other acts usually necessary to organize and carry on as a Literary Institution."

However, in 1844 the Baptist General Association regretfully found it necessary to decline the generous offer of Dr. Jewell because they deemed it impossible to raise from the people the sum required by Dr. Jewell as the condition of his gift. Fortunately this temporary set-back did not end the matter. Dr. Jewell was a determined and a patient man so he kept his offer open. At the same time the people began to feel that in view of the necessity for a school they were well able to do their part.

In 1847 the matter came up again and a new committee consisting of Roland Hughes, William Carson, Wade M. Jackson, R. E. McDaniel and David Perkins was appointed "to originate an institution of learning for the Baptists of Missouri, upon a plan by which its endowment and perpetuity might be secured."

The following year (1848) this new committee was able to report the raising of more than \$16,000.00 with good prospects for even more. This encouraging report strengthened the faith of these leaders who

voted to make application to the General Assembly of the state for a charter for this proposed college. The General Assembly granted the charter, and on February 27, 1849 Governor Austin King signed the charter. This date marks the official founding of the college and hence it is observed as "Founder's Day." Twenty six trustees were then elected and their names were placed in the charter. It is not surprising that Dr. William Jewell was one of this number.

The provisions of this charter were extremely generous and through the years have been of great benefit to the college. Because of the historical significance of this charter we are including it in this volume of history.

CHARTER OF WILLIAM JEWELL COLLEGE  
An Act to Charter a College In The State Of Missouri

Whereas, the United Baptists in Missouri and their friends are desirous of endowing and building up a college in the State, and for that purpose have, under the direction of the General Association of Baptists in Missouri, already secured pledges to the amount of about twenty thousand dollars for the endowment of the same in shares of forty-eight dollars, each payable in installments of six dollars per share annually; now, therefore, to enable the parties above mentioned to carry out their contemplated purpose:

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI AS FOLLOWS:

1. That Tyre C. Harris, Isaac Lionberger, Jordan O'Brien, W. C. O'Brien, W. C. Ligon, Robert S. Thomas, A. W. Doniphan, T. N. Thompson, W. D. Hubble, Robert James, Samuel T. Glover, T. L. Anderson, R. F. Richmond, S. D. South, T. E. Hatcher, John Ellis, William Carson, David Perkins, W. M. Jackson, Roland Hughes, William Jewell, W. M. McPherson, R. E. McDonald, John Robinson, M. F. Price, E. M. Samuel, R. R. Craig, shall be, and they and their successors in office are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, and shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, and in their corporate capacity may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended, in any court of law or equity in this State.

2. Said College shall be located at such place within the State as shall be designated by a majority of the donors, for the endowment of the same, one share (or forty-eight dollars) constituting a vote, and at the time of locating said college, the persons who locate it shall determine the name by which it shall be called and known, and they shall cause a certificate of the name and place of location to be recorded in the recorder's office in the county in which it may be located, and thereafter the name and location shall be as permanently fixed and known to all intents and purposes, as if specifically mentioned in this act.

3. After the college shall have been located and named as provided in the second section, the persons named in the first section and their successors in office shall be known and styled by the name of the Trustees of the College thus named, and shall have full power in their corporate capacity, to hold by gift, grant, demise, devise or otherwise, any lands, tenements, hereditaments, moneys, rents, goods or chattels of what kind soever the same may be, which is, or may hereafter be given, granted, devised, demised to or purchased by them for and to use of the aforesaid college, and may sell and dispose of the same or any part thereof, or lease, rent or improve in such a manner as they think most conducive to the interest and prosperity of said college.

4. That the person first named herein as trustee, or in case of his neglect or refusal to act, the next named shall immediately after the location, give notice of the time and place for holding the first meeting of the trustees, and if a quorum shall not attend at the time and place mentioned, a less number may adjourn from day to day and send for absent members, and on the attendance of a quorum thereof they shall appoint a President, Secretary and Treasurer of their own body and shall then and from time to time make and establish such by-laws as they may deem necessary, not inconsistent with the constitution or laws of the United States or of this State, and shall moreover determine the number of regular meetings they will hold each year, and fix the time of the next meeting.

5. The Board of Trustees shall have full power to fill all vacancies which may occur in their own body by death, resignation or refusal to act, and may moreover reduce the number to not less than nine, and for the first meeting seven shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business and thereafter the trustees shall fix in the by-laws the number necessary to constitute a quorum, and the trustees to be recorded in the office of the recorder of the county in which the college is located, and also in like manner the names of all trustees that may thereafter be appointed.

6. Before entering upon the discharge of the duties of his office the treasurer shall give bond and sufficient security for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, the sufficiency of his securities to be approved by a majority of the board of trustees, and that no member of the board of trustees shall be received as such security. The Treasurer shall take charge of the funds of the college which may be placed in his hands by order of the Board, and shall perform such other services as may be prescribed by the Board.

7. The Secretary shall keep a fair record of all the proceedings of the board, which he shall enter into a book to be provided for that purpose, (subject to the examination and inspection of the donors of the institution), and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the board.

8. It shall be the duty of the trustees, as soon as the funds of the institution shall justify it, in their opinions, to cause to be erected

suitable college buildings and residences for the President and professors, or to procure the same by purchase or donation.

9. The board of trustees shall have the power to appoint from time to time a President, professors and all necessary officers to conduct and manage the institution, and to remove them from office if necessary, and fix their compensation and to increase or diminish the same as circumstances may require.

10. The board of trustees shall prescribe the course of study to be pursued and also the terms of admission into the institution and the prerequisite qualifications for admission and to make and enforce such other rules and regulations as may be deemed necessary for the good government and discipline of the same.

11. The trustees shall have power to admit from time to time such beneficiaries as the funds of the college may warrant, allowing them to enjoy in whole or in part the benefit of the institution without charge.

12. The faculty of the college shall have full power to confer such degrees as are usually conferred by colleges, and to grant diplomas attesting the same.

13. That the property, real and personal, authorized to be held by said corporation by virtue of this act, shall be held and applied in good faith to the purposes of education according to the provisions of this act, and for no other or different purpose.

This act to be in force from its passage.

Approved February, 1849."

#### AN ACT FOR THE BENEFIT OF WILLIAM JEWELL COLLEGE

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri as follows:

1. That all the land and improvements thereon now owned by the "William Jewell College," in the counties of Clay, of Grundy, Mercer, and Sullivan, and all lands that may hereafter be granted or devised to said college, or any institution of learning in this State, for the benefit of education, be, and the same are hereby exempted from all taxes and assessments so long as said lands may be owned by said college.

2. That the lands belonging to said college in the counties of Mercer and Sullivan which have been returned delinquent for non-payment of taxes, are hereby released from the same; and the Register of Lands is hereby authorized to grant an acquittance of the same of said college on payment of the office fees.

3. That any person or persons, who shall wilfully cut, injure, destroy, or remove any timber or other materials, from or on, any of the lands belonging to said college without the consent of the Board of Trustees thereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and subjected to be indicted and punished as in cases now provided for by law.

4. This act is hereby declared a public act, and shall be given in charge to the grand juries of the counties of Clay, Grundy, Mercer, and Sullivan, at each term of the Circuit Court.

This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.  
Approved February 22, 1851."

The generous provisions of this act exempting the college from taxes on its property has been challenged a number of times in the last sixty years. The college has been involved in several law suits when certain tax assessors have sought to force it to pay taxes on property owned by the college. A fuller account of these court cases will be given in a later chapter.

By the terms of the charter those who had subscribed to the endowment were authorized and empowered to hold a meeting to select a location and a name for this new institution of learning. This historic meeting was held in Boonville on August 21, 1849. Represented were 884 shares of stock at \$48.00 per share. The citizens of Clay County offered \$7,000.00 to be used for building purposes only. Dr. Jewell's offer of \$10,000, the \$7,000 from Clay County, and the shares of stock made a total subscription of \$59,432.00.

Naturally there were several counties which were eager to have the college locate within their bounds. In an extended and animated discussion the proposals of these several counties were presented. Clay County was ably represented by two distinguished citizens, Colonel Alexander W. Doniphan and Judge James T. V. Thompson, both of whom had served in the Legislature. Incidentally, neither of these men was a Baptist but they were genuinely interested in higher education and were determined to bring this new college to Clay County. It is said that the masterful address of Colonel Doniphan was the most powerful and convincing speech ever heard by any of those present. When the time for balloting arrived representatives of Howard County joined with those of Clay County, and Liberty, the county seat of Clay County, was selected as the home of the college.

Selecting a name for the college was an easy matter. Colonel Doniphan who was fully aware of the distinguished service which Dr. Jewell had already given to Missouri, had prepared a resolution in which he proposed that this new institution should be given the name of William Jewell College. This resolution was presented by the Rev. William C. Ligon and seconded by Colonel Doniphan and was adopted unanimously.

At this point Dr. Jewell arose and with deep emotion thanked the brethren for the high honor just conferred on him. He then requested the secretary of the meeting to draw up a deed from him to the college corporation transferring to it the lands promised by him for the endowment consisting of 3,951 acres located in Mercer, Grundy and Sullivan counties valued at \$10,000.00. This transaction was completed at once. Later on in his will, and by various sums of money voluntarily expended out of his own pocket to contractors for the first building, he gave a total of not less than \$6,000.00 more to the college. The certificate stating the location and name of the college was filed in the recorder's office of Clay County, in accordance with the charter, on August 25, 1849.

Thus it came to pass that the little city of Liberty was soon to be the home of a college which would make the town known over much of the world. Needless to say that the citizens of the town rejoiced in the honor conferred upon them. This sense of pride is reflected in the oratorical language of W. H. Woodson in his *History of Clay County* —

“In a region of unsurpassed opulence, in a climate of unrivalled charm, salubrious and invigorating, midway between the oceans, and in the heart of the continent, William Jewell College is dedicated to the high purpose of opening the youthful mind, purified and imaginative, to the influence of the moral affections, as well as the graceful humanities of enlarging the knowledge and increasing the power of intellectual and physical man, of inculcating the lessons of gentle and ennobling virtue, of presenting lofty precepts and bright examples of liberality and magnanimity and pure taste, and of inducing men to love goodness, aspire to elegance, and improve at once the imagination, the understanding and the heart.”

Feb 27, 1849

## CHAPTER FOUR

### William Jewell College Begins Its Work

The charter for the college had now been granted and was signed by the Governor; the trustees had been named; and the subscribers had met and decided upon the location and the name of the college. With all these requirements having been met it was now proper for the trustees to hold their first official meeting and to develop plans for the opening of the school.

This first meeting of the trustees was held on November 12, 1849. Two officers of the board were elected: Roland Hughes, president, and the Rev. William C. Ligon, secretary. The chief concern of all was to get this new school in operation as soon as possible. It was agreed to begin class work on January 1, 1850. Two professors were elected: Rev. E. S. Dulin, professor of Ancient Languages, and Rev. Thomas Lockett, professor of Mathematics. The land for the campus on the eastern borders of Liberty was donated by Judge James T. V. Thompson who was partly instrumental in bringing the school to Liberty and who was on the Board of Trustees and served as the first treasurer of the college. However, there had not been sufficient time since formal organization to erect college buildings. It was necessary, therefore, to find temporary quarters for class work. Some of the early records state that class work was begun in the basement rooms of the local Baptist church. Other records indicate that the first classes were held in rooms of the "Liberty Academy" and in September 1850 were moved to the church. At any rate class work was begun with Professor Dulin, the first "principal," teaching Ancient Languages and Professor Lockett teaching Mathematics. Some time during this first year Rev. William M. Hunsaker began his work as principal of the Academic or Preparatory Department.

Fortunately, the first catalogs have been preserved and many interesting items are to be found in these. The trustees and faculty were deeply concerned about the moral and religious life of the students. In the first catalog 1850-51 may be seen a list of 22 things which a student must or must not do. For example, number 7— "Students are required to attend punctually morning and evening prayers in college, and conduct themselves with decorum; and also to attend public worship, at some church, every Sabbath, in the forenoon — the church to be selected by themselves — and report on Monday.

And their attendance at any church shall be considered a failure if they enter the church after the services have begun, or leave before they close." Some prohibitions included gambling in any form at any place, obscene language, the use of tobacco, duelling, fighting, using intoxicating liquor, etc. Evidently the faculty felt the need for protecting themselves since it is specified in regulation 16: "No student shall enter into any combination, agreement or understanding under any pretext whatever, to oppose the faculty."

The college year consisted of ten months (September-June) for which the student paid \$30.00 tuition (except for ministerial students who paid no tuition) and \$1.00 for fuel. Board "in respectable families" could be secured "at from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per week."

The enrollment for the first full year of work (1850-51) was 137, of which 110 were from Clay County.

For the second year 1851-52, the faculty consisted of Rev. E. S. Dulin, Rev. Terry Bradley and James G. Smith, who served as principal of the Preparatory Department. For some reason not indicated, Professor Dulin terminated for a time his services to the college in June 1852. At the close of this session the trustees and faculty faced a difficulty common to colleges at the time, and later to be encountered again at William Jewell College. Since endowment funds could not be used for faculty salaries, and since other sources of income were insufficient to maintain a faculty, the trustees agreed that school work should continue "under the patronage of the trustees" with the understanding that Professor Terry Bradley and George S. Withers, his assistant, should receive all the fees for tuition as remuneration for their services. We have no further records of this school year.

In the meantime plans had been made for the erection of the first building on the campus. On February 11, 1850 the trustees elected Dr. Jewell commissioner to superintend the construction of this building. On May 13, 1850 the board ordered contracts to be let for the erection of the building. Actual construction work was begun in the fall of 1850. With typical promptness and vigilance Dr. Jewell devoted himself to this project. He insisted that only first class materials be used and careful work done. At this point an event or incident took place which has become famous. It was necessary for Dr. Jewell to be absent from time to time to look after some of his personal business. Upon returning to the building on one occasion he discovered that the workmen had erected a wall some fifteen feet high and sixty feet

long without having laid a secure foundation. He made the workmen tear down this wall and sink the foundation through the upper layer of rock to the solid rock below.

The Liberty Tribune was founded in 1846 and has maintained continuous existence since that time. In 1896, a special 50-year edition was published. In this issue R. H. Miller, the founder and first editor, devotes a full page to reminiscences. In these historical comments we find several statements about Dr. William Jewell:

“The doctor did not like the hill as a location for the college, because he said it entailed unnecessary labor on the generations of the future.”

It seems that Dr. Jewell preferred several other sites but since none of these was available he accepted the high hill on which the most of the present buildings are located.

While living in Liberty to supervise the construction of Jewell Hall, Dr. Jewell was recognized as a leader and a friend to worthy causes as the following quotation indicates:

“The editor of the Tribune was under obligation to Dr. Jewell for the loan of money with which to start his paper. He loaned it without security, notwithstanding we were under legal age.”

Mr. Miller, the editor, has this final word about Dr. Jewell:

“Dr. Jewell died in Liberty in one of the ell rooms of Dr. Marsh’s residence, then owned by Judge Lane. He was truly a practical great man.”

Dr. Jewell continued his supervision of the construction of the building until the summer of 1852. He was so diligent in this responsibility that he refused to spare himself. He exposed himself to the severe heat of the summer, and suffered a sun stroke which resulted in his death on August 7, 1852. Before his death Dr. Jewell insisted that the work be continued under the supervision of Mr. B. McAlister, who was acquainted with his plans. By August 1853 work was far enough advanced to permit occupancy of the building. The building was finally completed in 1858 at a cost of some \$44,000.00.

This magnificent building named after Dr. Jewell, has been the very center of William Jewell College throughout its history. It is described by an early writer as follows: “The building is of brick, on a permanent foundation of stone, one hundred and twenty feet front, sixty seven feet deep, and three lofty stories high, surmounted by a belfry and observatory rising from the center of the roof.” It has stood for more than a century without a crack in its walls. Almost every activity

of college life has taken place within its walls. Of necessity it has undergone some minor alterations from time to time. However, in 1946 the trustees decided that certain drastic changes should be made in the interior in order to make it fireproof and modern in other respects. Mr. W. D. Johnson, chairman of the Board of Trustees at the time, agreed to furnish the money for this work in honor of President John F. Herget. The interior was completely torn out and rearranged for greater beauty and convenience. This renovated building was dedicated in a public ceremony on May 27, 1948. At this time the beautiful bronze plaque "In appreciation of John F. Herget and William D. Johnson" was unveiled.

In the words of Miss Virginia D. Rice, a graduate of William Jewell College and a member of the faculty: "Jewell Hall has crowned our hill for more than a century. A precious stone set in the fond memory of thousands of students. The majestic columns of this classic structure still acclaim the architectural beauty of a century ago." This beautiful building will continue to be an inspiring memorial to the man whose name it bears.

From what has been recorded up to this point the reader can not escape the conviction that the real founder of William Jewell College was an extraordinary man. His contemporaries regarded him as such and gladly paid tribute to him, as the record of this period will show. The Honorable James L. Stephens, an outstanding lawyer in Missouri, said in 1895: "William Jewell was always an active force. Some of the best blood of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee poured into this region; the stock that won the Revolution. We will never forget these men, nor the man who perhaps towered above them all: Virginia's William Jewell."

On December 6, 1932 Judge North Todd Gentry of Columbia, Missouri gave an address in the college chapel on Dr. Jewell. Judge Gentry's grandfather was a contemporary of Dr. Jewell and knew him intimately. In closing his address the judge paid tribute to Dr. Jewell in these words:

"Although but sixty three years old at the time of his death, it can be said that Dr. Jewell exerted an influence in this state religiously, politically, financially and professionally that was equaled by few men of his day, or since then. He was a wise counselor, an aggressive moral advocate, a liberal donor to good causes, a friend of those in need, and a public servant of the highest character; and he possessed

those lofty ideals of the many good people who then constituted the citizenship of the three great states, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri."

Dr. R. S. Duncan in his *History of the Baptists in Missouri* says: "Pious, patient, energetic, persevering, public-spirited, liberal, conscientious, just, far-seeing, and broadminded, it would be hard to find a nobler model of a man and citizen." In a small cemetery a short distance south of Columbia, the body of Dr. Jewell was laid to rest. His grave is marked by a simple head-stone on which is engraved the words: "William Jewell, M.D., Born January 1, 1789, Died Aug. 7, 1852. His work is done, he did it well and faithfully." The real monument of this remarkable man is William Jewell College.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### The Administration of President Robert S. Thomas

Because of insufficient funds the session of 1852-53 had been conducted under the patronage of the trustees with no guaranteed salary to the teachers. In the summer of 1853 the trustees were convinced that financial conditions warranted the resuming of class work under the direction of a president and faculty members. Jewell Hall was now ready for use so this session opened in September 1853.

In the meantime the trustees had decided to elect the Rev. Robert S. Thomas, D.D. as president. Dr. Thomas had already attained prominence in the state by his part in organizing the Missouri Baptist General Association. His concern for the founding of a college had also been demonstrated.

Although the trustees were convinced that Dr. Thomas was the man needed for the college at this time, he himself was not so quickly convinced that he should accept the presidency. His difficulty in trying to decide this matter is revealed in a letter dated December 3, 1852 and addressed to O. P. Moss, Esq.

"If I were to consult my pecuniary interest, I would not entertain the thought of going to Liberty for a moment. My property here must be sacrificed and the salary offered is below what is regularly paid me here. You cannot be surprised, therefore, that I reluctate and for the most part, feel wholly disinclined to accept the appointment rendered.

"There are considerations, however, which weigh heavily upon my mind nor am I able wholly to evade their force. The denomination has gone too far in the college enterprise to recede without incurring deep reproach and there is but little hope of avoiding a failure if measures are not promptly taken to avert such a catastrophe. Most public measures depend for their success upon the patient energetic effort of a few individuals, nor can we hope for exemption in the case for us. I have no doubt but that there are ample means in the hands of Missouri Baptists to carry the work triumphantly forward and a suitable agent could, doubtless, bring these means to the rescue. The good people of Clay County ought to know how deeply their interest is involved in placing the college upon a permanent basis. The lands within five miles of Columbia will now command over hundred per cent more than they did before the University was located. The farmer receives double for every article brought to this market and there is not a vacant room in Columbia. Such would be the effect upon Liberty and its vicinity

and an impetus would be given to every species of business in the County.

"The Professors Bradley, Love, and Harris would depend upon tuition fees for their support, and by a vigorous effort upon their part during vacation it seems to me there ought to be no difficulty in securing from 100 to 150 students. Such, in the main, is my general view of the subject. I incline, at present, to the impression that it will be best for bro. Harris to take the field as agent, and let me go into College at the commencement of the Fall Session. He is young, & as you know, an imposing speaker, well calculated to rouse the dormant energies of our people. My health will not justify exposure to inclement weather and indisposition of a peculiar character, unfits me for exercise on horseback.

"Do you think that Col. Doniphan would consent to accompany me or Tyre Harris on a tour through the Platte County next summer in endeavoring to awaken a deeper interest in the enterprise? Much will depend upon a cordial cooperation on the part of the leading minds in upper Missouri.

"I have written without stopping to consider what is said, but sat down with the hope of eliciting something from you with reference to this perplexing subject. You are the friend I understand to whose nomination I am indebted for all this perplexity and without much expectation of going to Liberty, I shall be gratified if you can stir bro. Ligon up to a little greater activity in collecting what is due in Clay."

Dr. Thomas, like his distinguished friend and colleague, Dr. Jewell, came from a prominent Virginia family. He was born in Scott County, Kentucky, on June 25, 1805. The family with many other Virginians moved to Kentucky where his father served as Treasurer of the state for several years. Young Thomas, despite severe financial problems, graduated from Transylvania College when only eighteen years old. He went immediately to Yale University where, because of his extraordinary proficiency, he was awarded the M.A. degree after only one year's study.

The great ambition of this young man was to become an accomplished scholar and a successful teacher. The famous school known as Bonne Femme Academy in Boone County was founded in 1829. Upon his return from Yale University, Dr. Thomas was elected principal of this school and added even greater prestige to it during his term of 10 years in office. For two years he was a professor in Columbia college. On September 6, 1843 he was elected to the faculty of the University of Missouri where he taught Metaphysics, Logic, Rhetoric, and English Literature. In this position he attained a state-wide reputation. On October 9, 1852 the trustees elected Dr. Thomas

president of William Jewell College. In the following March he accepted the presidency.

Young Thomas became a Christian when 16 years old and was baptized in Paris, Kentucky by the Rev. Jeremiah Vardeman. A few years later he was ordained as a Baptist minister.

In July 1824 Dr. Thomas was married to Miss Elvira Johnston of Bourbon County, Kentucky. Eleven children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Thomas. One of their daughters became the wife of George Caleb Bingham who later became famous as an artist.

The Honorable D. C. Allen, one of the first students of Dr. Thomas at William Jewell describes him as tall, slightly stooped with lean limbs. "His hair, moderately thick hung down by the side of his head, lank, black and oily, like an Indian's. His complexion was sallow and he was always smoothly shaved. He had dark eyes with a piercing gaze. He had a refreshing sense of humor and was fond of telling anecdotes. He knew how to be friendly and intimate with boys and yet to keep his dignity. He was a man of commanding appearance, balanced and composed, dignified, gentlemanly, and with a most benignant countenance." (*Missouri Baptist Biography*, Vol. I, pp. 128-129.)

The Thomas family moved to Liberty in August 1853. He spent several days interviewing prospective students before the session opened in September. Dr. Thomas was the first president of the college, since Dr. Dulin was known as the principal of the school. The college was young and the administrative duties of the president were not heavy, so Dr. Thomas served as a professor of Moral Philosophy.

Other teachers elected by the trustees for the session of 1853-54 were: Rev. Terry Bradley, Professor of Ancient Languages, James Love, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Sciences; Rev. T. C. Harris, Professor of English Literature and L. M. Lawson, Tutor. A little later William P. Lamb became principal of the Preparatory Department. The catalog for this year gives the names of 160 students all but 50 of which were in the preparatory department.

As previously noted Dr. Thomas was known as a very popular preacher and was active in denominational affairs. He was a charter member of the Board of Trustees of William Jewell and was always a powerful influence in its behalf. He was an able preacher whose sermons enriched by his scholarly attainments were exceptionally effective. One contemporary declares, "For many years no man in all Missouri was able to exert so strong an influence over the minds of

his brethren and associates; and none has used it more effectually for good."

The courses listed in the catalogs 1853-54 and 1854-55 included: Latin and Greek, Mathematics (Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Analytic, Differential and Integral Calculus), Natural Philosophy with lectures and experimental illustrations; Chemistry; Geology and Mineralogy; Mental Philosophy; Logic; Rhetoric; Ethics; History; Constitutional and International Law; Political Economy; and the Evidences of Christianity. This curriculum may be regarded as thorough and even ambitious for a young college of more than 100 years ago.

The library is said to have contained more than 1,000 volumes at the time. It was in Jewell Hall under the supervision of L. M. Lawson and seems to have been central in the program of the college. The Department of Physics and Chemistry were fairly well supplied with apparatus for their work.

The first graduating class of five men received their diplomas at the Commencement exercises of 1855. While the number in this first graduating class is usually given as five, Dr. James G. Clark in his *History of William Jewell College* (p. 262) lists six graduates with the A.B. degree as follows: DeWitt C. Allen, Ephraim Alward, George W. Johnson, Richard M. Rhoades, John E. Robinson and George S. Withers. Of this number three are listed as Baptist ministers.

In the summer of 1855 the trustees and the faculty were confronted again with the problem of operating expenses. This time it was more serious than that of two years earlier. In the report of the college to the General Association in 1856 the nominal endowment of the college was given as \$25,472.00 with an indebtedness of about \$10,000.00. While the trustees residing in Clay County agreed to pay off the debt and the financial agent attempted to raise the endowment up to \$50,000 we have no record of the outcome of these efforts. The situation was so serious that it was agreed to close the college until conditions improved. So instruction was discontinued until the summer of 1857. Dr. Thomas accepted the call to become the first pastor of the First Baptist Church of Kansas City, Missouri, a church which he himself constituted, according to the Rev. E. S. Dulin. He remained here as pastor until his death in 1859. We have no record of the subsequent employment of the other members of the faculty who served with President Thomas. The college remained closed from June 1855 to September 1857.

## CHAPTER SIX

### The Presidency of Dr. William Thompson

By the spring of 1857 financial prospects were so much brighter that the trustees decided to resume class work in September of that year. Their first responsibility was to secure a president and a staff of teachers. On May 19, 1857 the trustees elected Rev. William Thompson, A.M., L.L.D., as president. After his acceptance the following men were elected to the faculty: M. B. Robinson, Adjunct Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature; John T. Davis, A.M., Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy; Rev. E. S. Dulin, A.M., Professor of Intellectual Philosophy and English Literature. In addition to these the catalog of 1857-58 listed W. C. Garnett as Principal in the Academic Department, and G. L. Black, Assistant Tutor. M. B. Robinson was listed as Librarian and R. L. Maupin, Assistant Librarian.

For the year 1858-59 the faculty remained the same with these exceptions: John T. Davis assumed the head of the new department of Chemistry, George W. Rogers became Tutor in the place of G. L. Black who had resigned. For the session 1859-60 these changes were made: Rev. Edward Iorweth Owen, L.L.D., became Professor of Ancient Languages, John T. Chandler became Principal of the Academic Department, and the chair of Ancient Languages remained unfilled because of the resignation of M. W. Robinson.

Among the distinguished men connected with the college in these early years, perhaps the outstanding man was Dr. Thompson, the new president. He was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1821. When he was sixteen years old his family came to the United States and settled near Washington, D.C. Here he spent five years in school after which he returned to Edinburgh to complete his education. His devotion to scholarship is illustrated by the fact that he followed the plan of studying all night every other night and up to midnight the following night. Somehow he managed to get along with only six hours sleep in forty-eight hours.

He returned to the United States after his graduation from the University of Edinburgh at the age of twenty-five years and entered upon the study of law for a brief time. It was at this point that he became a Christian in a remarkable conversion experience. In the practice of law he soon earned a favorable reputation and built up

a lucrative practice. During this time he was constantly and increasingly under the impression that he should become a minister of the gospel. While traveling in Illinois he experienced a serious injury when the stage coach on which he was a passenger turned over. For several months he was an invalid. During this time he was genuinely convinced of his call to the ministry. He preached for some months in Illinois but became convinced that he should move westward. So he came to Missouri where the results of his preaching were nothing less than amazing.

A writer from Boston heard Dr. Thompson preach on one occasion. In describing this in the Missouri Baptist Journal (Vol. 1, No. 18) he says:

“His nose was flat, his nostrils wide, his eyes blue, his hair coarse and black, and cut as if by a woman, square off, without much taste or care, his clothes black and faultless in their neatness, but cut and made by some honest tailor who knew little of the latest fashions; his hand delicate, his foot small, his step nervous and his voice clear as a bell, sweet as a flute, and powerful as an organ’s peal. . . . He arose and took his text. Who will forget how grandly those words sounded: ‘God forbid that I should glory save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ.’ . . . His divisions were admirable, his language simple, chaste and beautiful. He painted, with the hand of a master, the things in which the world gloried and then after weighing them each in turn and proving them lighter than vanity, he turned to Christ and portrayed his life in language so loving, so appreciative, and yet so commanding that every eye was kept bent upon that form moving from the flowing Jordan to the reeking cross. — Did we look about, the sight was appalling. There were western hunters and mule drivers standing with tears streaming down their cheeks, and with the agony of the Cross delineated upon their faces.

“For over an hour he held the audience, and then closed by describing the agonies of the Cross and the agonies of the damned. The scene beggars description. The audience forgot itself. Hell was opened to its gaze.

“Then turning, he swept with the rejoicing throng up the shining steps of Glory. We came up here before the throne; the crucified was victor. Oh, how he looked! How he welcomed us, one and all. The sermon was closed — the spell was on us!”

He had found himself and became so absorbed in his work that he overtaxed his strength. He told some of his intimate friends that for several years he averaged more than 400 sermons annually. As his health began to fail he was persuaded to accept the presidency of a small college — Mt. Pleasant — in Randolph county. He served there

only two years but this was long enough to bring character and standing to the school.

While serving at this little college he was elected to the presidency of William Jewell. He moved to Liberty early in the summer of 1857 so as to have things in readiness for the re-opening of the college in September 1857. Under the leadership of this well-known preacher and scholar, the college took on new life. The endowment fund was enlarged, the student body increased steadily and the school's reputation extended over the entire state. For the session 1857-58 there were 91 students enrolled. This number increased steadily during Dr. Thompson's administration.

The college now entered upon the most hopeful and substantial period in its history up to this point. During the four years (1857-61) great progress was made in almost every area. But, as we shall see later, this was to be terminated suddenly by the war between the states.

The Library now contained more than 2,000 volumes and the physical facilities were steadily improved. During this time the two literary societies, the Philomathic and Excelsior, came into being. The purpose of these two societies was to give training in public speaking — oratory and debate. Similar societies were functioning in other colleges at the time. For the next seventy-five years these two literary societies played a big part in the life of college students. Their program of activities was supervised by faculty members who gave support and encouragement to these societies. Many hundreds of young men received training and experience in public speaking which enabled them later to attain distinction as ministers, lawyers and teachers.

During this time the students who were preparing themselves for the ministry were organized into a body called the "Baptist Evangelical Society." In the meetings of this group students discussed current religious topics. Perhaps the most significant contribution of this "Society" was the delivery and criticism of sermons by the young ministers. It is worthy of note that ever since this time this organization of ministerial students — under different names — has continued on the campus. Hundreds of preachers who participated in these student discussions will testify to the great help they received from these student programs.

It was during these years that there developed a movement in the denomination in the state which was destined to have great consequences for ministerial students and for the churches in the state.

It will be recalled that one of the chief purposes of the founders of the college was to provide educational opportunities for young men called to the gospel ministry. This subject had been kept in mind but up to this time little had been done to provide special theological training or to furnish financial assistance to these young men.

At the meeting of the General Association in 1857 a committee was appointed to consider and report at the next meeting of the Association upon the advisability of forming an Education Society which should have the responsibility of all matters pertaining to the theological department of the college. This committee headed by Rev. E. S. Dulin reported at the meeting of the General Association in 1858 held at Mount Nebo Church in Cooper County. Because of the importance of this report we are including some extracts.

"Under all the circumstances, your committee beg leave to recommend the following, which they believe is the best, at least, for the present, viz:

"That the Association appoint, annually, a committee to be styled the 'Board of Ministerial Education,' consisting of a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and fourteen other members, all of whom shall be members of Baptist churches, in good standing . . . This Board shall have power

"1st — To collect funds in whatever way they may deem best; examine such applicants as may be recommended by the churches, as to their call to the work of the ministry, piety, etc., and aid them so far as they may think proper, taking from all applicants when admitted, as beneficiaries of the Board, a written pledge to pay back to the Treasurer the amount received, provided that they at any time abandon the ministry for any other employment.

"2nd — To confer with the Trustees of William Jewell College, relative to the erection of a hall or boarding house, for the theological students, on the college grounds.

3rd — To secure of said Trustees, if possible, and if deemed necessary, such modification of the course of study now pursued in said college, as may be best suited to facilitate the progress of the students, and to fit them for the gospel ministry.

"4th — To report annually to the General Association, all moneys collected and disbursed, number of beneficiaries, etc."

"In accordance with the recommendations of the committee, which were at once adopted by the Association, the 'Board of Ministerial Education' was constituted with the following membership:

"Wm. B. Waddell, Rev. E. S. Dulin, Rev. J. W. Warder, Wm. Duvall, R. G. Buckingham, H. H. Gratz, M. F. Price, Jas. H. Graham, J. B. Budwell, W. M. McPherson, Wm. A. Nelson, Rev. Wm. Crowell, D. H. Hickman, O. P. Moss, Rev. Jas. E. Welch, R. W. Donnell, Rev. Wm. M. Bell and Wm. Carson.

"The officers appointed for the first year were Wm. Waddell, President; Rev. E. S. Dulin, Vice-President; Rev. J. W. Warder, Secretary; and Wm. Duvall, Treasurer."

This board continued its work and thereafter for many years reported to the annual meetings of the General Association. In the report of 1869 an endowment fund of \$40,000 for the School of Theology at William Jewell College was announced. This was accepted by the Trustees of the college and the school was named the Jeremiah Vardeman School of Theology after the first moderator of the Missouri Baptist General Association.

One other matter belonging to this period deserves a brief word of comment. Even though Liberty had been almost unanimously voted as the home of the college there were some who still insisted that the school should be located in a more central place in the state. These held that Liberty was too far west and too near the frontier to serve the entire state of Missouri. However, four stalwart leaders were convinced that the founders were divinely led in placing the college at Liberty. These men (Captain Oliver P. Moss, Roland Hughes, Wade M. Jackson and R. E. McDaniel) met frequently for prayer and counsel together. They paid the deficit at the end of each year's operation and when a mechanic's lien threatened to close the school Captain Moss paid off the debt. When the General Association met at Lexington in 1857 Captain Moss reported that the college was out of debt. He made an eloquent appeal in view of what had been done that the matter be closed and the college be kept in Liberty. At this point the man who had led the opposition rose and declared: "God must be in it. I surrender, and henceforth I am for William Jewell College *at Liberty.*" Thus the college was spared. In view of the steady growth of Kansas City and the development of the midwest area in the past century we can see the hand of Providence in this event.

As indicated earlier in this narrative, this encouraging era in the history of the college was to come to an unexpected end. Dr. Thompson continued as president until mid-summer 1861 when it was evident that class work must be suspended because of the Civil War. During his administration the number of students continued to increase until the session 1860-61 there were 146 in attendance. The influence of this distinguished scholar and administrator had been of incalculable help to the college. It appeared now that prospects for continued progress and growth were brighter than had hitherto existed. With the closing of

school the president and members of the faculty were without employment. We have no record of what became of most of the faculty members. Dr. Thompson was forced to take up the practice of law again in order to support himself. In this he was eminently successful for two years after which he became president of a small college at Sidney, Iowa. He remained here until his death in the winter of 1865.

On August 12, 1861, the trustees declared all class work suspended and the chairs of the faculty, including the president, vacated because of conditions prevailing during the Civil War. While it is true that the trustees re-elected Dr. Thompson as president in May 1863, and elected three professors (Rev. Edward I. Owen, Rev. Thomas H. Storts and George Hughes) the work done was of such fragmentary nature that it could not be considered creditable class work. Dr. Thompson served this time only some five or six months and instruction given by faculty members was quite irregular. So, strictly speaking, we may say that the college was closed from August 1861 to September 1868.

During this seven years Jewell Hall, the only building on the campus, was used as a hospital for wounded Federal soldiers for a few weeks after the battle of Blue Mills which took place only four miles from Liberty in September 1861. In August 1862 Jewell Hall and the campus were occupied for a while by Federal troops. During this time a line of rifle pits was thrown up across the campus. It is said that soldiers were quartered in the second and third floors of Jewell Hall while the first floor was used as stables for their horses. However, no serious damage was done to the building. In his history of the college, Dr. Clark states that in 1891 a bill was passed by the United States Congress, granting to the college the sum of \$2,200 as rent for the use of the campus and building during this time.

The war closed in the spring of 1865. At this time there seemed but little prospect of reopening the college. Economic conditions were extremely discouraging; money was scarce; life was disorganized; and an air of uncertainty and hopelessness possessed most of the people. Was it possible to revive hope, stimulate courage and take up again the task of rebuilding a college?

## CHAPTER SEVEN

### The Administration of Dr. Thomas Rambaut

As indicated in the preceding chapter the case for William Jewell College at this time appeared to be almost hopeless. In the report of the trustees made to the General Association in 1866 we learn that the nominal endowment at that time consisted in notes estimated in value of \$43,000. On this there was due about \$18,000 interest. Because of the uncertain condition in financial matters at the time there was no way to determine how much of these assets could be regarded as good. As time passed the courage of the trustees reasserted itself. These good men believed in the cause and began making plans to start again. By 1867 they had firmly resolved to proceed. Their first official step was to elect a president to take charge and prepare for the new session to begin in September 1868. On June 24, 1867 they elected as president Rev. Thomas Rambaut who was living in Louisville, Kentucky at that time. Dr. Rambaut accepted the presidency and in November 1867 he moved to Liberty where he and the trustees were to work for some months before September 1868.

We have previously noted that the first two presidents of the college, Dr. Robert S. Thomas and Dr. William Thompson, were men already known as ministers and as scholars. This was eminently true also in the case of Dr. Rambaut. In this instance the new president had already demonstrated his gifts as a scholar and a school administrator. His administration of the college was destined to be distinguished by brilliant and far-reaching policies.

As his name indicates, he was of French nationality. He had a distinguished family background. One biographer asserts that, "he was kin to Napoleon's Empress Josephine, to the sister of Oliver Cromwell, to William of Orange and to Count Rambaud I, chieftain of the First Crusade." His grandfather when a young man of 16 living near Bordeaux, France, fled from France to escape persecution in 1724. He joined a group of Huguenot refugees then living in Dublin, Ireland. Thomas was born in Dublin on August 25, 1819. At the early age of 9 he was well-versed in Latin, Greek and Mathematics. For seven years he studied in a French Huguenot school in Ireland. He then entered Trinity College, Dublin, where he remained for some three or four years. About 1841 at the age of 22 he married Elizabeth Wright

who was his constant companion and helper until her death thirty years later. Shortly after marrying he and his bride sailed for America and settled in Savannah, Georgia. Here he studied law and supported his family by tutoring young men for college. In this he gained such a reputation as a teacher that he was elected principal of Beach Island Academy in South Carolina.

At this time Richard Fuller, the famous Baptist preacher, was pastor at Beaufort, South Carolina. Young Rambaut came under the influence of this noted pastor with the result that he had a deep religious experience and united with the First Baptist Church of Augusta, Georgia. On June 15, 1842 he was ordained as a Baptist minister. Thirty six years later at Calvary Baptist Church in New York City he preached the funeral sermon of Dr. Fuller who had baptized him. For eleven years he served as pastor of Baptist churches while he continued to prepare young men for college. In 1855 he became Professor of Latin and Greek in a small Baptist college in Cassville, Georgia. He served there until the outbreak of the Civil War. Mercer University gave him an honorary M.A. degree and a bit later Madison College (later Colgate University) awarded him the LL.D. degree.

He had a remarkable pastorate in Savannah extending over six years in which he preached 1572 sermons. He endeared himself to the people of Savannah by his unselfish service during the terrible yellow fever plague. "This preacher went in and out of their homes, waiting on the sick and dying, comforting them, and burying their dead, until he himself was stricken with the plague."

He was also pastor of the Baptist church in Robertville, S.C. for a while. His congregation here consisted of aristocratic Huguenot planters and 300 Negro members.

Since college work was practically discontinued in the South during the War, Dr. Rambaut was employed by the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention to help rehabilitate needy and discouraged churches. This mission brought him to Kentucky and Missouri. As a speaker and leader he made a strong impression on Baptist leaders in Missouri. He gave every evidence of scholarship and forceful speaking and thus appeared to be the man the trustees were looking for to head the college. He was 48 years old and was in the prime of life.

We need not dwell on the difficulties and problems which confronted the trustees and the new president. Suffice it to say that men

of lesser faith and courage would have abandoned the enterprise. The campus and Jewell Hall must be cleaned up and made ready for use.

On September 29, 1868 the students and faculty gathered for the re-opening of the college. The first task confronting the faculty was to make the campus ready for use. The students under the supervision of the faculty raked the campus and cleaned out Jewell Hall.

One of the stories often told in this connection was heard by this writer when he first came to the college in 1926. The story goes that the students were making good progress in their work until near noon. A boy with Confederate sympathies and who did not particularly relish the idea of cleaning up the mess left by Federal troops, grew tired and in an unthinking moment gave the "rebel yell." The response was immediate. The students, part southern and part northern, lined up against each other armed with hoes, rakes and shovels. Had it not been for the intervention of the faculty a little Civil War battle would have taken place on the campus.

Financial conditions necessitated extreme economy. The Baptist people must be informed about plans and enlisted in giving moral and financial support. Students had to be recruited. By no means least was the necessity of obtaining a faculty who could measure up to the high standards of the new president. In securing a faculty Dr. Rambaut was fortunate in finding several men who proved to be outstanding scholars and teachers. For years after the administration of President Rambaut had ended, two of the first four teachers he brought to the college continued their distinguished service. These two, Dr. James R. Eaton and Dr. Robert Baylor Semple did much to stabilize and keep the college in operation. It is worthy of note that a distinguished son of each of these great teachers later gave invaluable service to the college as trustees. It will be fitting to record here some facts about these four faculty members, especially Dr. Eaton and Dr. Semple, whose contribution to William Jewell has been so significant.

Alexander Frederick Fleet, LL.D., was elected in 1868 to teach Greek and German. He was born in Virginia, June 6, 1843. His family was of distinguished English ancestry. He was a brilliant boy with a special liking for and aptitude in Latin and Greek. When only 17 years old he began his studies at the University of Virginia but his college career was interrupted by the Civil War. He served in the Confederate army with great distinction. When not quite 21 years old

he was one of the veterans who surrendered with General Lee at Appomattox. In the fall of 1865 he resumed his studies at the University of Virginia, majoring in Greek. After completion of his University course he taught one year in Kenmore School at Fredricksburg. Immediately he was recognized as an inspiring teacher.

Upon coming to William Jewell in 1868 he stepped at once into the front rank with the best teachers in the state. In addition to his duties as a teacher he acted as chairman of the faculty and at times when Dr. Rambaut was absent he served as acting president. He resigned at William Jewell in 1873 to become President of the Baptist Female College in Lexington, Missouri. His six years at this school were marked by unusual success. He then taught at the University of Missouri for eleven years. After this he founded and presided over a very successful military school at Mexico, Missouri. His last venture was his distinguished superintending of Culver Military Academy in Culver, Indiana. He passed away in Atlanta, Georgia September 3, 1911.

Dr. Fleet was profoundly and genuinely religious by nature. Converted at an early age he was a most competent and faithful leader in the churches where he held his membership.

John Francis Lanneau came in 1868 as Professor of Mathematics. He was born in Charleston, South Carolina in 1836. He was graduated at the South Carolina Military Academy in November 1856 with the highest honors in his class. He taught for a brief time in Furman University before resigning to enter the Confederate army where he had a brilliant career. In 1865 he returned to Furman University as professor of Mathematics and Astronomy. He remained there until 1868 when he began his work at William Jewell College. He entered heartily into his duties at the college and for five years shared in the duties of rebuilding an institution after the devastating war years. He resigned in 1873 to accept the presidency of Alabama Central Female College at Tuscaloosa. After six years in Alabama he returned to Missouri to serve as president of the Baptist Female College in Lexington. In both these schools his work was widely acclaimed. He finished his career in education as Professor of Astronomy at Wake Forest College in North Carolina. Along with his scholarly attainments, Dr. Lanneau was known as a devout and loyal Christian.

Professor James R. Eaton, Ph.D. was born in Hamilton, New York December 11, 1834. His father, the Rev. George W. Eaton, D.D., LL.D., was a distinguished Baptist minister who was president of Madison

College (now Colgate University) and Hamilton Theological Seminary. Young Eaton, reared in a Baptist home, was converted when twelve years old. Throughout his life he was a loyal Christian.

At an early age he manifested a deep interest in the physical sciences, the field in which he was later to attain fame. He earned the B.A. and M.A. degrees from Madison College and in 1859 taught Mathematics and Natural Sciences in Union University, Murfreesboro, Tennessee. After one year he accepted a better position in Bethel College to teach Natural Science and Natural Theology. With his native endowments, his thorough training and his devotion to truth he soon gained wide recognition for himself and for William Jewell College.

Professor R. P. Rider, a colleague of Dr. Eaton at the college, says that he was a man of exceeding alertness of mind and a strong advocate of what he thought was right and a vigorous opponent of what he thought was wrong. He was a thorough teacher and demanded exactness from his students. But he was always ready and willing to assist a student who was anxious to do his best. Withal he was a man of true kindness of heart.

As a Christian he was always loyal both in principle and practice. Occasionally he preached at neighboring churches. In later years his health began to fail, and in hopes of complete recovery he started on a tour of the Near East and the Holy Land. While in Cairo, Egypt he was suddenly taken ill and died on March 21, 1897. He was 63 years old and had given twenty-seven years of service to the college he loved. His body still lies in the Presbyterian Mission Cemetery in Cairo.

Robert Baylor Semple was one of the four great teachers to begin work under President Rambaut. He, too, was a Virginian. Among all the Virginians to serve William Jewell College none had a more noted family history — and none was more modest than he.

Professor Semple was born near Fredricksburg, Virginia, February 6, 1842. His parents died when he was but a child, but he had the good fortune to be reared in the home of his noted uncle, the Rev. William F. Broaddus. In this home he received training that later distinguished him as a genteel Christian gentleman with commendable ideals. "Intellectual brilliancy and originality; moral stability; religious fervor; and independence of judgment; — these were the characteristics that constituted the man — Robert Baylor Semple." (R. P. Rider, *Missouri Baptist Biography*, Vol. 2, p. 246.)

He was educated in the public schools, in the Academies at Fredericksburg and Rappahannock, and finally in the University of Virginia. He was original in his thinking and tenaciously loyal to what he believed to be right. For this reason he was sometimes regarded as eccentric. Because his students soon understood that three men — Socrates, Paul, and Stonewall Jackson — were his ideals they quickly gave him the affectionate nickname "Old Soc." He too, served in the Confederate army from 1861 to Appomattox. While he was unswerving in his loyalty to the Confederacy he accepted defeat of the cause as the will of God and hence he carried no bitterness in his heart.

Professor Semple's work is listed in the catalog under the heading "Latin Language and Roman History." His unique method of teaching made a lasting impression on his students. He knew his particular field, but he was vitally interested in the whole field of Christian Education. In 1869 he and Miss Lucy A. Shelton, a gracious Christian lady, were married. From the beginning they built a Christian home where family worship was held each day. Loyalty to his church was a distinguishing feature of Dr. Semple's life. One could find him at all the regular services of his church except when there were sound reasons for his absence.

Dr. Semple was concerned with all the affairs of the college. In various ways he contributed to the development of the institution and to its growing favor with the public. After 40 years of devoted service he gave up his work in 1908. Failing health resulted in his death in St. Louis on February 8, 1909. He was laid to rest in Fairview cemetery in Liberty, in the community where he had lived so happily and served so effectively.

As we proceed in our narrative we shall give attention to other great teachers at the college during this period.

The administration of President Rambaut was characterized by several changes and improvements. The most noted of these was the reorganization of the curriculum. His plan was after the pattern of the University of Virginia. In this venture he probably was supported by Dr. Semple and Dr. Fleet, both of whom were graduates of this noted university. There were to be eight schools at William Jewell. These were: Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Modern Languages, English Literature and History, Natural Sciences, Moral Philosophy, and Theology. Each school was to be independent of the others in organization and operation, and be capable of expansion as endowment

funds were available. It was proposed that the schools of Languages, History, and Mathematics be set up as early as possible. The remaining five would be established as soon as funds were available.

Examinations, held twice a year, were extremely rigid. Graduation would depend, not on the amount of time in attendance, but entirely upon the student's standing at these examinations, along with his general class standing. At these examinations the student whose answer measured up to 75% was given *first* rank. One who reached first rank in all the subjects of one school became a graduate in that school. "A graduate of the Schools of Latin, Greek, English and History, and Mathematics, and who had also attained proficiency in Natural Sciences and Moral Philosophy, could receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and one who had graduated in all the schools, except Theology, was entitled to the degree of Master of Arts." (James G. Clark: *History of William Jewell College*, p. 38.)

This general plan was adopted by the trustees and the faculty. This did much to establish the academic standing of the college, though the plan was not generally understood and was openly opposed.

At the end of his first year as president there was enough criticism of the new plan of studies to call for special consideration.

"June 30, 1869, the Board of Trustees, the Faculty, the students, and highly reputable assemblage of the friends of William Jewell College, citizens of Clay County, and distinguished strangers, met in the Baptist church. After prayer by Rev. J. W. Warder of Kansas City, and the reading of the names of graduates of schools and students who had distinguished themselves during the closing session, the Rev. X. X. Buckner, president of the Board of Trustees, delivered a short eloquent address to Dr. Rambaut, formally conferring on him the office of President of William Jewell College, upon which the President made the following discourse on education." (*Bulletin*, William Jewell College, June 30, 1869.)

The address given by President Rambaut was an eloquent and classical treatise on education. It gave evidence of his thorough educational background, and yet was deeply moving in its appeal. It was essentially a defense of his new plan at the college. Upon motion it was voted to have the address (nearly 40 pages) published in full. This was published in the *Bulletin* referred to above.

President Rambaut seeing the necessity of a substantial endowment worked diligently in fund raising. He called upon his friends outside the state to assist him in raising money. One who responded with a gift was his close friend Governor Joe Brown of Georgia. At the

General Association meeting in 1869 the trustees reported that the total assets of the college, exclusive of the building and grounds, was \$101,547. One year later this had increased to a little more than \$200,000. Of this amount \$25,000 was to endow the president's chair and \$40,000 for the Theological School. Professor Norman Fox of the chair of English and History (1869-74) did much to help the president in field work.

One other development of significance belongs to the early years of Dr. Rambaut's presidency. At the meeting of the General Association the School of Theology was formally constituted and was named the Jeremiah Vardeman School of Theology after the moderator of the first meeting of the General Association. It was not necessary to add new faculty members for this school since courses already being offered by President Rambaut and three other teachers were sufficient at the time. In this connection it should be said that courses in Theology were open to all students and were not solely for those who had already completed their literary work. It was felt that non-ministerial students needed and should have courses in this department. This policy has, with slight modifications, continued throughout the history of the college. Certainly the School of Theology was never intended to take the place of theological training given to young ministers in a theological seminary.

In the school year 1868-69 there were 81 students in attendance. The catalog of that year gives a rather full treatment of courses offered in each school together with a brief outline of the methods pursued.

For the second and third sessions under Dr. Rambaut there were no changes in the faculty except for the election of Rev. Norman Fox in 1869 and James H. Truce (tutor) in 1870. The number of students listed in the catalog of 1869-70 was 127. For 1870-71 there were 152 of which 46 were preparing for the ministry. The Rev. William R. Rothwell who taught in the Theological School was added to the faculty in the session of 1871-72. He was a man of real competence and was to remain as one of the stalwart leaders in the college for many years.

The college which had made such great progress under the leadership of President Rambaut was now to face dark days. The exceedingly heavy burdens of the office had taken their toll, with the result that the president's health was broken. He went to Europe to spend a part of two years (1872-73) in the hope of regaining his

health. However, this was a vain hope. He returned to the college to resign in 1874. After a time he entered the pastorate and served churches in Brooklyn, New York; Newark, New Jersey; and Albany, New York. He later moved to Hamilton, New York where he spent the brief remainder of his life. In the early dawn of October 15, 1890 he quietly passed away. Space is not available to present an adequate appraisal of his useful life and his monumental contribution to William Jewell College. In the words of one of his honored colleagues at the college, Dr. James R. Eaton, "He knew what was necessary for a college and he set William Jewell on its way in scholarship and financial support to its present success and leadership."

The loss of the president was a severe blow to the college. However, there were other grave difficulties to confront the trustees and the faculty. In 1872 there were distinct signs of the financial crisis which enveloped the country in 1873. This resulted in a decrease in students — 109 — for the session of 1872-73. Even more serious was the lack of sufficient income from endowed funds and gifts. In this crisis Dr. A. F. Fleet and Dr. John F. Lanneau resigned so as to relieve the burden to some extent. They had given five years of valuable service to the college and it was a matter of genuine regret that they terminated their work. Dr. Fleet became president of the college in Lexington, Missouri and Dr. Lanneau accepted a similar position in Tuscaloosa, Alabama. This reduction in the teaching staff, together with the problem of finances placed the college in a precarious situation once more. However, as we shall see in the next chapter, good men faced up to the challenge and kept the college in operation.

One other item of considerable significance belongs to this period of our history. When the Jeremiah Vardeman School of Theology was organized its sponsors planned to erect a building in which meals could be served to students preparing for the ministry. The funds secured for this, however, were far short of the amount needed. Many of the ministerial students were unable to provide even a small part of their expenses. So the college set aside ten rooms to take care of a number of these students. During the session of 1872-73 the Board of Ministerial Education undertook to pay the board of about thirty of these students, but funds received from the churches were so small that the situation became critical and quite a number had to drop out of college. The situation was serious since the failure of the ministerial department could easily cause the college to close.

At this point these students made a proposal to the Board of Trustees in January 1873 which led to the solution of the difficulty. They agreed to organize a boarding club, conduct it as economically as possible and so far as they could, help those students who needed it most. The Board accepted their proposal and on February 4, 1873 the "Ministerial Student's Boarding Club" was organized and began to function. This club continued for many years and was instrumental in keeping a large number of young ministers in college. When Ely Hall was erected the club provided board at actual cost to all students residing there.

In 1890 when Ely Hall was unable to take care of the increased number of students the Board of Trustees erected three cottages, just east of the present heating plant, which provided rooms for about fifty students. In these cottages a similar boarding club operated for many years.

Through the years the college has been fortunate in having a number of Negro helpers who have made a tremendous contribution to its staff and students. One of the most honored and beloved of these was the Negro cook at these cottages. She was affectionately known to all the students as "Aunt Kitty." She was far more than a servant; she was a respected friend, a confidant, and a helper to all these young men. She was a radiant Christian who "lived her religion" day by day. Every student of that day has only the fondest memories of this humble and unselfish Christian woman.

## CHAPTER EIGHT

### Two Chairmen of the Faculty

In the preceding chapter we noted the serious situation at the college in 1873. The president had been forced to resign because of ill health. Two of the strongest men on the faculty had resigned to reduce the financial strain. However, as on other occasions, the trustees and the faculty were determined to keep the college alive. The next twenty years were marked by a radical change in the administration of the school. In these critical years two good men, assisted by their colleagues in the faculty, provided stable and inspiring leadership. These men were Dr. William R. Rothwell and Dr. James G. Clark.

Before we deal with the work of Dr. Rothwell and Dr. Clark, we should glance at the staff of teachers in 1873. Professor Semple and Professor Eaton who had served for several years, remained at their posts. The Preparatory Department was reorganized under the direction of the Rev. A. J. Emerson of North Carolina. Dr. Rothwell had been elected in 1872 as Professor of Theology and Moral Philosophy. Late in the summer of 1873 Dr. James G. Clark was elected as Professor of Mathematics. So the destiny of the college for twenty years was largely in the hands of these competent and devoted men — Eaton, Semple, Emerson, Rothwell, and Clark. These men agreed that under no circumstances would they willingly consent to the suspension of the college and they agreed that they would receive as remuneration for their services whatever amounts of money might be justified from year to year by the income of the college.

Dr. William Renfro Rothwell grew up in Missouri though he was born in Kentucky of parents who came from Virginia. In 1854 he was graduated from the University of Missouri. While a student there he was converted and was baptized by the Rev. T. C. Harris in 1853. He taught in public schools for a while before becoming President of the Baptist Female College (now Stephens College) in Columbia. After resigning this post he became President of Mt. Pleasant College at Huntsville, Missouri. He was ordained to the gospel ministry in October 1861, and served as pastor at Huntsville and later at Keytsville. He served as Corresponding Secretary of the Missouri Baptist General Association 1871-72. From this position he came to the college as Professor of Theology and Moral Philosophy in 1872.

In 1873 we have a new policy in administration put into operation at the college. In this the influence of the University of Virginia was again felt. Thomas Jefferson, the founder of this famous university, felt that a university should not have a president but its administrative affairs should be in the hands of the chairman of the faculty, the members to serve in rotation. So this policy was adopted at William Jewell and remained as a policy until 1892 when Dr. John Priest Greene was elected president of the college. So, Dr. Rothwell was elected Chairman of the Faculty which position he held until 1883. At this time Dr. James G. Clark became chairman and served until 1892.

Dr. Rothwell's career at the college was one of unique distinction. He proved to be an able and wise administrator. His work as a teacher was pre-eminent. He was a recognized and trusted leader in Baptist denominational affairs. He was a vigorous champion of ministerial education, the helper and friend of hundreds of young ministers. "He was free from ministerial jealousy, a safe counsellor in denominational work, true to principle, eminently conservative yet progressive in keeping abreast of the times." (Duncan: *History of the Baptists in Missouri*, p. 860.) He continued his work at the college until 1898. After twenty-five years of distinguished labors he passed away on December 28, 1898.

We shall deal with the life and work of Dr. Clark a bit later in this chapter. At this point it is proper to give some consideration of the financial situation at the college. As we have already noted, conditions in this area were critical. Virginia Baptists had succeeded well in their efforts in 1873 to add to the endowment of their college (Richmond College). Baptists in other areas of the country, encouraged by this, decided to launch similar campaigns for their schools in view of the approaching Centennial of American Independence. The Missouri General Association in 1875 appointed a Centennial Committee to give stimulus and support to Baptist enterprises in the state, especially to enlarge the endowment of William Jewell College. Dr. W. Pope Yeaman was chairman of this committee, and the Trustees elected him to the newly-created office of Chancellor of the College. His duties were to be those of a "non-resident presiding officer and general financial manager." Dr. Yeaman held the office for about two years and succeeded in procuring in cash and notes for the endowment approximately \$22,000. The trustees then abolished the office of Chancellor and began searching for some one who could give full time in raising funds for the college. This introduces us to

one of the finest laymen in the state at the time and one who became an outstanding benefactor and servant of William Jewell College.

Mr. Lewis B. Ely of Carrollton, Missouri was a very successful and highly respected business man and a devoted Christian. His interest in his church and the denomination is indicated by the fact that he served for three years as moderator of the Missouri Baptist General Association. He was for twenty-five years superintendent of the Sunday School of the Baptist church in Carrollton. For many years he had been an able trustee and a member of the Finance Committee of the college Board of Trustees. In October 1877 he was appointed as financial agent of the college. Mr. Ely was born in Frankfort, Kentucky in May 1825. He came with his parents to Missouri when only 13 years old. He was converted at the age of 16 and united with the Baptist church in Carrollton. For nearly forty years he was in the mercantile business in which he was eminently successful. He retired from his business when elected financial agent and devoted the remainder of his life to William Jewell College.

As a wise business man Mr. Ely knew that his first task was to get an accurate picture of the assets of the college. His findings were included in a report of the Finance Committee in October 1877. The total assets amounted to \$183,790. From this must be deducted worthless assets in the amount of \$69,792, leaving only \$114,000.00 This amount included the entire campus, library and laboratories estimated at the reasonable sum of \$50,000 and lands valued at \$14,000. This left the income-yielding endowment at about \$50,000. In the report it was carefully explained that this reduced amount was due to no fault of the trustees but was mainly the result of the "financial embarrassments of the country and the donors." Having secured the facts in the case, Mr. Ely set out upon his "task of building up and making secure the financial foundations of the Institution." It is doubtful if even he had any idea of the arduous, self-sacrificing labor that was to be his for the next twenty years.

He entered into a solemn agreement with the faculty that they would never permit the making of a debt for payment of their salaries. He began the effort to raise \$20,000 as a contingent fund, hoping that this, together with tuition fees and income from the endowment, would meet all financial needs for five years. By traveling many thousands of miles in visiting practically every District Association in the state during these five years and speaking a great number of times, he

succeeded in his effort. These travels and visits with countless groups of Baptists served to bring the college to the attention of many who came to be friends of the school. He raised \$10,000 for the erecting of a dormitory and "boarding hall." In addition to this the report of the Finance Committee in 1883 showed a *secured* endowment of \$125,000. This without the addition of any debt. In March 1889 the Finance Committee reported that this tireless business man had secured \$50,000 more for the endowment. The dormitory, mentioned above, was erected in 1880 at a cost of \$11,482.25. It was placed some fifty yards directly north of Jewell Hall. At first it was called Ely Hall, in honor of Mr. Ely. Some years later when a larger dormitory was built and named New Ely Hall, the former building was called "Old Ely." This first "Ely" structure remained in use until 1958 when it was torn down and removed.

In May 1891 the college received the offer of a gift of \$10,000 from the American Baptist Education Society, provided the college should raise \$30,000 by May 1, 1892. Mr. Ely assumed this new responsibility and again succeeded in his undertaking. According to the terms of the contract with the Education Society the college could spend \$10,000 for a new building if such was deemed necessary. In 1892 the Trustees appointed a building committee consisting of President J. P. Greene, F. C. Wornall, J. J. Stogdale, R. E. Turner and L. B. Ely. After thorough study and consultation, the committee recommended the erection of a building to house the Academic Department. A short time later this building was erected on the general site of the present John Gano Chapel and was named "Wornall Academy" (Hall), in memory of the late Hon. John B. Wornall, president of the Board of Trustees who died in March 1892.

Enough has been said to give an idea of the extraordinary contribution Mr. Ely made to the college. It is not too much to say that his years of unselfish labor kept the college from closing. While he continued an active interest in the college his health had been broken by these years of arduous work. Much of this strenuous work had been done in the years when most men would have sought rest in retirement. He did this because he loved the college and believed in its mission. His chief purpose was in his words "putting on a firm basis an institution that should forever, in all her teachings, stand as an exponent of the truth as it is found in Jesus Christ" (*Missouri Baptist Biography*, Vol. 1, p. 269).

Mr. Ely was universally respected, loved and honored. He won the honored title "The Great Missourian." He died at the home of his daughter in St. Joseph June 18, 1897. Funeral services at which his close friend, Dr. J. P. Greene, president of the college, delivered the sermon, were held in the Baptist Church in Carrollton.

Previously we have seen that after the presidency of Dr. Rambaut ended in 1873 until the coming of President John Priest Greene, the college did not have a president. Two of the teachers served as "Chairman of the Faculty" during this interim. Dr. Rothwell held this position from 1873 to June 1883 when ill health forced him to relinquish these duties. Then Dr. James G. Clark was elected and served until 1892 when President Greene came.

Dr. Clark was a man of commendable modesty. He seldom spoke of himself or of his attainments; he never craved publicity. For example, in the Introductory Note of his *History of William Jewell College*, the committee to produce the book has this explanatory word: "Dr. Greene and myself (Wiley J. Patrick) have interposed the prerogatives of the majority only when Dr. Clark hesitated to do what seemed to us full justice to himself." Certainly his accomplishment deserves fuller mention than he was willing to acknowledge.

Dr. Clark was born June 23, 1837 at Millwood, Virginia. His father was a staunch Presbyterian and his mother a loyal Episcopalian. At the age of 17 he entered the University of Virginia and was graduated in 1857. His proficiency in Mathematics is indicated by the fact that he was appointed assistant in Mathematics in the University immediately after graduation when only 21 years old. He taught there for two years then taught in a private academy one year after which he was elected Professor of Mathematics in Columbian College, Washington, D.C. He held this position only one year when he resigned to enter the Confederate army. In the four years of military service he rose to the rank of Captain, and later was attached to Stonewall Jackson's famous brigade. He returned to Columbian College for a time after which he taught in a private school until 1873 when he came to William Jewell as Professor of Mathematics, a position he held until his death fifty-one years later.

About 1865 he was baptized into the fellowship of the Portsmouth Baptist church by his father-in-law, Rev. Thomas Hume. His first wife (Miss Jennie Hume) died shortly after the birth of their child. In 1868 he was married to Miss Katherine Morfit who lived until

1905. In his early years at the college he wrote his textbook on *The Elements of Infinitesimal Calculus*. This became a famous book which brought credit to the author and to the college. Dr. Clark served the college in various areas — as chairman of the Department of Mathematics, Chairman of the Faculty, and as a member of a considerable number of faculty committees. His loyalty to his church was one of his chief characteristics. He was always considered a “Christian Gentleman.” One of his students tells of the day when the men in his class plotted to reach class before he arrived in order to hold the door. When Dr. Clark attempted to open the door it was held for a moment, then suddenly released. Dr. Clark’s nose struck the door and began bleeding. The men returned to their seats and sat in fright while the professor went out to a cistern east of Jewell Hall to bathe his face. When he returned he faced the students and said: “Gentlemen, I wish to apologize. For a moment I feared I was going to lose my temper.”

He was a deacon in the Second Baptist Church of Liberty for 45 years — and was treasurer for 38 years. His friends tell that each time he walked past the church building he would remove his hat, bow his head, and reverently walk by.

After his retirement as Professor of Mathematics he held the title Emeritus Professor, and served as secretary of the faculty from 1909 until his death in 1924. In the catalog of 1925-26 there appears a picture of Dr. Clark underneath which is the statement: “In the death of Dr. Clark, William Jewell College has lost the active influence of one of the gentlest and noblest Christian characters ever connected with the institution.”

During the years 1873-1892 there were a number of changes in the faculty. In his *History of William Jewell College*, Dr. Clark summarizes these changes:

“For some years after the withdrawal of President Rambaut and Professors Fleet and Fox, their duties in the lecture and recitation rooms were divided among the remaining Professors, upon each of whom was thus imposed at least double the amount of work originally contemplated. For the purpose of relieving to some extent the pressure upon the faculty, Mr. C. A. Buchanan, a graduate of 1882, was in that year appointed adjunct Professor, and placed in charge of the department of English and History, the duties of which position he discharged during the two immediately subsequent sessions of the College. In the summer of 1884, Prof. A. J. Emerson was transferred from the preparatory department to that of English, and Prof. R. P. Rider, formerly President of Stephens College, at

Columbia, was elected Principal of the preparatory department. In 1885, the Trustees, desiring to extend the facilities of this department, appointed Mr. John M. Manly, A.M., of South Carolina, Assistant to the Principal, in which position he labored very successfully during the three following years, resigning for the purpose of attending a post-graduate course of instruction in English at Harvard University. In 1887, Mr. S. P. Rothwell, A.M., was appointed Tutor, and in 1888 Mr. J. W. Million was appointed to a similar position. These gentlemen continued in the service of the College until June 1891, when both tendered their resignations, the former to continue his studies in Germany, and the latter to enter the John Hopkins University in Baltimore. In July, 1890, Prof. A. J. Emerson resigned the chair of English and History for the purpose of taking charge of Howard Payne College, a new institution at Brownwood, Texas, to the presidency of which he had recently been elected. During the first term of the session of 1890-91 this chair was vacant, and its duties were assumed for the time being by other members of the Faculty. In December, 1890, the Trustees after due consideration decided that circumstances were favorable for the enlargement of this department, and accordingly established a new chair of History and Political Science, which was filled by the appointment of Dr. Charles Lee Smith, a graduate of and Assistant Professor in the Johns Hopkins University, who entered upon his duties in January '91. Prof. J. H. Simmons, A.M., of Carson-Newman College, Tennessee, was appointed to the chair of English Language and Literature, and accepted to enter upon his duties in September, '91. In June, '91, the work of the preparatory department was enlarged so as to include a teacher's course embracing all subjects involved in the examination given to applicants for positions in the public schools of the State, and a commercial course, including thorough instruction in book-keeping, stenography, typewriting and other kindred subjects; and in view of these enlargements the designation of the school was changed from "Preparatory" to "Academic."

In the preceding chapter we dealt with the plan of study prevailing at the University of Virginia, which was adopted by the faculty of William Jewell. This was followed for a number of years but it became increasingly evident that there were many students for whom this plan was too advanced, hence was unworkable. Accordingly a new plan was adopted by the faculty and trustees and was put into operation in the session of 1885-86. The courses in the Preparatory Department were divided into three well-graded classes. When a student had satisfactorily completed these he was eligible for admission to the college. The college courses leading to the Bachelor of Arts degree were arranged in four classes—freshman, sophomore, junior and senior. The required grade for passing up to the next class was 75%

of the maximum as an average provided he did not fall below 60% in any one class. With these requirements met, a student was graduated at the end of his senior year. For a while the Master of Arts degree was given to students whose grades in all courses (both required and elective) taught in the college, was at least 75%. This usually required one additional year's work. Provision was made whereby a student who could not pursue the regular course leading to a degree could take a special elective course in such classes as he was qualified to attend. Upon completion of this course he was given a certificate signed by the professor in charge of that department and the secretary of the faculty. In June 1891 a further modification was made by establishing four groups of study—Classical, Modern languages, Mathematical, and Scientific. Each student had to select one group in which approximately 85% of his work must be done. The other 15% could be considered elective, that is, subjects not specified in his chosen group. This plan remained in operation for a considerable time.

In our narrative we have now reached the year 1892 which marks the beginning of the second division of our history. The new president, Dr. John Priest Greene, who was destined to serve the longest time of any president in the life of the college, was now on hand, and in a real sense a new era was to begin.

Before leaving this first division it seems fitting to make several observations. The college had passed through several severely critical periods from which it survived only by the grace of God and the courage and faith of noble men who would not give up in the face of almost insuperable difficulties. The leaders of the college during these first fifty years were men of exceptional ability and thorough preparation. They furnish an excellent example of real scholarship combined with a deep and abiding faith in God.

Great credit is due the men who served on the Board of Trustees during this early period. During this first period (1849-1892) 123 different men are listed as trustees. Some were notable leaders in business and professional life, and in denominational work, while others were not widely known. Some were ministers and some were laymen. These men received no remuneration for their work; in fact they often made monetary contributions to meet the critical needs of the college. At times they gave sacrificially. While we gladly recognize the work of the presidents and the professors we should not forget

that back of them were these trustees who shared their confidence in the mission and destiny of William Jewell College.

Finally, it should be recorded that these men did not labor in vain. That is to say that the men who sat in the class rooms during these early years later gave good account of themselves. They did not have all the comforts, the conveniences and advantages enjoyed by students today but they did make use of their opportunities. They were taught "solid" subjects and were inspired by teachers who represented the best in scholarship of the day. Most of them responded to the genuine Christian influence and the high moral standards of their professors. These students left the campus to become leaders in the religious, cultural and business life of their time. The contribution which these men made constitutes the best argument for the mission of a Christian college.

In the early years of its history two laymen rendered most valuable service to William Jewell College. One of these, Mr. L. B. Ely, spent some 20 years putting the school on a solid financial basis. The other, the Honorable John B. Wornall, made a contribution of inestimable value but in a different way. He was a man of wealth, was one of the most influential men in Missouri, and was a man of deep and sincere faith in God.

A number of times we have referred to the prominent citizens who came west from Virginia and Kentucky. The Wornall family was one of the most notable of these early settlers. Mr. John B. Wornall was born in Clay County, Kentucky, October 12, 1822. He received excellent training in a cultured Christian home, and had a good education. As a young man he became a sincere Christian and throughout his life was known for his integrity and his high Christian ideals. His biographers tell of a number of experiences where his faith in God brought him through crises and made a profound impression on those who knew him.

He came with his parents to Westport, later known as Kansas City, in 1844 when he was only 22 years old. Soon after arriving he united with what was then the First Baptist church of Westport. He soon became clerk of the church and then a deacon. He was the leading figure in his church up until his death. His Christian witness extended beyond his local church. For 12 years he was Moderator of the Blue River Association and served two terms as Moderator of the Missouri Baptist General Association. For five years he was a trustee of the

Southern Baptist Seminary. He became a member of the board of Trustees of William Jewell in 1859, and for 25 years was president of this board.

As a resourceful and competent business man he gained wealth and prominence. For four years he was an influential member of the State Senate. He built a beautiful colonial home on his farm which was south of the city limits of Kansas City at that time. In this beautiful home he and his hospitable family delighted in entertaining many people. Interestingly enough this home has recently been purchased by Kansas City as an historical museum.

While a young man Mr. Wornall was married to Miss Amanda Polk who died shortly afterward, leaving no children. In 1854 he was married to Miss Eliza S. Johnson of Jackson county. She was the mother of two sons, Frank of Kansas City and Thomas J. of Liberty. She passed away while still a young woman. Later Mr. Wornall was married to Miss Roma Johnson of a prominent family in Fayette, Missouri. She became the mother of two sons, John B. II and Charles, both of Kansas City.

The four sons of Mr. Wornall followed the example of their father and became substantial citizens, leaders in business and cultural life in western Missouri. The sons and grandsons of these four brothers continue to occupy places of responsibility in the Kansas City area. Mrs. Roma Wornall continued to live in the family home until her death in 1933. She was a woman of rare culture and charm who maintained a steadfast interest in her church until the time of her death. She was a charter member and a leader in the Wornall Road Baptist church located a few blocks from the old family home.

Mr. Wornall became a member of the board of trustees of the college while still a young man. He remained in this company until his death, serving as president of the board of 25 years. Dr. J. C. Armstrong, who knew Mr. Wornall intimately tells of his great service to the college. "More than to any other one object he gave his attention to William Jewell College. His devotion was wholehearted and steadfast. Out of his abundant means he gave it many thousands of dollars at a time when friends were fewer and gifts were smaller than now. In the dark, discouraging days following the war, his fidelity never wavered. He originated many of its plans for enlargement and to all of them he gave unswerving support. He attended all its annual exercises and took interest in every detail of its progress."

On March 24, 1892 Mr. Wornall quietly passed away. His death was a great loss to many worthy institutions, but especially to the college. Four years later a new building on the campus was named Wornall Hall in memory of this good man who had done so much for William Jewell College.

The sons and grandsons of this benefactor of William Jewell have continued to serve the institution which he loved. His sons Frank and John B. II served for many years as trustees, and his grandson, John B. III is at present a member of the board of trustees.

## THE SECOND PERIOD

1892-1943

*Chapter One* — DR. JOHN PRIEST GREENE

*Chapter Two* — THE FACULTY WITH DR. GREENE

*Chapter Three* — DENOMINATIONAL RELATIONS 1892-1923

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OF DR. GREENE

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AN INTERIM PRESIDENCY

## CHAPTER ONE

### Dr. John Priest Greene

The second division of the history of William Jewell College covers approximately fifty years. This was a time of increased interest in higher education in America. During this time some of the weaker colleges passed out of existence; some of those already established were enlarged and were undergirded. It was a time also of the founding of many new schools, especially the so-called Land-Grant colleges. These fifty years were eventful ones in the history of the world. Two world wars brought about far-reaching changes in the life of most of the nations. Naturally these changes were reflected to some degree in the lives of the colleges. In this William Jewell was no exception.

These fifty years at William Jewell were influenced very largely by the life and work of Dr. John Priest Greene. For fully thirty years he was the central figure in the college. Even today his ideals and his policies remain vital in the life of the school.

His administration began in 1892. Before we attempt to deal with his work it will be helpful to give a brief resume of conditions at the time he entered upon his duties. Dr. John F. Herget, President of the College 1928-1942 was a student at the time Dr. Greene came. A few years ago he wrote a small volume on the life of Dr. Greene, his boyhood pastor at Third Baptist Church in St. Louis. In this book he gives some pertinent facts about William Jewell in 1892. We shall quote freely from this volume.

At the time there were seven members on the faculty: Dr. James G. Clark, Dr. William R. Rothwell, Dr. James R. Eaton, Professor Robert B. Semple, Professor R. P. Rider, Professor John H. Simmons, and Dr. Charles Lee Smith. There were also four men who were called instructors: John R. Gibbs, John Turnbaugh, Harry G. Parker, and Robert Fulton. Dr. Herget pays high tribute to the competency and standing of these professors.

The board of trustees at the time was made up of twenty-five men (including Dr. Greene). Of this number seven were ministers; the others were business and professional men. The number included Hon. E. H. Norton, Justice of the Supreme Court of Missouri, and Governor H. C. Hardin. This board of able men gave strong support to President Greene.

The campus then consisted of less than 100 acres of land. The buildings were Jewell Hall, Old Ely Hall, and three cottages which were erected in 1890, near the site now occupied by the central heating plant.

Living conditions prevailing at the time would be considered primitive now, but they were not unlike those in other colleges at the time. All the buildings were heated by wood stoves; students studied by the light of coal-oil lamps; there was no sewer system and no running water. Board was furnished at cost by student-operated boarding clubs and rarely went over \$7.00 per month. Double rooms for students cost \$6.00 per student per semester. Students were paid 10¢ per hour for work on the campus. Tuition and fees paid by the students were quite low and hence did not bring in very much revenue. In 1892 the endowment amounted to \$200,901.46. In the college proper there were 103 men and in the Preparatory or Academic Department 134 men. These men came from Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, California, Oklahoma, Oregon, Montana, Kentucky, and Vermont. Ninety-two of these were preparing for the ministry.

Dr. Greene was well acquainted with conditions at the college when he accepted the presidency. For eight years he had been on the Board of Trustees and had been on the campus many times. He knew personally the members of the faculty and some of the students. Under these circumstances he began what was to become the longest and one of the most significant administrations in the life of the college.

The charter of William Jewell College was signed on February 27, 1849. On August 20th of that year John Priest Greene was born. His mother and father came on their honeymoon on horseback from their home in Virginia and settled in Scotland County in the northeast section of Missouri. They were staunch Baptists and were prominent citizens. Thomas W. Greene (John's father) owned and operated a farm and a general store. He was elected treasurer, and later sheriff in his county. He served at least one term in the state legislature.

Young John grew up in a substantial home where high ideals and religious instruction were a regular part of home life. In this happy home the pastor of the local church was a frequent guest. At 16 years of age, John was converted in a Presbyterian church. When the pastor invited him to join this church, young John replied: "I'm going to read the New Testament through; then I'll decide." A bit later he united with the Baptist church in Memphis and was baptized by the pastor.

Dr. Greene's boyhood days were happy ones, filled with the experiences of a normal boy of that time. In the library of the college one may find one of Dr. Greene's original typewritten manuscripts in which he speaks at length on his boyhood experiences. Upon reading this one gains the impression that here was a boy, wholesome, happy and yet quite serious about worthwhile things.

John's parents believed profoundly in education and naturally gave every encouragement to their son, who himself was ambitious for a thorough education. In his early boyhood he studied under a well known instructor in his community. He then attended Memphis academy in his home county. He became a student at LaGrange College in LaGrange, Missouri where he received the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1872. He remained at the college as an instructor for three years after which he was awarded the M.A. Degree.

In the meantime he had become convinced that he should enter the ministry. He was ordained in 1872, and began his ministry by preaching at several nearby Baptist churches up to 1895 when he became a student at the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary then located at Greenville, South Carolina. When this seminary moved to Louisville, Kentucky, he continued his studies there and was graduated in 1879. In the fall of this year he went to the University of Leipzig, Germany where he studied for some fifteen months. He returned to Louisville resuming his work as pastor of East Baptist Church in that city. The seminary catalog of 1880-81 shows him as a resident student in Church History and New Testament. While studying in Germany he did considerable travel in Europe. He was particularly impressed with Italy and was fascinated with the city of Florence.

In addition to his earned degrees he was subsequently awarded the following honorary degrees: D.D. by William Jewell College, 1890; LL.D. Colgate University, 1893; LL.D. Wake Forest College, 1894; and LL.D. Washington University, 1908. With this varied educational background Dr. Greene was thoroughly prepared to take charge of a college which already enjoyed an excellent reputation for scholarship.

When Dr. Green returned to his pastorate of East Baptist Church after his studies in Europe he was married to Miss Fannie Roach of Harrodsburg, Kentucky. She was in frail health and lived only seven months after their marriage. His ministry in Louisville was a very fruitful one and naturally gained the attention of other churches. Thus in 1882 the Third Baptist Church of St. Louis rejoiced in his acceptance of their urgent call to become their pastor.

This church even then was a strong body of some 375 members. Many of these were prosperous business men who were genuinely devoted to their church. Since St. Louis was in the center of the United States people from all parts of the country lived in this great city. Those who were Baptists came from north, south, east and west. The Third Church attracted many of these. In this way the membership of this church included a good many who previously were affiliated with the Northern Baptist Convention (now the American Baptist Convention). Thus the Third church came to be "double aligned," that is they cooperated with and contributed to both the Southern and Northern (American) Conventions. At this time quite a number of other churches followed this plan. So Dr. Greene as pastor of the Third Church heartily endorsed this and his church soon assumed a place of leadership in the city.

The growth and development of Third Church during the ten years of Dr. Greene's ministry (1882-1892) may be regarded as outstanding. Here was a great opportunity and the pastor was ideally fitted for the responsibilities of this unique situation. Dr. Herget in his *Life of Dr. Greene* says:

"The rugged honesty of his life and preaching and his greatness of heart attracted to him men of all walks of life and gave him tremendous spiritual influence over them. One thing that impressed me as a boy and young man was the unusual number of outstanding business men who were among his most spiritual leaders in the Church. These were men he could count on to be at the Wednesday night prayer meeting as well as at the Sunday services."

The leadership of Dr. Greene during these ten years extended far beyond his church. He came to serve on committees, commissions, boards and societies in the St. Louis Association, the Missouri Baptist Association and its various institutions, the Southern Baptist Convention and the Northern Baptist Missionary Societies. As previously noted, he became a trustee of William Jewell College in 1884. It is not surprising, therefore, that the trustees in looking for a president of the college should be drawn to this prominent and influential leader. It took two years to persuade Dr. Greene that he should accept the presidency since he had declared that he wanted "to live and die as pastor of the Third Church." However, the trustees finally persuaded him that he should accept the opportunity for service at the college.

He tendered his resignation to the Church in June 1892. This caused deep grief to the church. The matter was considered at a Wednesday night prayer meeting. To quote Dr. Herget again:

"All faces were sad and tears were flowing freely. In the midst of the proceedings, Deacon Thomas Perkins, then about 90 years old, rose and with great feeling said: 'I will not even stay in any meeting that considers his resignation.' And with firm steps, in spite of his great age, he left the meeting and went to his home. I shall never forget that night."

Of course this was a most difficult decision for Dr. Greene to make. But he was thoroughly convinced that it was the will of God for him to come to the college. His closing days at the church were filled with experiences which neither he nor his parishioners could ever forget. He continued to love the church until his death—and the church continues to honor him and cherish his memory.

Some four years before coming to the college, Dr. Greene was married to Miss Lizzie Wikoff. Her father was owner of a ranch in Nebraska and Dr. Greene enjoyed visiting in this beautiful western country where he could hunt and fish. The first child was born to Dr. and Mrs. Greene, May 7, 1890. He was named John Wikoff and was but a child when the family moved to Liberty. In 1899 a daughter named Dorothy (now Mrs. Neil Stanley) was born. The home life of this devoted couple, with their two children, was a happy one. Mrs. Greene, a charming, gracious lady, was the ideal wife to give constant support and encouragement to her husband until the time of his death. She made a tremendous contribution to the college as "first lady of the campus."

The new president was a wise man who planned ahead. He had a good understanding of the situation on the campus before he came as president, and had accepted this responsibility only after the most thorough consideration. He had his ideals for the college well formulated when he assumed office. He had strong convictions as to what the school should be. In those first years he stated those ideals so frequently that one could easily anticipate the kind of administration to expect. These may be summarized briefly.

1. An institution with a sound academic program. A school should be a good school, a place where sound, honest scholarship prevailed. To attain this ideal the college should have competent, well-trained, scholarly teachers.
2. An institution thoroughly democratic in standards and practice. Students and faculty members should live together in a wholesome fellowship where caste, rank, and social status did not exist.
3. The college should have adequate and comfortable facilities for study and teaching and should provide comfortable living quarters for students.

4. The endowment should be large enough to insure continued operation even in times of financial or economic crises.

5. An institution with unquestioned loyalty to the ideals of Christ. This includes a Christian philosophy in teaching and in daily living on the campus.

6. This school should maintain a steadfast allegiance to Jesus Christ and to the denomination which had founded it.

With characteristic vigor he went to work to realize his dreams for the college. Within five years he had doubled the endowment (\$400,000.00). In later years additional funds were secured for endowment.

Much was needed in the way of campus improvements and new buildings. At this point it will be helpful to enumerate these improvements and buildings for his entire presidency (thirty years). Roads and sidewalks were laid. Running water and a sewer system were installed. Central heating was provided by erecting a heating plant. Later, electric lights and telephones were put in.

In his first year Vardeman Dining Hall was built. In 1926 this building was dismantled when other facilities had been provided. There was urgent need for a building to provide facilities for the academic or preparatory department, so in 1896 a building for this purpose was erected on the site of the present Gano Chapel. It was called Wornall Hall in honor of the late John B. Wornall who served as president of the Board of Trustees with such distinction for twenty-five years. This building was destroyed by fire in 1913.

In 1896 the Brown Gymnasium was erected on a site down the slope east of Jewell Hall. The money for this was given by the late Mr. A. D. Brown, a deacon in the Third Baptist Church of St. Louis, and a great admirer of Dr. Greene. The total cost of this building was \$12,376.00 which seems pitifully small in our day, and yet it was regarded at the time as the finest gymnasium west of the Mississippi river. This building was lost in a fire in 1927.

Mr. Brown was concerned that the president should have a comfortable home for his family. He was interested in this also because of the services it would provide for the college. There should be a spacious, beautiful home where college students, teachers, trustees and visitors could be entertained upon various occasions. Mr. Brown proposed to pay for the building of an adequate home for the President provided the trustees would spend \$15,000 on furnishing this home. So in 1904-05 the president's home — or mansion as some preferred to call it — was built. This commodious home was regarded for years as

the most beautiful college president's home in Missouri. During World War II (1942-44) it was used as a girls' dormitory since Melrose Hall at that time was occupied by Naval Cadets then in school on the campus. A bit later it provided class rooms for students while Jewell Hall was being completely renovated. In 1949 it was thoroughly reconditioned to become again the home of the president. Dr. Binns and his family occupied the home from then until he finished his work in 1962, and President Moore and his family now live in this beautiful home.

In 1907-08 the Carnegie Library building was erected on the crown of the hill immediately in front of Old Ely Hall. The cost of this building was \$63,621.00 of which the Carnegie Foundation gave \$30,000. This building was greatly needed since the only library facilities the college had ever had was a room in Jewell Hall, and this was already inadequate. The need for a new building was made more acute by the fact that the college, through a set of favorable circumstances, had just purchased the complete library of the famous Baptist preacher in London, Dr. Charles Haddon Spurgeon. This library of some 7,000 volumes would require facilities not then available on the campus.

The new library building was called the Carnegie Library in fulfillment of the agreement made with the Carnegie Foundation when their gift of \$30,000 was made. For some reason the architectural design was different from that of the other buildings on the campus. In November 1908 when the building was ready for occupancy the task of moving the books from Jewell Hall was assumed by the students under the direction of the faculty. This was so carefully planned and effected that the 20,000 volumes were transferred without the loss of a single book. The librarian reported that only a very small number of books were out of place when the transfer was completed.

The Carnegie building was adequate for the needs of the time, but as the student body grew steadily larger it became more and more inadequate until by 1950 it was apparent that a new building was an absolute necessity. A committee of administration officers was appointed to study the situation and proceed with plans for the securing of a new building. Several years of planning finally culminated in the erection of the magnificent new library building now serving the needs of students, teachers and friends of the college.

Up to 1910-11 the main student residence hall on the campus was Ely Hall, built in 1880. There was now an urgent need for a dormitory that could accommodate the increasing number of men students. A big, modern building was erected in 1910-11 which would provide living rooms for more than 100 students. This building cost just under \$100,000 and was named New Ely Hall in memory of Mr. L. B. Ely, the great layman who had made such a magnificent contribution to the financial affairs of the college between 1877-1897.

The last building to be erected during the administration of President Greene was a science building on the extreme southern end of the campus. One of the pioneer Baptist preachers in Missouri was Dr. W. S. Marston, who was particularly interested in Sunday School work. Dr. Marston's son, the late Edgar L. Marston, a wealthy and prominent business man in New York City, was an admirer and friend of Dr. Greene. He was persuaded by Dr. Greene to provide the funds for this building. Construction was begun in 1914 but was not completed until several years later. The building was named Marston Hall in memory of Dr. W. S. Marston.

Two other buildings — John Gano Memorial Chapel, and Melrose Hall, were built shortly after the close of Dr. Greene's work. However, it was largely through the influence of this distinguished president that money was secured for these.

President Greene's accomplishments were not confined to the college campus. He was a popular preacher and public speaker whose addresses were always of high order. He was elected president of the American Baptist Education Society in 1897. He was one of the founders of the Missouri College Union in Sedalia in 1893, which has continued to serve the cause of higher education in Missouri. It was during his administration that the Spurgeon Library was brought to the college. The first creditable athletic field was developed during this time. It was in 1913 that William Jewell College was placed on the approved list of the Association of American Universities. At the time of his retirement the student body had reached a little more than 400. He had succeeded in increasing the endowment of the college to more than \$900,000.

Perhaps greater than any one of these accomplishments was the reputation which the college had gained under his leadership. Throughout the state and even the nation this little school, headed by a man of such stature and integrity, was respected as one of the best small Liberal Arts colleges in the United States.

## CHAPTER TWO

### The Faculty With Dr. Greene

We should now give attention to the men who served on the faculty during the administration of Dr. Greene. Several of these honored and distinguished teachers were on the staff before Dr. Greene became president. He quickly established a working relationship with these and encouraged them to stay at the college. Naturally there was need to add other teachers from time to time. In selecting these new teachers Dr. Greene exercised great care and wisdom. It is not too much to say that he, more than any other man, was responsible for building the faculty of strong men who worked with him.

In another connection we have noted that the faculty for Dr. Greene's first year (1892) were: Professors Clark, Rothwell, Semple, Eaton, Rider, Simmons, and Smith. With these there were four men with the rank of instructors: Robert Fulton, John R. Gibbs, Harry G. Parker and John Turnbaugh.

To attempt to give in this connection a full appraisal of every faculty member and instructor for the thirty years of Dr. Greene's service would be almost impossible. The reader will find in the appendix of this volume a complete list of all the faculty members from the beginning up to present time. However, in this company of teachers extending over a period of thirty years, were some of the most worthy and famous professors in the entire history of the college. We have already written of the work of four of these notable men (professors Rothwell, Clark, Semple and Eaton) who were on the staff before the coming of Dr. Greene and who continued their work in his administration.

It will be sufficient for our purpose to give the names, with their years of service, of a number of these teachers, and then to treat more fully the work of some of these who gave twenty or more years of distinguished service to the college.

Charles Lee Smith 1890-1898, James H. Simmons 1890-1899, Richard P. Rider 1884-1927, Harry G. Parker 1892-1928, H. M. Richmond 1893-1918, John Phelps Fruit 1899-1943, T. P. Stafford 1900-1906, S. E. Stout, 1906-1914, R. R. Fleet, 1903-1928, Ward Edwards 1904-1922, Elmer C. Griffith 1906-1918, David Jones Evans 1906-1921, J. E. Cook 1903-1917, W. D. Baskett 1910-1928, J. E. Davis 1913-1952, W. O. Lewis

1910-1923, M. F. Martini 1910-1919, E. H. Sutherland 1913-1920,  
R. E. Bowles 1912-1947, P. Caspar Harvey 1921-1958.

#### PROFESSOR RICHARD PRICE RIDER

Professor R. P. Rider came to the college in 1884 and after forty-three years on the campus passed away in his apartment in New Ely Hall August 24, 1927, at the age of 90 years.

He was born in Carrollton, Illinois, attended public school in his community and at the age of seventeen entered Shurtleff College, a Baptist College in Upper Alton, Illinois. After his college work he began his career in education which included both public schools and colleges. For six years (1877-1883) he was President of Stephens College in Columbia, Missouri. Because he was extremely versatile, and because of a willingness to work in any area where he was needed, he served in various capacities at William Jewell. For many years he directed the work of the Academic or Preparatory Department and later taught classes in Latin in the College Department. He was secretary to the faculty for a number of years and was librarian.

In addition to his varied responsibilities in the academic program he found time to do many other things. He was active in the work of the Missouri Baptist Historical Society. It was largely through his efforts that this Society soon came to be second only to the Society in Virginia. Much of the valuable materials now in the Missouri Baptist Historical Library was collected under his supervision. In this area he made a distinctive contribution in compiling and editing five volumes of *Missouri Baptist Biography*. A glance at these volumes will show that he himself wrote many of these biographical sketches.

He was a poet and song writer of no mean ability. He wrote the hymn, a paraphrase of "Auld Lang Syne," which has been used in the closing of every college commencement since his time. For many years he played the piano and at times the organ for prayer meeting and worship services at the local Baptist church. He was a most faithful and loyal church man. For the 65th anniversary of the Second Baptist Church he was commissioned to prepare a history of this organization. This was a difficult assignment since there were no church records in existence prior to 1870. Professor Rider spent many months checking other records and talking with older citizens who had first-hand knowledge of the early years of the church. His book released on May 2, 1908 was an accurate and invaluable history.

Professor Rider was a gentle, soft spoken and gracious gentleman. He was a charming conversationalist with a genuine interest in people. His very presence was a benediction. He regarded teaching as his chief work and found his chief delight in inspiring and assisting students. More than once he said that he wanted this to be his epitaph: "For over a half-century he was a teacher of the young, and he loved his work." The hundreds of students who came under his influence can never forget this gentle, loving Christian gentleman. For many years he was called the "Grand Old Man of William Jewell" and was affectionately known as "Uncle Dick."

Some years ago Dr. John H. Rothwell, the beloved college physician and son of Dr. William R. Rothwell, presented to the college oil paintings of five famous teachers to be placed in the foyer of John Gano Chapel. It is altogether fitting that the portrait of Professor Rider should be there with those of Semple, Clark, Eaton and Rothwell, his distinguished colleagues for many years.

#### DR. HARRY G. PARKER

Dr. Parker's connection with the college, first as a student and later as a professor, extended over a period of more than forty years.

Harry George Parker was born in London, England, and moved with his parents to Illinois when he was 6 years old. After one year the family moved to St. Louis. After graduating from the grade schools of the city he attended the Manual Training School of Washington University in St. Louis where he learned much of manual arts which he later employed in his work at William Jewell. For several years he worked for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and taught shorthand at night in Barnes Business College.

He entered William Jewell College in 1887, was graduated in 1892, and then spent the following year at the college to earn the M.A. degree. He taught shorthand and typewriting and served as an assistant in chemistry while a student. In 1897 he entered Harvard University for graduate work. Here he displayed such talent for chemistry that he was able to receive his Ph.D. degree in two years even though he was teaching part time. In his second year at Harvard he taught a class in quantitative analysis, and later taught in the summer term at Harvard.

He came to the college as a full faculty member in 1896 with the title of Professor of Chemistry and Biology. One year later he was Professor

of Chemistry and Physics. Some years later he was Professor of Chemistry only and gave all his time to this department for the remainder of his career at William Jewell College. In this department he created or built most of his laboratory equipment. His work was copied by teachers of chemistry in other schools of the area. He kept abreast of the rapid developments in the field of chemistry and made his department one of the very best of any college in Missouri. He was a tireless worker and insisted on first grade work from his students. He took a personal interest in the students and was honored and respected by them.

Despite the heavy schedule of teaching he found time to take part in many activities on the campus, because of his interest in the total life of the college. He took an active interest in organizing and developing an athletic program at William Jewell. Articles in the *Student* and the *College Bulletin* tell of his church activities, of his speaking to churches in the area, and addresses given to high schools nearby. He was respected and honored by his colleagues in the faculty, as is indicated by his election to the chairmanship of the faculty in his later years. He was a member of the Faculty Steering Committee during the second term of Dr. Greene's presidency (1921-23).

In 1893 Dr. Parker was married to Miss Georgia Downing, a sister of the well-known Dr. J. L. Downing, for many years a missionary to Brazil. Dr. and Mrs. Parker had one son, Kenneth, who graduated from William Jewell in 1917, after having served on the Mexican border in 1916. Kenneth was a lieutenant in aviation in World War I. In 1919-20 he was Austin Fellow in chemistry in Harvard University. His untimely death by drowning came on July 18, 1920. In his memory the Kenneth H. Parker Memorial Laboratory was equipped. Mrs. Parker passed away on January 25, 1923.

Dr. Parker's service at William Jewell was terminated in May 1928. Later in that summer he was married to Miss Louisa Ross who did much to make his closing years happy. He taught several years at Park College, Parkville, Missouri. His career was closed by death July 6, 1943. The contribution made by this distinguished teacher was indeed a notable one.

#### DR. JOHN PHELPS FRUIT

Among all the great men of William Jewell none was more universally honored and loved than Dr. John Phelps Fruit. He was

known to all by the affectionate name of "Daddy" Fruit during his association with the college for forty-five years (1898-1943).

He was born near Pembroke, Kentucky, November 22, 1855, and received his education (except for his Ph.D. work in the University of Leipzig) in his beloved "Kaintucky." He was awarded the A.B. degree from Bethel College, 1878. He served as President of Liberty Female College, Glasgow, Kentucky 1881-1883. From this post he went to Bethel College, Russellville, Kentucky to serve as Professor of English (1883-1897).

On December 27, 1881 he was married to Miss Mary A. Grubbs of Castleton, Indiana. After coming to Liberty, Dr. and Mrs. Fruit bought a home on North Missouri street where they lived in complete devotion to each other until her death in 1916. Shortly after this Dr. Fruit sold the home and for the remainder of his life lived in the home of Mr. W. A. Crews on Miller Avenue.

It is beyond the power of any man to give a worthy and adequate appraisal of this remarkable man. He was one of the top-ranking scholars in the field of English Literature and Philosophy. He was a popular lecturer in other colleges and universities. He was the author of a dozen or more books. Some of these were serious scholarly works, such as *Correlatives of Thought* and *The Mind and Art of Poe's Poetry*. For the latter book the University of Virginia in 1909 awarded to Dr. Fruit one of its coveted Centennial Medals. Others of his writings like *Man's Funny Bone* and *The Eighteenth Hole* were lighter, humorous works.

As a teacher he was unique and unforgettable. He often expounded the philosophy of "Uncle Remus" to the delight of his classes. While a genuine scholar he frequently departed from his text book and in his own manner lectured on the art of living. His students were practically unanimous in the judgment that it was worth a year in college just to have one class under "Daddy" Fruit. He possessed a unique sense of humor which could break forth at any moment. He was a master story-teller, with an appropriate story for any occasion. His students declared that after the admission of young ladies to the college Dr. Fruit had to revise his jokes. He enjoyed such reports and never bothered to admit or deny them. He could be friendly and intimate with students without losing their respect. Under the guise of humor he could administer a severe rebuke to conceited students.

He often quoted "Bre'r Rabbit" and other characters in Uncle Remus. He was noted for his own sayings which have become famous

and are always happily recalled by his students. "Consarn you," "You yaller dogs," "Pusillanimous pups," "Blooming idiots," "Get your little tin-cup full," "You guilty pipsqueak," "Man is a born straddler," "An inevitable dualism bisects the universe." All these were used in his inimitable way in teaching men.

While his reputation as a scholar was never questioned he is best remembered as an intensely human person. Students and other people felt instinctively that he was interested in them. His refreshing informality quickly established a sense of comradeship. Prominent people welcomed him as a friend and children were drawn to him.

He never lost his faith in youth and even in old age never surrendered to pessimism. He lived a full life and enjoyed it all. His sense of humor enabled him to chuckle at a child's toy. He was a keen observer of nature and was a collector of rare specimens many of which he gave to the college museum. For many years he delighted in fishing. Early in June each year he went to Port Aransas, Texas, for a month of tarpon fishing in the Gulf of Mexico. He was among the first travelers on commercial air lines. For years he went to Minnesota each summer to fish for bass and wall-eyed pike. There also, he was welcomed as an old friend.

In his career at the college he received honors and tributes too numerous to mention. He held places of responsibility at the college always with humility and good taste. His standing in academic circles brought great prestige to the college. President Herget often remarked that he "was the greatest single asset which William Jewell has."

Dr. Fruit became a Christian in his youth and united with a Baptist church, and maintained his loyalty to his church until his death. The regularity of his attendance even in feeble health was known to all. He loved the Bible, which he read regularly and from which he frequently quoted. Always he took his Bible with him on trips for business or pleasure.

Dr. Fruit continued meeting his classes until a few months before his death. As long as his strength permitted he came to the campus every day to greet his friends. Early in the morning March 4, 1943 he quietly slipped away. He was buried in the historic cemetery in the center of the campus which he loved for forty-five years. A simple monument designed and erected by Roy Johnson, one of his students, stands above his grave. On this one may read this brief inscription:

Dr. John Phelps Fruit

November 22, 1855

March 4, 1943

Head of the Department of English

William Jewell College 1898-1943

HE THAT DOETH TRUTH COMETH TO THE LIGHT

#### PROFESSOR ROBERT RYLAND FLEET

This able scholar spent 25 years (1903-1928) as a member of the faculty of the college. He, like many of his predecessors at the college, was a native of Virginia. When young Fleet was 14 years old his family moved to Corder, Missouri, where he completed his high school course. He entered William Jewell as a student in 1892. He soon gave evidence of unusual ability as a student and was active in student affairs. After graduation in 1896 he taught two years in Clarksburg College, then spent two years in Missouri University studying mathematics. He was awarded the A.M. degree in 1900, and then spent two years in Heidelberg University and one year in the University of Berlin. He received his Ph.D. degree from Heidelberg in 1903 and shortly after that became a member of the William Jewell faculty. He began his teaching here as Assistant to Dr. Clark in the Department of Mathematics and after the retirement of Dr. Clark he became head of the department. He held this position until the end of his services at the college.

When in 1920 the office of Dean of the School of Arts and Sciences was created it was not surprising that the scholarly, hard-work professor of mathematics was elected to this office. The outstanding characteristic of Dr. Fleet was his emphasis on sound, respectable academic work. With his scholarly background he knew the value of this in a college like William Jewell. He was himself a hard worker and he never missed an opportunity to impress this philosophy on his students. In the William Jewell *Student*, January 20, 1925, we find an item reporting a speech made in chapel by Dean Fleet. The heading reads: "Dr. Fleet attacks, flunkers, loafers, lazy fellows and cigarette smokers." Dr. Fleet went on to say "The universe is an orderly place and everything in it has a purpose. Each person has his work to do, his own responsibilities. The student should realize that the main purpose of college life is that of work." The Dean then added that a number of flunkers had been in to see him (about flunking) and "all of them were just a little flesh and bone clothed in a lot of cigarette smoke."

At the inaugural ceremonies for President Wayman in 1923 Dean Fleet gave an able address at the luncheon meeting. He spoke of the part that smaller colleges like William Jewell have played in higher education in our country. Among the advantages of such schools listed by Dr. Fleet were: Opportunities for rich fellowship and intimate personal contacts between student and student, and between students and professors. Again he stressed the greater likelihood of first class academic work in smaller groups. One other advantage is to be found in the development of character and the instilling of high ethical and moral standards among students in these small institutions.

It was but natural that the influence of Dr. Fleet should be to the credit of the college in all academic circles. He was respected as a "school-man" and while the flunkers and loafers did not appreciate him, serious minded students learned the value of faithful study and always paid tribute to the man who taught them this lesson.

As a member of the faculty he held various positions of responsibility. He was a member of the Faculty Steering Committee during the second period when Dr. Greene was president. Dr. Fleet's work at William Jewell was terminated in the spring of 1928. Later in the summer he became a member of the faculty of Central College where he served until his death December 1, 1944.

#### PROFESSOR JOHN EUSTACE DAVIS

Professor John Davis, one of the faculty members selected by President Greene gave the bigger part of his life to the college. He became head of the department of Physics in 1913 which title he held until his retirement in 1952.

Mr. Davis, a native of Nodaway County, Missouri, completed his high school work at Maryville in 1903 and was graduated from William Jewell College in 1907. During his college days his versatility is shown by the varied activities in which he participated—athletics, forensics, Excelsior Literary Society, editor of the *Student* for two years and editor of the *Tatler* one year. During his last two years he was Assistant in Physics under Dr. Parker. After one summer in the University of Missouri he spent three years (1910-1913) in the University of Chicago. In the fall of 1913 he began his work at the college.

His versatility and resourcefulness were demonstrated in his years on the faculty. His ability in his chosen field of physics, where he

created much of the apparatus used, is generally recognized. However, he will be best remembered because of his work on the physical plant, his service as business manager, and his remarkable civic and community activities. Years before his official election as Business Manager he showed keen interest in the buildings and the campus grounds. Some years after his retirement he published some of the facts of fifty years on the campus, with descriptions of the improvements on the grounds and the erection of new buildings. So far as is known this is the only extended record of the development of the physical plant of the college. He supervised the construction of Melrose Hall, John Gano Chapel, the new Brown Gymnasium, the new Heating Plant and the restoration of Jewell Hall (1946-48), as a part of his contribution to the college.

Gradually the business affairs of the college grew to such proportions that the trustees decided to elect a man for the responsible position of Business Manager. They quickly agreed to elect the man who was experienced and proven, and who was familiar with these affairs. For more than a quarter of a century "Prof," as he was familiarly called, rendered great service to the college in this capacity. In this position he had a wide variety of duties. These included general supervision of the grounds and buildings, the erection of new buildings, purchasing agent for all supplies, the making and collecting of loans in the endowment fund, and work on many important committees. All these responsibilities Mr. Davis carried without complaining. He was on call day and night in the discharge of his duties. It was necessary under these circumstances for him to be relieved of some of his class room duties, but he directed the affairs of the department, and taught classes when this was possible.

If at times some teachers and students felt that the business manager was too economy minded, we should remember that he served in a time when money was scarce and economy was essential. There is no way of knowing how much money he saved the college by cautious spending and careful management.

With all his responsibilities at the college he found time to work on civic enterprises. He manifested an intelligent interest in modern road building, in city affairs, and in his church. For more than 50 years he was active in the life of the Second Baptist Church of Liberty where he was a deacon for many years, was superintendent of the

Sunday School for several years and was a member of countless committees in the church.

For nearly forty years his duties brought him into contact with the faculty, the students, the trustees, the alumni and with hundreds of businessmen. No man could ever question his devotion to duty, his love for his work and his unfaltering loyalty to William Jewell College. In failing health Mr. Davis passed away on October 28, 1966 at the age of 83 years. He was buried in Fairview Cemetery in Liberty.

#### PROFESSOR PAUL CASPAR HARVEY

Professor Harvey began his teaching career at William Jewell in 1921 toward the end of Dr. Greene's work. Actually he was employed by Dr. David J. Evans during his brief term as president. He remained on the staff until his official retirement in 1958.

Mr. Harvey is the son of the late Rev. Wiley Wesley Harvey and Mrs. Cora Fredrica (Caspar) Harvey who were pioneer missionaries in Africa in the early 1880's. Returning to America because of Mr. Harvey's ill health the family lived in Gallatin, Missouri where Paul Caspar was born in 1889. Following his father's wishes he entered William Jewell College and was graduated with the A.B. degree in 1910, and one year later received the A.M. degree. During his college days he won honors in debate, in writing and in oratory. He studied law for one year and in 1914 took special work in the University of Chicago.

After teaching two years in the Leavenworth (Kansas) high school he joined the faculty of the Kansas State Teachers' College where he remained for six years. During this time Mr. Harvey was taking an active interest in newspaper work and in certain civic enterprises. While in the Kansas State Teachers' College Miss Victoria Adelaide Unruh was one of his students. This brilliant young lady became the wife of Professor Harvey in June 1919. She was vitally interested in literature and creative writing during college days, and this interest has not abated during the years. In addition to her household duties she has done a great deal of writing (both prose and poetry) which has brought wide recognition to her. During their forty-five years in Liberty, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey have made a distinct contribution to the cultural life of the entire Kansas City area.

In his first years at William Jewell, Mr. Harvey devoted most of his time to teaching the courses in English composition to freshmen. He developed a unique method by which he sought to get the students

to teach themselves. His use of daily exercises "D X's," became a popular topic of campus conversation. About this time Mr. Harvey published his text book in English composition which was adopted by a number of colleges.

Later Mr. Harvey took on additional responsibilities at the college. At different times he was debate coach, publicity director, editor of the college *Bulletin*, director of Public Relations, director of Forensics and Alumni Secretary. He may be best known because of the consistent winning record in forensics where his teams debated in Great Britain as well as in the United States. For years he served as Alumni Secretary with all the varied responsibilities of this office. During these years he took an active interest in civic affairs, local and statewide.

He was retired in 1958 at which time wide recognition was given to his work on the campus. All his life Mr. Harvey has been a tireless worker. Few men on the staff put in more hours of work week by week than he. Upon retirement he has continued a daily schedule of work. For several years he was the Manager of the Liberty Chamber of Commerce, and at present he serves as a member of the City Council in Liberty.

#### PROFESSOR R. E. BOWLES

The man who put physical education and athletics on the respectable basis it deserves as a part of college life at William Jewell was Professor Robert Earl Bowles, better known as "Dad" Bowles. Coming at the time of Dr. Greene he served under five presidents, Drs. Greene, Evans, Wayman, Herget, and Binns.

Mr. Bowles was born and reared on a farm in Carroll County and was graduated from high school in Carrollton. He entered William Jewell in 1908 and was graduated in 1912. During the summer following graduation he studied in a training school for coaches in Chicago, and then began his work at the college that fall. As a college student he was a star athlete in both football and baseball. For three years he was the leading pitcher for his baseball team, and one of the best in this area.

When he assumed his duties as coach "Dad" found it a bit embarrassing to coach men who had formerly been his team mates. But this soon disappeared as all the students recognized his ability and purpose. Within a short time all his teams were winning consistently so that William Jewell gained wide recognition for its athletic

program. For some fifteen years Coach Bowles made a phenomenal record in all branches of intercollegiate sports.

To illustrate the standing which "Dad" enjoyed in this area we may quote a statement from the *Kansas City Star* January 1, 1920 which was entitled simply "Dad."

"Coaches come and coaches go, but "Dad" Bowles over at Liberty goes on forever. If Tennyson's famous brook has anything on the William Jewell coach you couldn't prove it by history up to date. Each fall the question arises, 'What has William Jewell this year?' and the answer is about the same, 'Well, Dad Bowles is back on the job and you can figure William Jewell has a championship contender.' And so it is year after year, "Dad" Bowles turning out a big Red team that either is on the top rung or mighty close when the final football championship ladder is completed. He seems to be an institution at William Jewell. And why shouldn't he be? He coaches cleanly, always has clean, fine playing teams that are a credit to himself and his school. Too many colleges shift their coaching scenery too often. William Jewell has pursued the opposite policy and evidently has found it the best way."

During his 35 years at the college "Dad" Bowles was esteemed, respected and loved by hundreds of students. These men knew that he was genuinely interested in them as persons. In fact the name "Dad" was given him early in his career because of his solicitude for his students. He knew his men personally and in countless ways assisted them while in college and afterward. He and Mrs. Bowles had four fine sons and a lovely daughter, and their hospitable home was always open to students. Even now, many of his former students do not count a visit to the campus complete without a call on "Dad."

In the spring of 1947 "Dad" was officially retired. This news brought sadness to hundreds of alumni and friends. Under the leadership of "Puny" White a committee of 25 former athletes was appointed to provide and present a worthy gift to "Dad" and Mrs. Bowles.

C. Ray Franklin, Mayor of Liberty, proclaimed Tuesday, May 27, as "Dad Bowles Day." Under the leadership of the local Rotary and the Lions Clubs a community dinner honoring "Dad" was held in the Second Baptist Church of Liberty. William Waters served as toastmaster and Martin E. Lawson gave the address honoring the retiring coach. They presented to the honored guest a gold watch as the gift of the two clubs.

In the morning of "Dad Bowles Day" a large company of faculty members, students, alumni and Liberty friends gathered at the Bowles

home to show their admiration and respect for "Dad" and his family. In a fitting speech "Puny" White made the presentation of a Mercury sedan to "Dad" which was the gift of former athletes and the student body.

During his years as coach William Jewell won a grand total of 50 championships: football 8, basketball 4, baseball 6, track 8, tennis 22, golf 2.

His record has received wide recognition in the world of athletics. In December 1959 he was elected to the Helms Athletic Foundation for "Noteworthy Contributions to the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics in the Football Field." He received this award at the annual dinner in St. Petersburg, Florida. In 1962 he was awarded a certificate of membership in the Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame instituted by the college in his honor. An oil painting of Dad, a gift of his old students, hangs in the lobby of Brown Gymnasium.

From the beginning William Jewell College has been favorably known because of the quality of its academic program. In the early years the curriculum included the standard "solid" subjects, such as the Classics, Philosophy, History, English, Biblical studies, Mathematics and Natural Sciences. A thorough acquaintance with these subjects gave the student a discipline and an equipment which enabled him to become a scholar and a leader.

As we have seen, Dr. Greene himself was a well-trained scholar. As such he knew that scholarship of a high order must be one of the chief concerns of an administrator. Knowing this he was extremely careful in the selection of faculty members. As time passed changes in curriculum offerings were inevitable. President Greene kept abreast of the times and realized that new fields of study must be included in the curriculum.

A survey of the catalogs from 1892 to 1923 will reveal a gradual listing of new courses. Some of these were: Courses in Elocution (public speaking), Modern Languages (French, German and later, Spanish), Physical Education and Athletics, Political Science, Physiology and Hygiene, Biblical Geography and Archaeology, Civics, Descriptive and Physical Geography, History, Geology, Mechanical Drawing, Sociology, Religious Education.

A study of these changes in curriculum leads one to several conclusions: 1. The courses proved by time were kept at the core. 2. New

courses were introduced only after it was apparent that these were actually desirable and essential. 3. These were not "snap" courses which offered an easy escape from standard courses. 4. The curriculum of William Jewell was in line with that of other high-ranking colleges of the time.

## CHAPTER THREE

### Denominational Relations 1892-1923

William Jewell has always been a denominational college. It was founded by the Baptists of Missouri and has been fostered and supported by them. This being true the college has been affected by changes and developments in the denomination, which inevitably come.

Dr. Greene was a well-known, highly respected, and beloved pastor when he became president. His was one of the leading churches in the state. He had always manifested a loyal and helpful interest in the denomination. In fact he was drawn to the college because of the prospect of a distinct service to young ministers and to his denomination. From the first he was warmly received by the churches and because of his ability and his concern he was naturally a leader in the state. He succeeded to a remarkable degree in enlisting the interest and support of the pastors for William Jewell.

At this time the churches of Missouri, like those in other states, were becoming disturbed over theological trends. The brethren were beginning to feel the anxieties and distresses of what was soon to become the struggle between Fundamentalism and Modernism. Questions of a divisive nature were rapidly rising. It took no prophet to see that troublous times were ahead. Between 1918 and 1928 the denomination and the college were to be involved in three unhappy controversies. The first of these revolved around the question of single alignment as opposed to the so-called Missouri Plan. The second had to do with the theological views held by a teacher at the college. The third one centered around the president of the college who had succeeded Dr. Greene.

Missouri was a "border state"; that is to say that Baptists in the state were part Southern and part Northern. In the state were a good many people who had belonged to churches in the Northern Baptist Convention. Naturally they were interested in contributing to the agencies of this body. There were many others who favored the Southern Baptist Convention. Gradually the churches were led to follow what came to be known as the Missouri Plan. This seems to have originated in the Third Baptist Church of St. Louis while Dr. Greene was pastor. In his book on the life of Dr. Greene, Dr. John F. Herget has this to say:

"They (members of Third Church) divided their offerings for Home and Foreign Missions among the Northern Baptist Missionary Societies and the Missionary Boards of the Southern Baptist Convention. In 1888 they took formal action dividing such offerings on a fifty-fifty basis, providing of course that any member might designate any special gift to any cause which he wished to support. Dr. Greene urged this idea and plan upon all St. Louis Baptist churches and then on Baptist churches throughout the State, with the result, that in 1889, the Missouri Baptist General Association adopted the plan for the whole State. It became known as the "Missouri Plan" and was continued for thirty years when it was rescinded and a policy of single alignment with the Southern Baptist Convention was adopted by the General Association in October, 1919, in a meeting held in the Third Baptist Church."

As Dr. Herget said, this plan was used by Missouri Baptist churches for some thirty years. Gradually there developed a growing dissatisfaction with the plan and an increasing demand for alignment with the Southern Baptist Convention. Naturally this was a question which called for argument and discussion. In fairness it must be said that the discussions were not always temperate and impersonal. Finally it reached the point of a "special order" in the meeting of the General Association in session in the Third Baptist Church of St. Louis, October 22, 1919.

Because of the significance of this action we quote from the minutes of the Missouri Baptist General Association (1919).

"At 10 o'clock the special order was called for. Geo. L. Hale introduced the following resolution:

SOUTHERN ALIGNMENT PREAMBLE  
AND RESOLUTIONS

"Whereas, The "Missouri Plan" is no longer satisfactory to a very large majority of our people; and,

"Whereas, Missouri Baptists under the Missouri, or double alignment plan, are deprived of the counsel, encouragement and educational and inspirational impact of either of our great national conventions, and

"Whereas, It is impossible, under the Missouri, or double alignment plan, to put on in the state any national program without embarrassing and crippling handicaps; and,

"Whereas, Under the Missouri or double alignment plan, our state board is compelled, regarding the great enterprises of Home and Foreign Missions, to prepare and send out at great extra cost, a literature different and separate from that of either of the great conventions, since the literature of neither of the conventions fits into

the peculiar and awkward condition of our double alignment arrangement, for it is not allowable, under the Missouri Plan, to send out the literature of either Convention indiscriminately, and

“Whereas, The dissatisfaction and friction growing out of double alignment relations made it necessary for both the Northern and Southern Conventions to give consideration to this disturbing matter, both conventions, in 1911, appointed committees which acted jointly in a thorough study of this question. The final report of this joint committee was submitted to both conventions at their regular sessions in 1912, and was by both conventions adopted. That report, in brief, and in substance, was that single alignment in a given state with one or the other of the great conventions is the ideal thing to be sought and attained, and that the matter be determined by the majority sentiment or vote, and that in the case of any state declaring for single alignment with one convention, the other should and would withdraw all of its agents and agencies, and,

“Whereas, The members and messengers of this body are perfectly competent to vote the Association into single alignment, since in doing so they would be exercising the same prerogatives exercised by the members and messengers of the body when the Missouri Plan, or the double alignment plan, was adopted; and,

“Whereas, The Missouri Baptist General Association does not assume any authority over the churches, its relation to them being only advisory, it therefore follows that in adopting single alignment no church is limited in its freedom, or barred from fellowship and co-operation with this Association; and,

“Whereas, Within the last few months sixty-one District Associations and hundreds of our churches have voted (in most cases unanimously) for single alignment and that with the Southern Baptist Convention, showing conclusively that an overwhelming majority of the Baptists of the state are strongly in favor of alignment with the Southern Baptist Convention. Therefore,

“Resolved, That we, the messengers and members of the Missouri Baptist General Association met in regular session in St. Louis, this the 22nd day of October, 1919, do declare this body singly and solely aligned with the Southern Baptist Convention, but with the clear and definite understanding that any individual or church preferring to co-operate with the Northern Baptist Convention is free to do so without hindrance or censure, and at the same time be in full membership and fellowship with our General Association in all of its state work. And be it further,

“Resolved, that the Executive Board be instructed, immediately upon the adoption of these resolutions, to take such steps as may be necessary to properly adjust itself and its work to the single alignment.

The resolution as offered by Geo. L. Hale was adopted by a rising vote.”

It is interesting to note that the record quoted above makes no mention of any discussion of the resolution, stating simply that "The resolution as offered by George L. Hale was adopted by a rising vote." From other sources we learn, as might be expected, that there was vigorous and even acrimonious debate on this resolution. In the minutes of the meeting of the General Association the next year the address of the moderator, David H. Harris, is printed. In this we find the following paragraph:

"In fact, although last year, after much wrangling and unchristian disputation, we aligned ourselves with the Southern Baptist Convention, yet of all the Baptist churches in Missouri, 60% were giving absolutely nothing to state, home or foreign missions, and not one cent to philanthropy and Christian Education." (Minutes of Missouri Baptist General Association, 1920, page 27)

In the Word and Way, October 30, 1919, the following report is given:

"After reading the resolutions and moving their adoption, he (Hale) proposed that if it were agreeable to those opposed to single and Southern alignment, the friends of single and Southern alignment were willing to allow the question to go to a vote without discussion. But this, it seemed, was not what the advocates of the Missouri Plan wanted. They chose to have the matter discussed. Before the discussion opened, however, by action of the body, all speeches were limited to ten minutes.

"The speakers against single alignment, followed each other in rapid succession. During the progress of the discussion some two or three motions were made in the effort to sidetrack the resolutions or defer action on them, but these were immediately, and by a big majority, laid on the table. At 12:30 the question came to a vote. The majority in favor of the resolution was so great that the vote was not counted. It was estimated to be at least eight to one. Immediately following the adoption of the resolution a numerous signed call was made from the platform for a meeting of the friends of the Missouri Plan at a nearby Union Church house at 2 o'clock. Estimates of the number attending that meeting varied from 150 to 250. We were told that it was the thought of some who had part in calling that meeting to organize another state body."

On Thursday morning, October 23, 1919 a further reference to the question of alignment was made when D. H. Harris of Fulton offered the following resolution:

"Resolved: That all churches in the state be, and they are hereby urged to wholly align themselves with one or the other of the two general conventions and to direct their gifts accordingly, but that in all cases where churches continue to divide their offerings between

the two conventions and in all cases of individuals who desire their offerings sent to the Northern Convention, the Executive Board shall accept and forward such offerings as directed in each case."

"Resolved further: That after a period of six months from this date all churches not now aligned wholly or in part with the Northern Convention, shall until otherwise indicated by such church or churches, be considered by the Executive Board as having aligned themselves with the Southern Baptist Convention."

On motion the resolution offered by D. H. Harris was adopted.

As before indicated William Jewell College was involved in this historic action. President Greene had been a leader in developing the Missouri Plan. He sincerely believed that it was the best plan for the most effective handling of Baptist affairs in the state. Naturally he would defend this plan in fairness but with vigor. After the action of the Association he accepted the verdict of the majority and cooperated with his brethren.

As president of the college he had encouraged cooperation with both Baptist national bodies. Students from both Conventions were enrolled and working at the college. He wanted this to continue, because he felt that there were many advantages in this. Students from widely separated areas can learn much by working together in college. A boy from Massachusetts and one from Missouri rooming together contribute to the life of each other. Moreover, it is good for the college to have friends and alumni in many different states.

Through the years this policy has continued at William Jewell. Naturally the majority of students come from Missouri, which officially is Southern Baptist. However, a goodly number from states in the American (formerly Northern) Convention have continued to come to the college for their education. Some of these are among the most loyal and devoted alumni. For some fifty years, almost without exception, some official of the college has attended the annual meetings of the American Convention where an alumni meeting is always held.

The churches of Missouri, affiliated with the Southern Baptist Convention, naturally make by far the largest contributions to the financial support of the college. However, the college does receive gifts from churches and individuals in the American Convention.

Students from both conventions find a warm welcome at the college. These live together and learn from each other. This situation provides an opportunity for mutual understanding and respect which is highly desirable.

As we shall note a little later in our narrative, Dr. Greene served until 1920 when in failing health he resigned. Dr. David J. Evans was elected president and served for about eighteen months, resigning to become pastor of the First Baptist Church of Kansas City, Missouri. Dr. Greene was persuaded to take the presidency again until the trustees could find a man for the office. He was Acting President from the summer of 1921 to July 1923.

It was during the latter part of Dr. Greene's second administration that the unfortunate affair with Professor Arthur Wakefield Slaten took place. This was a very unhappy chapter in the history of the college. While it would be easier to pass over this matter with but the briefest comment, we feel that it should be dealt with for several reasons. First of all, it is a part of the history and should, therefore, be treated. Again, this event at William Jewell was similar to experiences in other church-related colleges of this period. Finally, the issues involved such as academic freedom, are of sufficient importance to merit some discussion. However, we shall keep the discussion within reasonable and justified limits even though there is at hand such an abundance of clippings, correspondence and official records that a small volume could be written about this incident.

This affair was nothing less than sensational. It is doubtful if any other happening at the college has ever gained such nation-wide attention. We have clippings of articles from many papers outside the state, including four New York city papers. Because of the tense theological situation of the time such a story was eagerly sought by the secular press as well as by religious papers and journals. For several months administrative officials and the board of trustees received hundreds of letters about the matter. Naturally it continued to be a matter for discussion among the friends of the college for some time.

Arthur Wakefield Slaten was a native of Kansas where he, with several brothers and sisters, grew up. Shortly after he was born his mother died and the children were adopted by several families. Arthur was taken by the family of M. F. Wakefield who soon suffered financial reverses. They moved to Kansas City and the boy from early boyhood worked in the city market and at a printing firm. He was eager to secure an education so while working during the day he studied at night. At 19 he entered the academic department of William Jewell. He spent four years at William Jewell and one year at Baylor University where incidentally he met the young lady who became his

wife. He displayed such a quality of scholarship that he secured fellowships which enabled him to study at Rochester Theological Seminary, at the United Free College in Glasgow, Scotland, at the University of Scotland, in the University of Marburg and Leipzig, Germany, and later did special work in Greece. He returned to Chicago where he taught in the YMCA College for five years. From this last post he came to William Jewell College to teach in the Department of Bible.

He began his teaching in September, 1922. Within a short while there were reports that his beliefs were quite different from those commonly held by Baptists and other evangelical groups. These reports quickly became more frequent and more disturbing. By early December the situation had become so critical that the trustees, upon the insistence of a great number of good people who loved the college, investigated the situation. The Executive Committee of the Board asked Dr. Slaten to withdraw or resign. When he refused to do this the entire Board was called together for a session on December 14, 1922. Professor Slaten was given a courteous hearing during which he was asked to state his views on the questions under consideration. When he had finished the Board voted unanimously to dismiss him from the faculty to take effect January 1, 1923. The Board voted to continue Dr. Slaten's salary to the end of the term for which he was employed to teach.

We shall give a bit later the reasons for the dismissal of Prof. Slaten. Before doing this, however, it will be well to look briefly at the question frequently asked during this episode. How did Dr. Slaten become a member of the faculty? In a long letter to Mr. John Major, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Dr. Greene states that in the spring of 1922 he spent some time in California because of ill-health. When he returned to the campus in April he discovered that the Steering Committee of the faculty (three members) had offered the position of head of the Bible Department to Dr. Slaten. Dr. Greene continues,

"Knowing that we wanted, and must have, a man whose standing in the Scriptures and Baptist doctrines were beyond dispute, I undertook to find out just how Dr. Slaten stood. I wrote him a long letter in which I set forth the purposes of the Bible work at William Jewell College."

Dr. Greene summarized these purposes in four typewritten pages. He then expressed the view that the professor understood thoroughly

the requirements before coming. Dr. Greene says that he had "ten or a dozen talks" with the professor after he came and that there could be no question but that he knew what was expected of him.

"I am sure he thoroughly understood my position, but I can see now that he never said a word about this, and I never did understand what he really believed until he met with the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees. It came out clearly at this meeting. I heard all of this conversation and I wrote down the six most important denials of his. . . . I put to him my understanding of the six points I got in the meeting of the Executive Committee, and he acknowledged that the points mentioned were correct. They are: 1. Jesus Christ was only a good man — Joseph or some other man was His father. 2. He was crucified and buried and He never rose from the dead. He is now dead. 3. His death has no significance for us, except this, He died as a true man ought to die, in the pursuit of his high ideals. His death was not an atonement for our sins. 4. So, of course, He did not ascend to "the right hand of God," and is not there now to make intercession for His people. 5. Hence, he, Dr. Slaten, never prays in His name, he has no need of Christ except as *an example*. 6. He does not believe that the Father sent forth the Holy Spirit to comfort and guide His people."

In the course of these events it is not surprising that many people were asking how the members of the faculty felt about the theological views of Dr. Slaten. In his defense Dr. Slaten declared that his views were known to the Steering Committee who had recommended his employment, and that they insisted that he accept the position. The faculty made public its position in a letter written to trustees and dated January 12, 1923. We quote this letter as it appeared in the *College Bulletin*, February 15, 1923.

"To the President and Board of Trustees of William Jewell College,  
Liberty, Mo.

"Dear Brethren:

On December 11, 1922, having just heard that one of our fellow teachers Dr. A. Wakefield Slaten, was about to be dismissed from the teaching staff of William Jewell College, the faculty addressed to you a communication wherein it was said that:

"We know Dr. Slaten to be a thorough scholar, an inspiring teacher and a devout Christian. We have never known a more Christ-like character. He is sincerely loyal to the College. His students respect and love him and find his teaching a growing source of inspiration for Christian living.

"We desire to express our deep regret should the Board of Trustees feel obliged to discontinue Dr. Slaten's connection with William Jewell College."

"On account of this communication the impression has gone forth that we knew the theological views of Dr. Slaten and that we endorsed them. Both of these ideas were foreign to the spirit and content of our note.

"The theological views of Dr. Slaten, as expressed by Dr. Greene, in the *Kansas City Star* of December 22, were not known to the Faculty at the time our communication was sent. We do not endorse these views nor do we think that they should be taught in William Jewell College. We have had no evidence that they were being taught. We heartily agree with the Trustees that there was no other course for them to take than to dismiss Dr. Slaten from the teaching force of the College.

"Let us say that many of us have been in William Jewell College for a long time and one of the greatest incentives that brought us here was the high Christian ideals of the institution. All of us have a profound conviction that the development of Christian character is of preeminent importance in all education and that learning is of little worth without it.

"According to the light we have we are trying to live the Christian life and to add our influence to the forces that make possible the Kingdom of God. We always have been and are today loyal to Christ and his teachings and we should be extremely sorry if any action of ours should prove a detriment to the best interests of William Jewell College.

"We assure the President and the Board of Trustees that our fidelity to the College and its ideals is unabated and we sincerely hope that the spirit of William Jewell College will be the spirit of Jesus Christ and that the teachings of the College will be in harmony with His teachings and the lives of all instructors in harmony with His life. We would see William Jewell College a great force for the upbuilding of the Kingdom of God and we pledge our utmost effort to reach this ideal.

"Subscribed to unanimously by all members of the Faculty present at a meeting January 11, 1923, as follows:

J. P. Fruit	P. C. Harvey
R. R. Fleet	A. G. Byrns
W. D. Baskett	H. D. Clayberg
R. H. Coon	S. E. Scott
L. D. Weyand	E. W. Mounce

(This includes all members of the Faculty voting for the original note to the President and Board of Trustees.)

(Signed) H. G. Parker  
Chairman of the Faculty"

We return now to the action of the Board of Trustees. The following report of this session of the Board appeared in the *Kansas City Star* (morning edition).

"After its session yesterday the board refused to give out its findings until notice of the action taken had been transmitted to Dr. Slaten at Liberty.

"Mr. Jacobs, secretary of the board, took a copy of the resolution to Liberty last night, went to Dr. Slaten's home and gave the copy to Mrs. Slaten.

"The resolution:

#### THE REASONS FOR DISMISSAL.

"Whereas, a serious question has arisen concerning the views of Dr. Arthur Wakefield Slaten, professor of Biblical literature and religious education in William Jewell College, regarding the Bible and the Christian faith, he was invited to appear before the board of Trustees to give expression to his views on these matters.

"He stated that he does not believe in, nor subscribe to, the following doctrines which we deem essential to the Christian faith:

1. Pre-existence and the deity of Christ.
2. Infallibility of His teachings.
3. His vicarious death.
4. His bodily resurrection.
5. His mediatorial and intercessory work.

"He also stated before the board that he does not worship Christ nor pray in His name.

"By reason of these views the board was of the unanimous opinion that he is disqualified longer to remain in his present position as head of Biblical literature and religious education.

"The board therefore unanimously voted to discontinue his services as a member of the faculty of William Jewell College, to take effect January 1, 1923. The board also voted that the treasurer be instructed to continue the pay of Dr. Slaten's salary to the end of the term for which he is engaged to teach.

(Signed) Joe P. Jacobs, Secretary."

As might be expected, the reaction to the action of the board was instantaneous. There were severe denunciations by some and warm and enthusiastic endorsements by others. The secular press carried the story—sometimes distorted and magnified in the tabloid papers. Of course this was religious news also and, here too, opinion was divided. The professor involved was quickly made a martyr and a hero by some, while others spoke in terms less complimentary.

It was only natural for Dr. Slaten to raise the issue of "academic freedom." Some papers shared his views on this, while other reputable dailies contended that this was not valid in this instance. An example of the latter view is found in the following editorial from the New York Times:

ACADEMIC FREEDOM NOT INVOLVED  
NEW YORK TIMES.

"It is not really necessary for anybody's blood to boil very much over the accelerated departure of Dr. Arthur Wakefield Slaten, Professor of Biblical Literature and Religious Education, from William Jewell College which is in Missouri. He seems to be an estimable and intelligent man, who has given serious study to the subjects he was hired to teach. His conclusions in regard to them are those which a good many other estimable and intelligent men have reached as a result of similar study, and he has, of course, the best of rights — it is even his duty — to tell the truth as he sees it to all who care to hear him. But he is also under obligation to accept, as cheerfully as he can, the consequences that follow the telling while he occupies a chair at a denominational college founded expressly for the perpetuation and promulgation of certain beliefs which no longer are his — the verity of which he explicitly denies.

"It is all very well for him to talk about 'academic freedom,' but really that is not involved in his disagreement with the trustees of the college. They are not trying to silence him; they simply say that he must do his teaching somewhere else than in a place where his ideas give great and justified offense.

"Dr. Slaten thinks he has as much of a grievance, and the same kind of one, as would a teacher of geology who was expected to teach that the world was made in six days 6,000 years ago and was discharged because he denied the truth of these statistics. The analogy is not sound now, though it might have been 200 years ago or so. Geologists deal largely with demonstrable facts, while the matters in which Dr. Slaten contradicted the trustees of William Jewell College were for the most part in another domain — that of faith — and he has only what seem to him high probabilities with which to meet their settled convictions."

This incident had placed the college in a position where rumors and unfounded reports were likely to do lasting harm. So the board of trustees unanimously agreed upon the following statement which was widely circulated:

A STATEMENT BY THE BOARD TRUSTEES OF  
WILLIAM JEWELL COLLEGE

"In view of the widespread attention that William Jewell College has attracted by dismissing one of the professors from the faculty because of radical views, and, inasmuch as various rumors and questions have arisen among the friends who are at a distance and are therefore, not conversant with the facts and the true situation, the Board feels impelled to make the following statement:

"The founders of William Jewell College, and those who have largely supported it throughout its long and useful career, invested

their money, time and toil in the institution for the purpose of maintaining the cause of true Christian education, and of disseminating the teachings of the Bible, which are, and ever will be, vitally essential to real Christianity. The Board of Trustees, and the individual members thereof, are firm believers in these teachings, and are now, as the members of the Board have always been, determined to keep the college true to the purpose for which it was founded, and to have no teachers who do not heartily accept and believe the same, nor any teaching in the college which directly, or by innuendo or indirection, tends to treat the Bible or its teachings lightly, or to cast even an implied reflection upon the Christian faith. Teachers who do not measure up, or conform to these standards will not be employed, and any teacher at any time discovered so teaching will be dismissed from the service at once. This does not mean that we would lower the standards of scholarship, close the mind to truth or hamper the sincere and honest investigation thereof, or avoid any inquiry into the realm of science or any other branch of learning. But it does mean that those who teach and train the minds of our boys and girls before they are able to form mature and critical judgments of their own, shall be sincere believers in the Christian religion, able to steady the faith of those whom they guide and to impress upon them the great value and worth of Christian faith and character.

"Baptists have uniformly and unquestionably stood for a regenerated church membership, for an evangelical ministry, for an acceptance of the Lordship of Jesus Christ, all of which necessarily involves:

"1. A belief in the Bible as the inspired Word of God and His Revelation of His will, and the absolute authority in all matters of faith and practice of the Lord's people.

"2. Belief in the pre-existence, deity, virgin birth, atoning death, bodily resurrection, intercession and promised return to earth of our Lord Jesus Christ. To all of which William Jewell College has been, and will continue to be, true.

"The teachers who are employed and are now members of the faculty are Christians of consistent life and character, and have assured the Board of Trustees that they individually adhere to and sincerely believe in the above essentials of our Christian faith, as does our newly elected president, Dr. H. C. Wayman.

"The members of the Board are unanimous in this statement, and in this connection it should be observed, in their behalf, that they freely give of their time, effort and money to the great work of managing the affairs of the college, without recompense or reward, other than the satisfaction of having a part in a noble enterprise. They pay their own expenses to and from the meetings, which are frequent, as the work of looking after and directing the affairs of the institution has grown to immense proportions in these later years.

"The college has done, and is doing a great work. Its reputation for high scholarship and thorough training is widely recognized in

the educational world. It is one of the greatest assets the Baptists of Missouri have, in our judgment. Come to the college, or to the Board itself, if you have any well meant, constructive criticism relative to the college, its management or its teachings, and you will be cordially welcomed. It is our desire and purpose, and our duty, as well, to serve faithfully Missouri Baptists in the work of Christian Education.

"This statement is made by the Board for the purpose of having our position thoroughly understood by those who, on account of distance from the college or other deterrent causes, have not the opportunity of ascertaining the facts for themselves, but who want to be sincere friends of the college and to see it fulfill its highest purpose and mission. To this end the board asks the hearty co-operation of our entire denomination and all friends of Christian education.

"By order of the Board.

JOHN S. MAJOR,  
President"

We have dealt with this unhappy event somewhat at length because of the issues which were involved. We may close this discussion with one brief comment. It was exceedingly regrettable that the closing months of the long and illustrious career of Dr. Greene should have been clouded by such a controversy. While he never complained about this, one can detect something of his grief in the last statement of his long letter to the Board of Trustees: "I am committed to Christ as my Lord and Master, the Son of the living God, the Savior of all penitent sinners, and the hope for time and eternity for every pious soul. William Jewell College has always stood for Him, and it must stand for Him until the end of time."

One of the distinctive services which the college has made to denominational life was the founding and fostering of the Missouri Baptist Historical Society. This was the result of the foresight and diligent efforts of several professors in the college.

"The preliminary meeting which resulted in the organization of the Missouri Baptist Historical Society was held at William Jewell College in Liberty, Mo., on June 10, 1885. Out of this meeting of Baptist leaders, a committee was appointed to draft a proposed constitution and present it at the meeting of the general association in October. The constitution was adopted and a permanent organization was effected on October 24, 1885. The first officers were Professor A. F. Fleet of the University of Missouri, president; J. C. Armstrong, vice-president; J. R. Eaton of William Jewell College, secretary. A board of managers was also named at this meeting.

Life memberships were offered at \$10 and annual memberships at \$1. Chief objectives of this new society were to collect valuable historical materials of all kinds, to stimulate an interest in Missouri Baptist history, and to provide an address on Baptist history at the annual sessions of the general association.

"From the very first the society received an encouraging response, especially in the assembling of a valuable collection of Baptist historical materials. These were at first stored in a vault, but after a short while William Jewell College offered to provide space for the collection. Since that time this increasingly valuable collection has been housed in a fireproof building on the campus. This collection, now thoroughly organized and officially catalogued, is regarded as one of the most valuable in the Southern Baptist Convention. The collection contains practically complete collections of the minutes of district associations and of the Missouri Baptist General Association, volumes of sermons, many manuscripts, church record books, individual church histories, and histories of various associations. It also includes portraits of many Baptist leaders and a collection of historical materials such as gavels, chairs, etc.

"A unique service of the society is the publishing of five volumes of biographical sketches of Missouri Baptist leaders." (*Encyclopedia of Southern Baptists.*)

The Society continued to function as originally planned until 1962. It had become apparent that times had changed in the past seventy-five years and in view of this the officers of the Society, together with a committee of two members of the Baptist State Board, brought a recommendation to the annual session of the Missouri Baptist Convention in Joplin, October 31, 1962, which would dissolve the Society and create in its place, The Missouri Baptist Historical Commission. The recommendations as follows were unanimously adopted.

#### "RECOMMENDATION

1. That a Missouri Baptist Historical Commission be created to collect, preserve, catalogue, and make available such books, pamphlets, periodicals, manuscripts, pictures, autographs, records and other matters as will aid in the preservation of the history of Baptists in general and of Missouri Baptists in particular.
2. That the Commission shall consist of nine (9) members who shall be nominated and elected by the Missouri Baptist Convention. Their term of service shall be for three years. No member shall be elected to serve for more than two consecutive terms. The terms shall be adjusted so that one third of the members shall be eligible for election each year.
3. That the archives of the Commission shall remain in the Library of William Jewell College and shall be under the supervision of the college librarian.

4. That the Commission, after organization, shall survey the financial needs for operation and shall submit to the Finance Committee of the Missouri Baptist Convention a request for such funds."

When plans were being made for the new library building at the college, the Missouri Baptist Convention pledged \$75,000 to be used in providing spacious quarters for the housing of this valuable collection. This library of Baptist history, functioning under efficient management, is an asset which is becoming increasingly useful to Baptists and others interested in the history of Baptists in Missouri.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### Accomplishments in Other Areas

The administration of President Greene may be characterized by steady progress and admirable balance in ideals and attainments. He succeeded in greatly increasing the endowment and in securing special gifts. He was responsible for the erection of several needed buildings. He assembled a strong faculty who maintained worthy academic standards. He was a vital force in the life of Baptists in Missouri. By no means the least of his attainments was the intimate personal relationship he had with students, faculty and friends of the college.

However, in addition to these achievements there came during his administration a number of other worthwhile accomplishments. The securing of several valuable library collections, the establishing of the William Jewell Press and the Co-operative book store, the development of college publications, the adjustments made during World War I, and the admitting of women students all came while he was president.

During the administration of President Greene the library of the famous English Baptist preacher, Charles Haddon Spurgeon, was purchased and placed in the library of the college. During the sessions of the Missouri Baptist General Association at Warrensburg in 1905 it was announced that this valuable collection of 7,000 volumes could be purchased for some 500 pounds. In less than ten minutes this amount was subscribed and negotiations were instituted at once so that by March following this collection was on the campus. The history of this transaction was destroyed in the burning of Wornall Hall in 1913. However, Dr. J. C. Armstrong gathered as much of the record of the purchase as was possible and wrote this up in a brief manuscript now in the college library. We need not give space to these details in this writing except to say that this was an exceedingly fortunate event for Baptists in America and for William Jewell College. Dr. Armstrong declared; "Providence brought Spurgeon's Library to the college." Dr. J. W. Thistle, who acted as agent for the college in London, said: "London has its Spurgeon statue, William Jewell College will have a more striking memorial."

Dr. F. M. Derwacter, in an article on this Library says: "Spurgeon's seven thousand volumes brought to William Jewell College is a

marvelous collection of Puritan literature, including 3500 printed sermons, said by some to be unexcelled outside the British Museum. Other prized books are a large collection of Bibles and hymn books, among which is a folio copy of the Genevan or "Breeches Bible" (1583); an early edition of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary; a complete collection of Spurgeon's own publications; besides other items (some in Hebrew, Latin, Greek and French) which are of increasing interest and value with the passing of the years."

Fortunately the securing of this collection served as an impetus to the erection of the Carnegie Library in 1907-08 since a safe and adequate building was needed for the home of this collection. It was given a special section in the Carnegie Library where it remained until that building was torn down in 1965. In the magnificent new library building a spacious section contains this collection. The volumes are properly arranged in special shelves locked for protection. Adjoining these stacks or shelves is an exact replica of Spurgeon's "study" furnished with authentic chairs and table. In the room is a life-size oil painting of Dr. Spurgeon. All of this was provided by a gift of Mrs. May Cook Nelson, of Excelsior Springs, Missouri, in memory of her son, William C. Nelson, a graduate of the college, who died while still a young man.

Many visitors come to the campus just to see this famous library. Needless to say the college has had many opportunities to sell this to universities and seminaries in the United States, however, there is no disposition on the part of the administration of the college nor of the board of trustees to sell this increasingly valuable collection.

Baptists today are greatly indebted to an heroic and scholarly Anabaptist leader named Balthasar Hubmaier. He lived in Germany during the period of the Reformation of Martin Luther. His views were considered radical even to reform leaders. He wrote many booklets or pamphlets setting forth his beliefs. In an article for *Church and College*, Dr. F. M. Derwacter, Professor of Greek at the college, summarized these radical views of Hubmaier as follows: "Hubmaier forfeited his life because he insisted that religion is a personal matter, that the Bible is safe in the hands of the common man, that the only baptism is believer's baptism, that the only church is a congregation of true believers, that it is wrong to use the state to bolster a church or a church to bolster the state." Every one of his writings closes with these words, "Die Wahrheit ist untodlich" (The truth is unkillable).

While a student in Germany in the 1870's Dr. Greene copied in long hand as many of Hubmaier's writing as were available to him. He presented his copies to the college but these were burned in the fire which destroyed Wornall Hall in 1913. Dr. Greene, however, did not give up his dream of having copies of the writings of this noted Baptist at William Jewell. During the time that Dr. W. O. Lewis, a former teacher at the college, was serving as commissioner of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society in Europe, President Greene persuaded him to undertake the task of getting photographic copies of all the extant writings of Hubmaier. This was a hard and expensive assignment which involved time and travel. Three of President Greene's friends—W. D. Johnson, Dr. Hubert Eaton, and Dr. John F. Herget—provided the necessary expenses. Finally in 1938, Dr. Lewis was able to complete the collection of six large volumes. These were presented to the college and in 1939 were translated from German into English by Dr. George D. Davidson, then head of the department of Modern Languages at William Jewell. The photographic copies and the translation are now in the Special Collections section of the new library building. This is the only place where all the extant writings of Hubmaier may be found in one place.

While the work of assembling these writings was not completed until four years after his death Dr. Greene was the man chiefly responsible for this project. Naturally this unique and valuable collection has brought favorable notice to the college in many parts of the world. It is fitting that the writings of this influential Baptist scholar should be kept in the United States, where there are more Baptists than in any other country.

In addition to these two famous collections which belong to the Dr. Greene era there are three others which deserve mention. While these came after the time of Dr. Greene we are including these in the discussion of famous Library Collections.

For several years prior to his death special birthday celebrations of "Daddy" Fruit were held on the campus each November. The celebration in 1936 was a special occasion extending over five days to honor the 81st birthday of Dr. Fruit. This occasion was highlighted by the presentation to the college of the famous Mertins collection. The *Kansas City Star* of September 25, 1936 describes this collection as follows: "His gift is the world's greatest literary collection in its class. It is a widely comprehensive array of signed manuscripts,

inscribed first editions, autographs and other memorabilia, of the modern literary titans, valued at more than \$100,000."

Dr. Louis M. Mertins, a former student of Dr. Fruit, made the presentation to the college in honor of his old teacher who had inspired and instructed him in his early ambitions to become a poet and writer. Dr. Mertins has attained a standing which far excels his earlier dreams. He is a poet, an author, and founder of the California Writers Guild, a lecturer, collector and authority on poetry. He began his collection when he obtained a copy of A. E. Housman's poem "With Rue My Heart" in January 1929. The collection soon became a hobby — indeed a ruling passion — with him. It includes many first draft manuscripts and holographic copies of poems in the handwriting of leading New England poets of the late 19th century. It contains an autograph in some form of nearly every well-known writer on earth since 1900. Included are H. G. Wells, Sara Teasdale, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Carl Sandburg, George Bernard Shaw, Billy Sunday, John Masefield, Zane Grey, Edna St. Vincent Millay and others. In this collection one may find signed manuscripts of eight Nobel prize winners, including Einstein. Inscribed copies of everything ever written by Robert Frost, his close friend, are included. Dr. Mertins thinks the most valuable manuscript is Kipling's "When Earth's Last Picture."

Dr. Mertins could have sold a part or all of his collection at a fabulous price but he and Mrs. Mertins wanted his alma mater to have this priceless treasure. Incidentally in the gift is a clause naming the editors of the *Kansas City Star* as final arbiters in the event William Jewell College ever ceases to function. In that eventuality the editors of the *Star* shall select a Missouri or California seat of learning to house the collection permanently.

During the 1930's one of the popular radio programs was "Between The Bookends" by Alden Russell, better known as Ted Malone. In this program he devoted most of his time to poetry, with frequent readings of poems sent to him by his listeners. During the years he collected some 27,000 poems sometimes called "the most democratic collection of poetry in the world, because it has not been censored or ranked by race, age, creed, or quality."

When Russell was a student in William Jewell he was a member of the forensic squad and was assistant in the department of English for his two years on the campus. While here he met and fell in love with Miss Verlia Short of Courtney, Missouri, whom he later married.

So he chose Valentine's Day 1939 as the occasion for making the gift of this collection to his alma mater. In the terms of his gift he specified that the poetry of no one should be excluded from the collection on account of "racial, religious, or other prejudicial attitudes," and that the "collection will be available for study to any person without cost who has a legitimate and sincere purpose in consulting it."

Before and after his retirement from William Jewell, Dr. Herget was a member of the Limited Editions Club. This book club published one of the classics, both ancient and modern, every month. Each book is printed on beautiful and expensive paper, is illustrated by a gifted artist and usually placed in a unique binding. Each issue is a veritable delight to the lover of good books. These valuable books are available only to members of the club and can not be reproduced.

The value of this collection is in the inherent nature of the contents — each a classic — and also in the unique format in which it is produced. Dr. Herget's collection started with his membership in 1932 and includes the monthly issues up to the time of his death in 1960. From the very beginning of his membership Dr. Herget planned to leave this unique collection to the college which he loved and served so faithfully.

The collection is placed in a special section of the new library building. Because of the unique character of these books they will constantly increase in value.

#### THE WILLIAM JEWELL PRESS

In every generation of students there are some who need remunerative work to enable them to meet college expenses. This work is not always easy to find and usually there are more needy students than job opportunities. One of the finest things about William Jewell College is the fact that there has never been any tendency to "look down" on students who work while in college. In fact, these students are respected and honored. Usually they maintain a high scholastic record while in college; indeed, it frequently happens that they are honor students. It is true also that having to do a reasonable amount of remunerative work in school seems to be to the advantage of these men as they begin their life's work after college days.

So back in 1914 there were needy students who wanted part-time employment. To meet this need the William Jewell Press was established. Professor Ward Edwards seems to have taken a lead in getting this venture launched. President Greene encouraged the venture and

gave his assistance. Five men, all staunch friends of Dr. Greene, provided the money needed for this enterprise. These were T. O. Simms of St. Joseph, Missouri; C. M. Treat of Pasadena, California; W. D. Johnson of Kansas City, Missouri; C. Q. Chandler of Wichita, Kansas; and E. S. Pillsbury of St. Louis, Missouri. The modest equipment was operated in the basement of the Carnegie Library building until the John Gano chapel was erected in 1926. At first the work was on a small scale but later became quite extensive. Type was set by hand and as the number of orders increased twenty-five or more students were working steadily. The new quarters in the basement of the chapel made expansion possible. As early as 1919-20 the financial statement showed that for that year \$1,342.00 was paid for student labor. As indicated above, this amount was much larger a few years later.

In addition to providing employment for needy students another real service was furnished by the Press. From the first year onward most of the college printing has been done here on the campus. This is both convenient and economical. In the very beginning a policy of first quality printing was established.

For the first seven years (1914-1921) Professor Edwards served as manager. When Professor Edwards left the college (1921) Mr. Harvey J. Ray became manager and held the office until 1936. Mr. George Beamer, who had worked at the Press for several years, succeeded Mr. Ray as manager. He kept the position until 1943 when he entered the U.S. Navy. Mr. John Nowell, who had been associated with Mr. Beamer, became acting manager. From September 1946 until April 1, 1947, Mr. Nowell was employed by a printing establishment in Topeka, Kansas. During this time the Press was managed by Mr. Dawson Newman who had been associated with it for several years. On April 1, 1947 Mr. Nowell leased the enterprise from the college and operated it as a private business. July 1, 1960 Mr. Nowell purchased the press from the college and continued to operate it on the first floor of Gano chapel building. He erected a new printing plant on Mill Street and under the new name of The Quality Press began operations there September 1, 1962.

With the installation of a linotype machine and other modern equipment, there is not as much demand for student help as in the day when type was set by hand. However, some students still work at the Press. Much of the college printing is done by the Press, though Mr. Nowell does considerable commercial printing for the public.

Prior to World War I students had to purchase text books and all school supplies from stores in down-town Liberty. By 1917 there was strong demand for a store on the campus. Such a store would serve three purposes. It would be more convenient for students, it would give employment to several students and would provide some income which could be used by the college. So in 1917, The Cooperative Book Store was established, to be managed by a student under faculty supervision. For many years this project has operated successfully. The income from operations has been used for planting trees and shrubs, for building walks, and in other ways beautifying the campus.

During the period of more than 100 years the college has had four or five official publications. These have served a worthy purpose in providing an official record of the work of the college and in general public relations.

The first publication was the official College *Catalog* which contains the usual information regarding the academic program of the college. This is issued yearly and is sent to libraries of other colleges, to prospective students, and to interested parties. Naturally, it is furnished to the public without cost. Usually this publication is listed as an issue of the "*Bulletin*," though it is independent of the regular *Alumni Bulletin*. The college has copies of each catalog from the first session of school in 1850.

*The William Jewell Student* is a publication produced by the students themselves. This was begun under this name in 1894. However, an article in the *Tatler* of 1905 states that in 1874 a student paper of four pages was issued which lasted for several years before being discontinued. Another publication with the title *The Jewell* was published for a while. Since 1894 the *William Jewell Student* has maintained continuous publication. It was begun at the instigation of Dr. Charles Lee Smith but was the project of the Philomathic, Excelsior and Evangelical (ministerial) Societies. It was primarily a literary magazine for many years, but after the Literary Societies went out of existence the character and purpose was changed and it became a college newspaper. It is still produced by students and is published each week during the nine months of the college year. The editors and business managers are appointed by the Board of Control. The cost of printing is met by one item in the general college fees paid by the students each semester and by the sale of advertisements.

*The Alumni Bulletin* is the official alumni magazine and is edited and published by the Alumni and Public Relations Department of the college. This goes back as far as 1907-09 and has usually appeared each month, though at times it has not appeared on a monthly schedule. As the name implies it is intended to keep former students informed on happenings of the college. It is sent without cost to about 9,000 former students.

*The Tatler*. The year book of the college was first issued in 1905. Manley O. Hudson, who later became a famous lawyer, teacher and authority on international law, was the editor and is generally regarded as the founder of this book which has appeared yearly since its founding. It is essentially a pictorial record of the activities of the faculty, students and all student organizations in the college. It is produced each year, with the editors and business managers being appointed by the Board of Control. The cost is provided through student fees and by the sale of advertisements.

*Church and College*. Since William Jewell College is a Baptist school, naturally there are many activities in the school which are of interest to church people. Because of the many items which have to be carried in the *Bulletin* it is not possible to deal with religious activities as fully as is desirable. For this reason there had been a need for a publication which could publicize the religious and denominational events adequately. So in the fall of 1942 Dr. H. I. Hester, who was serving as Interim President that session, discussed the need for such a paper with Mr. W. D. Johnson, chairman of the board of trustees. Mr. Johnson quickly agreed and said: "Doctor, if you will edit this paper I will pay for it." Thus the new publication *Church and College* was launched in October 1942. For 16 years Dr. Hester edited this monthly paper and the cost of it was assumed by Mr. Johnson until the time of his death. After this, the cost has been provided by his endowed funds at the college. This is mailed to several thousand alumni, pastors, denominational workers in Missouri, and in both the Southern Baptist and American Baptist Conventions.

Inasmuch as William Jewell men have been involved in all the wars of our country since the college was founded, we should give some consideration to the effects of these wars on the program of the college.

During the Civil War the college was closed while many who were students at the outbreak of the war enlisted in either the Confederate or Federal army. Some of these returned to resume their studies in 1868, but we have no record of the number of these men. Likewise we have no way of knowing the number involved in the Spanish-American conflict.

In World War I (1914-1918) the college was deeply involved. This was the first time an organized draft of men for service was employed. The result was that from 1916 onward, when the United States officially entered the war, a great number of William Jewell students were conscripted for service. Naturally there were a good many men who volunteered for service independent of the draft.

During this war there were two military organizations established on the campus for training men for military service. The Students' Army Training Corps (SATC) functioned under the Commanding Officer, Clyde T. Spooner, Captain, Infantry, with three Lieutenants (Joseph C. Burton, John B. Nanninga, William A. Naugle), 12 sergeants, 24 corporals and 2 buglers. 181 privates were enrolled for training under this plan. The class records of this SATC, in the handwriting of Dr. James G. Clark, who was Secretary of the Faculty at the time, are in the office of the registrar in the administration building.

The second organization was the Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC). This was a training system for reserve officers for the army, the course to be pursued during the period of the college course. This system provided a way for young men to get their college education and military training at the same time and at the completion of their course to be given commissions in the Reserve Corps. We do not have at hand the record of how long this group functioned on the campus nor of the number of men who were enrolled.

In the nature of the case it is difficult, if not impossible, to know exactly how many William Jewell men served in some area of World War I. The *Tatler* of 1919 under the caption of "William Jewell Men who did Their Bit" gives a list of these men as follows: Kappa Sigma 39, Kappa Alpha 73, Sigma Nu 56, Phi Gamma Delta 82, Zeta Chi 35, non-fraternity 172. The total listed was 457. This year book gives the names of 15 men who died in action. It may be safely assumed that the number who served in the war and the number who died in the service is larger than this record shows.

However, this record will serve to show that William Jewell men did their part for their country in this world conflict.

The colleges, perhaps more than any other institutions, are always affected by wars in which our country is involved. The reason for this, of course, is obvious. So in World War I, the work of William Jewell was affected. A glance at the college catalogs from 1916 to 1919 reveals some interesting facts. In 1917 there were a total of 294 men enrolled in college, exclusive of the Academic Department. One year later the number was 238. In the next two years there was a slight increase. So the loss in students was not as severe as in some other schools.

In the catalog of 1918-1919 (issued before the Armistice in November 1918) there is a "General Statement" concerning the college in war times. Here we find some statements of interest: "Nearly 300 of our boys have already gone into military service, many of whom were students at the time of their enlistment"; "The college faculty will be smaller next year than usual but the work will be done in an efficient manner. A few of the regular courses will be discontinued and some very important ones added to meet the present crisis."

By wise planning and careful management the college came through the crisis without any serious consequences.

When we reach that point in our history we shall deal with the part which the college played in World War II (1941-1945).

#### WOMEN STUDENTS ADMITTED TO THE COLLEGE

William Jewell College was founded for the purpose of providing educational opportunities for young ministers and laymen. For nearly 70 years men only were admitted as students. However, during World War I several factors combined to make the acceptance of young ladies desirable.

The Liberty Ladies College, a private school for young women, had been in operation a good many years. In February 1913 the buildings of the school were destroyed by fire and the college went out of existence. It was only natural for women students in the vicinity to ask why they could not attend William Jewell. Since the war had taken many male students classroom space was available. Moreover, William Jewell needed the income which young women students would provide. Finally, the growing sentiment for co-education felt all over the country was felt here also.

Strange as it may seem to us now, this question was not quickly nor easily settled. The trustees were hesitant about accepting women students. The majority of the faculty favored co-education as indicated by their vote in a meeting on February 10, 1920. Many of the students themselves were opposed to receiving women students on the campus. In the February 17, 1920 issue of the *Student* an article states that in a vote by ballot 54 students favored it while those opposing numbered 129. It is generally believed that most of the alumni at the time were strongly opposed to admitting women in the student body.

Girls were first permitted to take class work in the fall of 1917. However, this was under a special arrangement. It is stated in the catalog that the "young ladies school is not attached directly to the college." Ten young women, whose names and pictures are found in the *Tatler* of 1917-18 were enrolled. These were: Misses Irene Adkins, Edna Beasley, Lucille Conway, Bell Dougherty, Roxie Fisher, Dorothy Greene, Louise Kiersted, Ada Maher, Jessie May Martin, and Virginia Williams. For some months these women did not enter college class rooms but met in the home of Mrs. Swinney adjacent to the campus where their classes were held. Four members of the faculty—Dr. Greene, Professors Baskett, Edwards and Griffith—taught these classes. Later in the year when winter had come, the girls taking French and History had their classes in college buildings. One of these ten girls—Mrs. Ralph Merritt (Ada Maher)—in writing of this experience says: "Our 'on-hill' classes were so arranged that the French class followed the class in history. Then it was 'off the hill' for us. We felt uncomfortable since boys were in both classes and their eyes followed us to our seats. They applauded us but this was immediately stopped. I think we were all like startled fawns—frightened lest we would do one thing wrong, since it had been pounded into our heads that if William Jewell were to accept women students our behaviour must be beyond reproach." Continuing her reminiscences she says: "Dr. Fruit and Dr. Sutherland gave us a great deal of encouragement. If Dr. Fruit wanted to tell a story he would politely ask the girls to step out of the room. His famous trick was to throw an eraser at any boy who fell asleep—it was a 1:15 class. He would then remark, 'You yaller dog, if I were sitting next to a pretty girl I'd never go to sleep.'" It was carefully stated that the acceptance of these women students should not be considered as establishing a precedent and should not

be interpreted as a policy of co-education. The *Tatler* of 1918-1919 contains a two-page spread for girls giving the names and pictures of 27 young ladies.

These young ladies willingly took part in college activities as they had opportunity. The *Tatler* of 1921 carries the picture of what was known as "The William Jewell Sextette." These girls (Lucile Conway, Ernestine Dow, Mary Lamkin, Ada Maher, Kathryn Musser, and Ruth Walker) joined the college Glee Club for concerts in nearby towns and cities.

The attitude of the students on the campus was not altogether hostile. In the *Student* of September 25, 1917 the first article on page one is entitled "Girls, Girls and Girls." "For the first time in the history of our college do we have an organized body of ladies roaming about our campus, and the experience has been a good deal more delightful than many of our pessimistic students and friends anticipated."

The trustees finally took decisive action on the question of co-education as is indicated in the meeting of the trustees on December 9, 1920. The following action was taken: "On motion of W. D. Johnson it was voted that the college admit girls on the same terms as men are admitted."

In the catalog announcements for 1921-1922 under the caption, "Co-education" we find this statement: "Women are now admitted to William Jewell College upon the same terms as men." Then followed the announcement that the college had rented a large home which would be used as a dormitory for women. Two years later the catalog stated: "William Jewell College is glad to accept women who desire a standard college education." Then followed what may be interpreted as a warning: "Young women of unsettled habits and deficient preparation should not apply." Two years later it was announced that Miss Louisa Ross was to serve as "Directress of Women."

Once the policy was established the college heartily accepted young women and gradually assumed the responsibility of providing facilities for them. A large house on Leonard street was secured and was converted into a temporary dormitory for women. In 1926 Melrose Hall was built on the campus to provide modern living quarters for girls. In 1954 a second building, Jones Hall, was erected, and in 1957 another large dormitory, Semple Hall, was completed. These three residence halls now accommodate 253 women students. The wisdom

of college officials in accepting young ladies as students has been vindicated by the records made by these students in these fifty years.

Mrs. Leona MacReynolds Kresse was the first woman to be graduated from William Jewell College. She was awarded the AB degree on June 16, 1920.

An historical fact not generally known, is that at one time William Jewell took over the academies of Southwest Baptist College at Bolivar, Missouri and Grand River College at Gallatin, Missouri. In the William Jewell catalog of 1907-08 we find this statement:

"The property of Southwest Baptist College, Bolivar, Missouri and Grand River College, Gallatin, Missouri has been turned over to the trustees of William Jewell College. Under the control of the trustees, these colleges have been converted into Academies and at each place is now maintained an Academy of high order — named respectively Southwest Baptist College of William Jewell College and Grand River Academy of William Jewell College. The courses of study offered in these Academies is the same as that offered in the Academic Department of William Jewell, with the addition of Music and the Arts as offered in our colleges for young ladies."

It is interesting to note that in both of these academies young women were admitted while at William Jewell they did not enter as students until 1917.

Mr. Julian H. Pace, Administrative Librarian at Southwest Baptist College, has kindly furnished this writer with some pages of the manuscript history of that school dealing with this period of its history. Mayme Lucille Hamlet, the author, tells in some detail the story of their financial difficulties at this time. It appeared certain that the creditors would take over all the property thus closing the school. At this time an agreement was reached with the trustees of William Jewell by which this older Baptist college would take over title to the property, assume responsibility for the academic program and thus save the school from closing. William Jewell took this obligation seriously and operated the academy for several years. Somewhat later the friends of Southwest Baptist College rallied to its support, repossessed the property and resumed class work.

The situation at Grand River College, Gallatin, Missouri, was similar to that at Bolivar. William Jewell agreed to assume responsibility for their academic program on the same terms as with Southwest Baptist College. The arrangement continued through 1910 when it became evident that Grand River College would have to close its doors.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### President David Jones Evans and The Last Years of Dr. Greene

We have previously stated that Dr. Greene resigned as president in January 1920. This was not without careful thought and planning. His strength was failing and he knew that it was in the interest of the college for a younger man to take over leadership. It was generally understood that he hoped to see Dr. David Jones Evans, head of the Department of Bible, succeed him. This came to pass when the Board of Trustees unanimously elected Dr. Evans president in January 1920.

Dr. Evans was no stranger to the college, having graduated with the A.B. degree in 1900 and the M.A. degree one year later. Since 1906 he had served on the faculty as professor in the Department of Bible.

In the 1921 issue of the *Tatler*, the college year book, there appeared an article, "Our New President," by Professor R. P. Rider. From this we learn some interesting facts in the early life of Dr. Evans. He was born in South Wales in 1875, attended local public schools there as a boy until his family moved to Carroll County, Missouri. When 20 years of age, having committed his life to the Christian ministry, he entered William Jewell College. He was an honor student, despite the fact that he had to earn his school expenses by outside work. During his last year in college he was married to Miss Eva Lewis, also of Welsh extraction, who proved to be an inspiring and dedicated helper throughout their life together. He served as pastor of country churches while a student at college and later in the Southern Baptist Seminary in Louisville, Kentucky. In the Seminary he displayed such a quality of scholarship as to be regarded by the faculty as "the leading student of the Seminary." After completing the regular course at this school he remained there to do post-graduate work for which he was awarded the degree of Doctor in Theology in 1905.

After his residence in the seminary he accepted the call to become pastor of the West Park Baptist Church in St. Louis, Missouri, where he served for a little more than one year. In quest of a man of recognized scholarship to become Dean of the School of Theology of William Jewell College the trustees elected Dr. Evans and he began his teaching career in 1906. Because of his ability as a scholar he was at once a popular teacher. He was also a singer endowed with a rich voice which he was frequently invited to employ to the great delight

of audiences. However, his chief delight was in preaching. He was considered one of the ablest, most eloquent and effective preachers in the state. After becoming pastor of the First Baptist Church in Kansas City he soon came to be one of the most popular speakers in the city.

Dr. Greene was made President Emeritus and by invitation of the trustees continued to live in the president's home. This arrangement was heartily agreed to by Dr. Evans who continued to live in his own home in Liberty. He took up the duties of president in January, though by common consent his formal inauguration did not take place until October of that year. Naturally the new president held Dr. Greene in highest esteem because of their association over so many years. His feelings toward his predecessor and his purpose in serving the college are revealed in his brief informal talk to the students as reported in the *Student* of January 20, 1920.

"In the first place I want to assure every one of you that I would not be here if it were not for Dr. Greene. Indeed, I would not have been in William Jewell College if he had not talked to me as to the future of the college, and I think I can honestly say that I have not sought this position. . . . The faculty may not think that I am an ideal college president, for they have an ideal (Dr. Greene) to measure me by. . . . I can not promise to be a Dr. Greene, for that is impossible on my part. I shall not try to imitate any man. No man can do that and be true to himself."

Within a short while the new president was busily engaged in the effort to increase the endowment. In the *Student* of March 2, an article reports that Dr. Greene and President Evans were in chapel after a trip to the east in quest of money. In speaking of this trip, Dr. Evans said: "It seems more than probable that \$200,000 will be added to the present endowment on or about March 1, (1920). Full credit is due Dr. Greene for securing Mr. Marston's offer of \$100,000 and for aiding in the securing of the \$100,000 necessary to meet the offer."

In the *Student* of April 27 an article describes the enthusiasm exhibited by the students when President Evans announced that this \$200,000 had been secured.

The minutes of the meetings of the board of trustees for the year 1920 naturally contain some references to the new president. Most of these are concerned with various efforts to raise money both for the endowment and for certain necessary items in the budget. Several times the record contains statements of Dr. Evans' high ideals for the college. All references indicate a favorable attitude toward the work of the president.

The official inauguration of the new president was held on Friday afternoon October 8, 1920 in the Liberty Christian Church. (The building of the Second Baptist Church had been destroyed by fire on Sunday, March 21, 1920.) Lengthy accounts of this event may be found in the *William Jewell Student* of October 12, 1920 and the *Alumni Bulletin* October 15, 1920. E. E. Kirkland, the mayor of Liberty, declared an official holiday for the afternoon, and an immense crowd of townspeople, students and visitors overflowed into the church yard. Delegates from forty or more colleges were present for the colorful academic procession. After an able address by Dr. A. Ross Hill, then president of the University of Missouri, William Jewell's new president was presented and delivered a brief inaugural address.

In this address, he made some statements about the contribution of William Jewell since 1849, and then emphasized two immediate needs in the program of the college. With the emergence of science as a major area of study there must be greater emphasis on both science and religion in the academic offerings at the college. Particularly significant was his forthright commendation of accepting young women as students. He stressed the "demand to make room for the last liberated of serfs — woman. Woman has a place in William Jewell and it must be made ready for her."

The school year of 1920-21 seems to have been comparatively uneventful. One does not find in the minutes of trustee meetings, in the *Bulletin* or in the *Student* any items of unusual developments. Evidently the new president was a hearty supporter of religious organizations on the campus since there are frequent references to these in the college newspaper.

In the issue of the *Bulletin* of April 27, 1921 a short paragraph is included which was more significant than appeared at the time. It states that Dr. Evans had "accepted the temporary pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Kansas City to fill the pulpit left vacant by the departure of Dr. Abernathy for Washington, D.C. The people of the First Church do not know as yet who their next pastor will be so this duty will fall upon our president for some time."

So it happened that in the summer of 1921 this church extended a call to President Evans to become their pastor. As stated before, preaching was his chief delight so this offer proved irresistible. He resigned the presidency September 1, and began a long and successful pastorate in this strong church in Kansas City. Dr. Greene was asked

by the trustees to assume again the duties of president until a new president could be secured.

From what has been written of the years 1892 to 1923, one can not escape the fact that John Priest Greene was a very remarkable man and that his administration was one of tremendous significance in the history of William Jewell College. His was a long period of service but its length is not its chief feature.

In the summer of 1923 the trustees elected a new president making it possible for Dr. Greene to relinquish his responsibilities as head of the school. He was then 74 years old and the demands of the office had at last affected his health. He welcomed the opportunity for release from the heavy burden. He and Mrs. Greene moved from Liberty to Santa Ana, California where a congenial climate could be enjoyed. He continued to live there until his death in March 1933. He never lost interest in his beloved Third Baptist Church in St. Louis and in William Jewell College. He and Mrs. Greene made occasional visits back to Missouri but their ties with friends in the state were kept alive by frequent letters and by visits of their friends as they saw them in California.

Needless to say that the departure of the family was a sad experience for the college, the community and the entire state. Dr. Greene made the last of his famous chapel talks to the students on May 25. This event was noted in an article in the *William Jewell Student* of May 30, 1923. With characteristic modesty he never referred to the fact that this was his last address to "his boys." In typical fashion he spoke on a practical subject, "cheerfulness and self-control." The article in the *Student* closes: "The bell rang in the midst of a sentence and Dr. Greene stopped talking—and thirty years of chapel talks went into history."

As he closed his work and prepared to leave the community there were many occasions where he was accorded praise and gratitude. Letters from far and near were filled with tributes of appreciation, respect and love. The campus and the city would not be the same without the presence of this beloved man.

The Board of Trustees by unanimous vote established a trust fund which would meet the financial needs of the family in California. He continued his membership on the Board of Trustees until his death. In this he served longer than any man in the entire life of the board—a few months short of fifty years.

Naturally one asks what was it that made Dr. Greene a great man? It is easier to ask this question than to answer it. To be sure he had certain distinguishing characteristics which contributed to his greatness. He was genuine, a man of unquestioned integrity. One could never imagine his doing or saying anything little, or mean, or questionable. He believed in the necessity and the glory of hard work. He himself was a tireless worker all his life. He it was who gave the college its famous motto: "Trust in God and work" (*Deo Fisis Labora*). He had the happy faculty of gaining the respect of all classes of people. He was thoroughly at home with the finished scholar and the big business man. In his life he attracted prominent men and women both to his church and to the college. Through his influence these prominent people were led to give financial support to the church and to William Jewell College. At the same time he was thoroughly at home with humble, common people. These felt at ease in his presence and were instinctively drawn to him. In the famous words of Kipling he could "walk with kings, nor lose the common touch."

Everyone was deeply impressed with his concern and genuine love for people. Early in his career he made a habit of learning the names of people, even to memorizing these so as to be able to recall them. Within a few weeks after becoming president he knew the names of all the boys in the college. To their great delight he could call them by their first name, and was always interested in their affairs. He called the students "my boys," which was an honor cherished by all the students. In turn they respected him, and loved him devotedly. This devotion to him is illustrated by a story told by one of "his boys" who was a student at the time. For a number of years Dr. Greene had been a valued member of the Board of Trustees of Southern Baptist Seminary in Louisville, Kentucky. In 1899 the Seminary extended a unanimous call to Dr. Greene to accept the presidency of that institution. In this he was assured of the support of the board and of the faculty of the school. Dr. Greene promised to consider the matter seriously. Word of this offer brought great anxiety to the college family and to the Baptists of Missouri. A mass meeting of the students and the citizens of Liberty was called. Resolutions were passed beseeching Dr. Greene not to leave the college. When he returned from Louisville there was a carriage at the railroad station to meet him. Some 75 of his "boys" who had secured long ropes beforehand, unhitched the horses, harnessed themselves to the carriage and pulled it to the top of

the campus. Dr. Greene was deeply moved by this display of love and assured the men that he would consider seriously their request for him to remain with them.

"The call was made early in May, but it was not until the first week in June, at commencement, that his decision was announced. Dr. Rufus P. Johnston, then pastor of the Third Baptist Church of St. Louis, was the guest speaker and when, at last, the speaker announced that Dr. Greene was to remain at the college, bedlam broke loose. Hats, caps, books, everything the students could lay hands on went up into the air, and the yelling and cheering could be heard clear down to the town square." (Dr. John F. Herget: *Life of Dr. John Priest Greene*, pp. 77).

Not only students, but all who knew him respected and loved him. There are on record many beautiful and moving tributes to him. Big business men, Baptist leaders, former students and friends from far and near united in expressing their affection for him. As an example of these tributes we may use two quotations from *History of Missouri Baptists*, by R. S. Douglas.

"Dr. J. P. Greene brought to William Jewell College an appreciation of high ideals and he set out during the rest of his long life to realize these fine college ideals. Such was his influence that he acquired money for the college for buildings and equipment, and because he saw clearly that a degree of independent action is necessary to the best work on the part of a college, he built up the endowment of the college to such a place as would make the college, to an extent, free from the necessity of lowering its standards to attract students. Dr. Greene appreciated scholarship. His ideals of life were high and fine. This appreciation and these ideals he shared with many other people, but he possessed what few people have; the ability to influence greatly those about him — the faculty and the students — so that it became accepted as a part of the life of William Jewell College that scholarship, devotion to learning, was the proper attitude on the part of the students, and that those noble ideals of character and conduct which have distinguished the finer individuals of our race were made a part of the college. Honor, that almost forgotten word in these modern days, was given its proper significance under Dr. Greene.

"Under him the college grew in endowment, in buildings and equipment, in enrollment, and in influence. He was surrounded by competent and devoted faculty members, but the influence of President Greene during the years of his administration was paramount in the college. Such was his ability, his outstanding character, his Christian life, his sympathy with young men, the zeal and energy with which he devoted himself to the college that he made a note-

worthy contribution to Baptist history in Missouri. Some men have the ability to impress themselves on other people, to influence character, to implant ideals, and to change the outlook and course of the lives of other people. Such a man in a college position, coming in contact with hundreds of potential leaders, is in a position to render invaluable service, provided his own character and life are such as should be impressed on others. It is not too much to say that there are hundreds of ministers and laymen useful in religious work in Missouri today, who owe a great deal to their contact with Dr. J. P. Greene. He had certain ideals of a Christian college and was able in a large measure to realize these ideals in William Jewell."

In one area Dr. Greene was particularly effective and influential. He was a popular speaker both to college students and to churches and other gatherings. While he was a genuine scholar he worked diligently all his life at the art of using short words and simple language. His addresses were usually very practical in content. His chapel "talks" were simple, direct and challenging. Hundreds of former students gladly testify to the great influence these addresses had on their lives. For years he taught a course in Practical Ethics which was considered one of the most valuable offerings in the entire curriculum. His chapel talks and his lectures on ethics later appeared in three little volumes *The Happy Man*, *The Ideal Man*, and *The Fundamental Virtues*. These books are cherished possession of hundred of students of Dr. Greene.

After getting settled in California Dr. Greene found it necessary to rest a great deal. However, after more than fifty years of a work schedule he was not content to be idle. He had many visitors whom he enjoyed; he carried on a rather heavy correspondence; he did quite a bit of reading and study; and he taught a large Sunday School class each Sunday until shortly before his death. On March 10, 1933 he quietly passed away.

Dr. John F. Herget, President of the college at the time, was one of his "boys" who had kept in close touch with him. It was at the insistence of Dr. Greene that Dr. Herget had accepted the presidency and during these 5 years the president had received constant help and encouragement from his beloved mentor. Naturally, Dr. Herget went to California for the funeral service. We quote Dr. Herget's account of this service.

"At the time of his death, and for several days following, Southern California was experiencing a series of disturbing earth-quakes, and because of the recurring tremblers it was thought inadvisable to hold

a funeral service where a very large crowd would be assembled in Santa Ana, his home. The arrangements for the funeral services and the interment in Forest Lawn Memorial Park in Glendale, California, were in the competent hands of one of his "boys," Dr. Hubert Eaton, chairman of the Board of Directors of Forest Lawn Memorial Park. The services were held in the beautiful chapel, Wee Kirk O' The Heather, at four o'clock in the afternoon on Monday, March 13, 1933. The chapel was filled with his friends. Many of his "boys" were there — with him to the last — serving as pallbearers, and paying tributes to him in brief talks, with Dr. Hubert Eaton supervising all the arrangements, and all seeing to it that nothing was left undone that might ease the grief of Mrs. Greene and the other members of the family. With the exception of his pastor, the Rev. Harry Owings, whom he also loved, all who participated in the services were his own "boys." All was, I think, just as Dr. Greene would have wished it to be.

"At my request, Dr. Eaton prepared the following account of the services and interment in Forest Lawn:

"Dr. Greene's services were held in the Wee Kirk O' The Heather in Forest Lawn on March 13, 1933. Our records show that Dr. Herget, the Reverend Harry Owings, and Dr. Otto Russell were in charge. The quartet sang: 'Lead Kindly Light,' and 'How Firm a Foundation.' Organ music used was: 'Mendelssohn's Consolation,' 'Jerusalem, The Golden,' 'Whispering Hope,' and 'Oh, Love That Will Not Let Me Go.'"

On March 28, 1933 a memorial service for Dr. Greene was held in the chapel of the college, at which the chief address was given by Dr. J. C. Armstrong, a long-time friend and colleague.

On April 21, 1933, at their first meeting after the death of Dr. Greene the trustees of the college adopted the following memorial tribute:

"When Dr. John Priest Greene died at his home in Santa Ana, California, on the 10th day of March, 1933, 'a human spirit of rare beauty passed on to another stage of life, and an instrument for service exquisitely tempered to the highest needs and uses of men' left this earthly sphere for that wonderful country which now, indeed, has become its Heavenly Home. Doctor Greene's life was a striking demonstration of the fact that 'they who serve are of royal lineage in God's Kingdom.' He strove to excel, not in honor, but in usefulness; he attained unto power and influence, using it not for self, but for the good of others. If he ever had the desire or ambition to be one of our best and greatest preachers (which he undoubtedly was), his sole motive was to extend and strengthen his Master's Kingdom. Through the multitudes of young men he has guided, steadied, and filled with high purpose and noble resolve, his impress upon American life will grow larger and deeper as the years come and go."

## CHAPTER SIX

### The Presidency of Dr. H. C. Wayman

It will be recalled that when Dr. Evans resigned as president in the summer of 1921 the trustees asked Dr. Greene to serve until they could find a man for the position. The committee found that this took longer than any had anticipated. However, by the spring of 1923, they had reached an agreement and were ready for a vote by the entire board. Accordingly, the board was called together in special session to receive the report of their committee on April 5, 1923.

In the minutes of this meeting of the trustees we have a full report of the proceedings. Mr. John Major, chairman, called the meeting to order after which Dr. Greene led in prayer. Mr. Minetry Jones, Sr. of St. Joseph "reported for the Presidential Committee that they were of the unanimous opinion that Dr. H. C. Wayman should be elected president of the college." Dr. Greene then spoke to the body giving his ideals for the college, and his opinion as to the desired qualifications of the president. Several letters recommending Dr. Wayman were then read. Full discussion followed after which Dr. Greene asked that a special season of prayer be held.

The board adjourned for lunch and reassembled at 2:00 p.m. Dr. Greene and Dr. Wayman had had a conference concerning this important position and after Dr. Greene had reported on this conference it was voted to receive and approve the report of the Presidential Committee. The trustees voted by ballot with the result a unanimous vote for Dr. Wayman. Then the board voted to extend a formal call to Dr. Wayman to become the next president of the college.

The new president was then invited into the meeting and after expressing his appreciation of their confidence in him he spoke briefly of his ideals and hopes for the college, and promised with the help of the Lord to give himself without reservation to this important position. Dr. Greene then led in prayer and after the chairman had congratulated the new president the board by rising vote pledged to him their sympathy and cooperation.

It was agreed that Dr. Wayman would take over his new duties in the summer and that his formal inauguration be referred to the Executive Committee with power to act.

Dr. Harry Clifford Wayman was a native of Kentucky and was a graduate of the high school in Covington, Kentucky. He then entered Georgetown College where he received his A.B. degree four years later. For two years he was principal of the Covington High School and at the same time served as pastor of the Baptist Church in Walton, Kentucky. He entered the Southern Baptist Seminary where he remained for five years as a student, doing regular class work and graduate studies. Upon graduation he was elected Assistant Professor in the department of Old Testament at the seminary. In 1919 he became head of the department of Biblical Introduction. While serving in this capacity he received the invitation to come to William Jewell College in 1923. He had become genuinely interested in Archaeology and Biblical Geography, and in pursuit of this interest he made two or three trips to the Holy Land and did some studies abroad.

Dr. Wayman was a man of fine physique who made a favorable impression as a speaker. In his student days he became a popular preacher, and while professor at the seminary he was in demand as a preacher for many strong churches. It was but natural, therefore, for him to supply the pulpit of many churches in Missouri while president of the college. On January 11, 1925 the new building of the Baptist Church in Liberty was dedicated and Dr. Wayman preached the sermon on this occasion. The reports of this sermon state that it was one of the most eloquent and moving ever heard by those present.

Upon the recommendation of the special committee of trustees the formal inauguration of President Wayman was held on November 22, 1923. The program for the occasion followed the usual pattern of such an event. In attendance were a large group of representatives from other schools, all in academic regalia. Brief addresses were given by the new president of Missouri University, Dr. Stratton D. Brooks; Mr. E. W. Stephens, a prominent Baptist layman; and Dr. H. L. Winburn of Arkadelphia, Arkansas. Mr. John S. Major, president of the Board of Trustees, presented the new president who then delivered his inaugural address. In a moment of solemn dedication President Wayman concluded: "Having in mind the 75 years of faithful service of this institution we, the faculty, the student body, alumni, churches and friends, reconsecrate and rededicate William Jewell College to the cause of Christian Education."

## THE FACULTY 1923-24

The most influential and important group in the life of any college is its faculty. In a very real sense they make the college. For this reason it is well to know something of the men with whom the new president was to work. The catalog of 1923-1924 lists these as follows:

John Priest Greene, President Emeritus.  
James Gregory Clark, Emeritus Professor of Mathematics and Secretary of the Faculty.  
Richard Price Rider, Emeritus Professor of Latin.  
Harry George Parker, Head of Department of Science and Professor of Chemistry.  
John Phelps Fruit, Head of Department of English and Professor of English Literature.  
Robert Ryland Fleet, Professor of Mathematics and Dean of Arts and Sciences.  
William Denny Baskett, Head of Department of Modern Languages and Professor of French and German.  
John Eustace Davis, Professor of Physics.  
Lorenzo Dow Weyand, Professor of Social Sciences.  
Robert Earl Bowles, Physical Director.  
E. W. Mounce, Acting Professor of History and Political Science.  
F. C. Feezor, Professor of Bible.  
P. Caspar Harvey, Professor of English Composition.  
Arthur Grove Byrns, Associate Professor of Modern Languages.  
Harry E. Cooper, Professor of Music.  
F. Erdmann Smith, Professor of Education.  
Walter O. Walker, Assistant Professor of Chemistry.  
J. C. Armstrong, Librarian.  
Clarence Jerome Elmore, Head of Departments of Biology and Geology.  
George White, Instructor in Latin.

During the first year of Dr. Wayman's administration a number of events took place which deserve mention. Mr. Joe P. Jacobs, who had served faithfully for a number of years offered his resignation as Secretary and Treasurer to take effect October 31, 1923. The trustees appointed a committee to draw up suitable resolutions concerning the work of Mr. Jacobs. On April 18, 1924 Dr. James Gregory Clark, the "grand old man of William Jewell" passed away. His death brought a deep sense of grief and loss to all the William Jewell family.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees May 27, 1924, President Wayman in his report of work during his first year at the college noted some items of progress, announced some plans for the future, and then spoke of some urgent needs.

He announced a healthy increase in the number of students enrolled, gave a favorable report of faculty services and indicated that 350 of the 420 students on the campus were members of some church and that sixty students were preparing for the ministry.

Dr. Wayman announced that in the forthcoming summer two new projects would be held on the campus: A summer term of ten weeks of standard college work, and a Baptist Assembly of two weeks (June 23 to July 3). This was the beginning of the summer schools held each summer with one exception (1928), until the present time. The Baptist Assembly continued for three summers and then for various reasons was discontinued.

The President then spoke of the very urgent need of a dormitory for women, a new gymnasium and a chapel building. The trustees at this meeting voted to "cooperate with the alumni in placing a man in the field, as soon as a suitable man could be found, with a view to interesting people throughout the State in the work of the college and to interest students." A short time after this a man was employed as "field representative," and from this there developed (with some variations) the plan now in use of "Admissions Counsellors" to secure students.

In this session the trustees voted their "appreciation of Dr. Wayman's work as president."

During the five years of Dr. Wayman's administration the following members of the faculty were employed:

Fred B. Pearson, Head of Department of Ancient Languages  
and Professor of Greek.  
Allen J. Moon, Professor of Latin and Assistant in Spanish.  
James B. Sullivan, Professor of Education.  
Mervin M. Deems, Assistant Professor of History.  
G. D. Lindenmayer, Professor of History and Political Science.  
August Griesel, Associate Professor of Education.  
H. I. Hester, Professor of Bible and Religious Education.  
Harold H. Titus, Professor of History and Political Science.  
Robert W. Frederick, Professor of Education.  
William N. Collins, Professor of Physical Education.  
Walter Colvin McPherson, Instructor in History.  
Miss Mary Elmore, Assistant Professor of Biology.  
Harry Parks, Instructor in Mathematics and Physics.  
Clarence Chrisman, Instructor in Spanish and French.  
Miss Ethel Marie Henderson, Instructor in English.

During the administration of Dr. Wayman two new buildings were erected. These had been sorely needed and, after some delay,

were built in 1925-1926. In the minutes of the trustee meeting of December 4, 1924 the President announced the receipt of a letter from a "friend of Christian Education" saying that he would donate \$50,000 for a girls' dormitory providing certain conditions should be met by the end of 1924. The board authorized Dr. Wayman, accompanied by Dr. Greene, to go to see this friend and lay before him the exact situation at the college and to assure him that the trustees would cooperate fully in the effort to meet his requirements.

This friend, who requested that his name be kept secret at the time, was Mr. C. M. Treat in California. His proposal was that his gift would be made provided the college proceeded at once with plans to build the residence hall for women students, a chapel building, and a new gymnasium. In December 1924 the trustees voted to launch a campaign for the funds to erect these buildings. An office in the Commerce Trust Building was opened as headquarters and a full-page advertisement in the *Kansas City Star* launched the campaign. By January 1, 1925 the college was able to announce that sufficient funds had been secured for the buildings.

Work was begun on the residence hall early in 1925. This building was placed on the northwest corner of the campus immediately north of the President's home and, in accordance with Mr. Treat's request, was named Melrose Hall. The building, a four story structure modern in every respect, was completed in the summer of 1926 and was occupied in September of that year. Miss Louisa Ross, of St. Joseph, Missouri, a graduate of Smith College, was employed as "Directress of Girls" to live in Melrose for the year.

The plans for new buildings included the construction of a chapel building to serve as an assembly hall for student meetings and regular daily chapel exercises. Work on this building was begun about the same time as Melrose Hall so that workmen could be moved from one building to another. Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson of Kansas City, a direct descendant of the famous chaplain John Gano, of the Revolutionary War, became interested in the chapel building and agreed to make a generous gift for the building provided the name, The John Gano Memorial Chapel, be given to the building. Her gift was accepted and the suggested name was given to the chapel. The building occupies the site formerly held by Wornall Hall which was destroyed by fire in 1913. It is altogether fitting that this building is situated in the very center of the campus.

Professor J. E. Davis, who was Business Manager at the time, and was supervisor of the construction of the chapel, states in his manuscript, *My Memories of William Jewell College*:

"She (Mrs. Johnson) requested that a large oil painting, then in her possession, showing the baptism of George Washington by John Gano, his chaplain during the Revolutionary War, be hung in this building. Another request she made at this time was that the college take care of the family cemetery approximately two miles west of Excelsior Springs. This also was agreed to."

Incidentally, the oil painting referred to above has been the subject of wide discussion. Some hold that it is authentic, that is to say that General Washington was actually baptized by John Gano, while others are equally sure that this did not take place.

The chapel building was formally dedicated on Sunday afternoon, September 26, 1926. More than 1,000 people were present for these ceremonies. The main address was given by Dr. L. C. Barnes of Yonkers, New York, who at the time was chairman of the Home Mission Society of The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. Without attempting to evaluate his arguments it is sufficient to say that he believed that the baptism actually took place as depicted in this painting.

The dedicatory sermon was delivered by Dr. A. J. Barton, who at the time, was the Executive Secretary of the Missouri Baptist General Association. The keys to the building were transferred by Mr. J. E. Davis to Mr. W. D. Johnson, chairman of the board of trustees. Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson, the great grand-daughter of John Gano, then unveiled the oil painting depicting the immersion of General Washington by Chaplain Gano. The dedicatory prayer was given by Dr. David J. Evans, former president of the college, then pastor of the First Baptist Church of Kansas City, Missouri.

The third building contemplated in the campaign was a new gymnasium. By 1927 sufficient funds had been pledged for the erection of this building. After the basketball season of 1927-28 was over the Old Brown Gymnasium was destroyed by fire. This fact made the need for the new building all the more urgent. The building was to be placed just north of the old heating plant facing the entrance to the campus on Mississippi street. Work on this building was begun early in 1928 but was not completed until after the resignation of President Wayman in June 1928.

During the administration of President Wayman the financial condition of the college was improved in various ways. The campaign for the new buildings may be regarded as generally successful. In response to appeals funds for other purposes were received from time to time. In the meeting of the trustees on May 26, 1926 the president announced that within the previous week the treasurer's report showed that the endowment had now gone over the \$1,000,000 mark. The exact figure was \$1,000,594.98.

On May 24, 1927, the President read a letter to the trustees which he had received from Mr. J. B. Reynolds, a member of the board, making known his intention to give to the college \$100,000 with certain conditions and purposes stated. "After a brief discussion, a standing vote was taken resulting in nineteen trustees voting acceptance with conditions named; two, Mr. Pillsbury and Dr. Hale voting against; and two, Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Amick not voting. Mr. Amick stated that he had come into the meeting too late to hear all the statements, and therefore did not vote."

Mr. Reynolds was a successful business man who had organized the highly successful Kansas City Life Insurance Company, and who had other business interests. He was a member of a Baptist Church in the city which was generally regarded as conservative in its theological beliefs. In making this gift he set forth certain basic theological views which the college must continue to teach. Some members of the board objected to this, not because they felt that these views were too conservative, but because they considered it unwise to accept gifts which might later prove to be embarrassing to the college. However, the big majority of the board saw nothing in his requirements which they felt was objectionable.

In his gift Mr. Reynolds specified that this money should be an endowment fund and that the college should guarantee a 4% income (\$4,000.00) yearly, regardless of what the fund itself should produce. The income from the fund was to be used to assist students in college who were preparing for full-time Christian service as a vocation. For over 40 years this money has been used as specified and so far as is known there has never been any embarrassment arising from it. On the other hand there have been several hundred young people who were enabled to get their college work only because of this assistance. These former students are now ministering in all parts of the world and are rendering a service which, so far as we can know, could never have been possible otherwise.

Sometime after the gift had been made Mr. W. H. Griffith wrote of this incident as follows: "Several years ago I was associated with J. B. Reynolds, President of the Kansas City Life Insurance Company. We were both serving as trustees of William Jewell College.

"At a meeting of the trustees Mr. Reynolds requested of the chair, an opportunity of personal privilege on the floor. It being granted Mr. Reynolds addressed the chair and began:

'Gentlemen: When I was quite a young lad my father died. He left my mother with several children and with little to support them. The going was tough; all of us pitched in to support the home. As I matured I felt a distinct call to the ministry. The economic needs of the home seemed to require me there. I could find neither the time nor the money to enable me to prepare myself for the ministry.

'The years passed by. I entered the business world. God has been good to me. I have acquired more money than I ever expected to have. In recent months I have heard the voice of God speaking to me again. This time I do not wish to be disobedient to the heavenly vision. He seems to call me to make a substantial gift to William Jewell College. In obedience to this call I want to give one hundred thousand dollars to this school.'

The administration of President Wayman lasted five years (1923-1928). The close of his service was marked by a controversy which was extremely unhappy, indeed, which can be described as nothing less than tragic. We shall attempt to deal with this briefly and to give only the essential facts as a part of the history of the college.

Basically it was a controversy with the president and a few faculty members on the one side and Dean Fleet, Dr. Parker and one or two other teachers on the other. The charge against the president was that he was using degrees which he had not earned. The charge against the teachers opposing him was that their theological views were far too liberal.

During the first year of President Wayman's administration it was noted by some that in some of the college publications several doctor's degrees were listed after his name. One of these was the D.Litt. of Oxford University, a degree which very few men held because of the extremely rigorous requirements for it. Naturally this was a thing calculated to arouse curiosity and inspire investigation. This began quietly, but developed into a live issue which reached a climax in the session of 1927-1928.

On the other hand, in some way the question of the theological views of Dr. Fleet and Dr. Parker and some other teachers was raised.

This was a natural development in view of the very widely publicized Slaten controversy which had occurred only five years earlier. It will be recalled that Dr. Fleet and Dr. Parker were involved in the Slaten affair since they were two of the members of the "Steering Committee" of the faculty which employed Dr. Slaten (in the absence of President Greene) in 1922 to serve as head of the department of Bible. Even though the faculty (including Dr. Fleet and Dr. Parker) had published a letter declaring their allegiance to the teachings of the New Testament and asserting that they did not subscribe to the views of Professor Slaten, there were a good many Baptists in the state who were not satisfied with the theological beliefs of these professors. Perhaps it was only natural for Dr. Slaten in his defense to declare that these men did know what he believed and still insisted that he should come to the faculty. The fact that there was some question as to the views of Dr. Fleet, Dr. Parker, and Dr. L. D. Weyand, professor of Social Sciences, is indicated by two items contained in the minutes of the meeting of the board of trustees of May 26, 1926: "Voted that the following be a committee to have a conference with Dr. Weyand" . . . "Voted that all of the present faculty be re-elected but that contracts be not signed until President Wayman talks with several members of the faculty regarding teaching. . . ." To be sure these references do not specifically state the purpose of these conferences but it is natural to assume that they concerned the theological views of the teachers.

As time passed the controversy became more personal, more bitter and more involved. As it came to a showdown in the spring of 1928 this was the chief concern of William Jewell people everywhere. At commencement 1928 the situation was tense.

It may be helpful to try to understand the feelings of people on both sides of this unhappy controversy. The friends of Drs. Fleet, Parker, and Weyand strongly denounced the president on the charge of unwarranted use of degrees. It was natural for them to assume that the president was making a fight on those professors in order to divert attention from the charges made against him. Many of those siding with the professors were former students who respected and admired their teachers. It was natural for them to come to the defense of these friends. Certainly it would be unfair to say that all the

supporters of the professors in question should be classified as opponents of the traditional Christian policy of the college.

On the other hand most of those (including some alumni, many pastors, and loyal friends of the college) who were in the opposite camp did not approve the unwarranted use of degrees. They were, however, greatly concerned about the theological issue and were anxious to see the college remain loyal to the time-honored views generally held by Baptists. It was a time of tension between so-called Fundamentalism and Modernism when, unfortunately, sometimes even good friends were suspicious of each other. At any rate those who took sides against the teachers in question were primarily concerned with keeping the college positively Christian in all areas.

The issue was brought into focus a few weeks before commencement in 1928 when Dean Fleet gave an address to the young people in the First Baptist Church in Kansas City. This address entitled "Spiritual Values in Modern Education" was printed and widely distributed. In this Dr. Fleet stated his views on religion in education. This address was widely discussed in both secular and religious papers and was debated in meetings of ministers and in other gatherings. Suffice it to say that his views were not acceptable to most of the Baptist people in Missouri.

In the nature of the case it was the responsibility of the board of trustees to deal with the issues involved in the controversy. The regular spring meeting of the board was held on March 15, 1928. At that time the question of employing faculty members for the next year was postponed to be discussed at a later meeting to be called by the president of the board. The called meeting was held in Marston Hall on the campus at 10:00 a.m. May 23, 1928. Twenty-two trustees were present. The chief matter of business was the question of whether Drs. R. R. Fleet, H. G. Parker, and L. D. Weyand should be employed for the ensuing year. Each of these professors was invited to make any statements he desired to make to the trustees. After each of these had been heard it was voted that Mr. Johnson, chairman of the board, read some letters which he had received bearing on the teachings of these professors.

A separate vote was taken on each of the professors. In each case the result, while not unanimous, showed a good majority who were opposed to renewing the contract of these teachers. Since faculty contracts were issued each year (which is still the practice) a vote not

to renew the contract was tantamount to dismissal. While a good many thought that the board would take this action, not many could anticipate the intense reaction which followed. The friends of the dismissed professors immediately rallied to their support. After the close of commencement exercises the reaction continued, but so far as we know the trustees never reconsidered their action. It will be recalled that after the dismissal of Professor Slaten the trustees issued a statement on the theological position of the college and pledged themselves to maintain this position. The statement was widely distributed to assure the friends of the college that William Jewell would continue to be a school loyal to the generally accepted views of Baptists. In their action regarding these three professors the majority of the trustees felt that they were being loyal to the commitment which they had previously made. So it was that the work of these three professors at the college came to an end.

As was to be expected the reaction of the supporters of the dismissed professors turned against the president of the college whom they held primarily responsible for what had taken place. It soon became apparent that Dr. Wayman could not overcome this opposition and that the situation was such that he could no longer serve acceptably as president of the college.

In the minutes of the meeting of the Finance (Executive) Committee of the Board of Trustees on June 11, 1928, we find this statement: "Moved, seconded, and carried that the Finance Committee upon the written authority of the Trustees of William Jewell College, accept the resignation of Dr. H. C. Wayman, as president of the college, effective as of this date with present salary to continue to September 1, 1928, unless he takes up other work."

In July 1928 Dr. Wayman moved to Des Moines, Iowa, to begin his work as President of Des Moines University. After one year at Des Moines, Dr. Wayman became pastor of the First Baptist Church of Newport, Kentucky, where he had a long and successful pastorate. He later retired and lived at Sarasota, Florida, until his death on April 7, 1959.

It is easy to imagine the distressing situation on the campus during the summer of 1928. The college was without a president and a dean. The trustees had appointed a committee on June 11 "to negotiate with, and recommend to the Finance Committee, a man for president of William Jewell College." This committee consisted of Minetry Jones,

Sr., W. D. Johnson and L. M. Proctor. In the meantime the trustees asked Dr. Allen J. Moon of the faculty to serve as dean and to assist in finding faculty members for the coming session. Dr. Moon, an able and experienced man, had served previously as Dean at Howard College and fortunately was able to do valuable service to William Jewell at this time. He was later elected dean of the college which position he held for several years.

During the summer several professors resigned. Dr. W. D. Baskett accepted a position on the faculty of Central College, Fayette, Missouri. Dr. Fred B. Pearson resigned to become Professor of Bible at Des Moines University. Dr. Titus had previously resigned to go to Denison University. Harry Park, instructor in mathematics, also resigned during the summer.

As we shall see later in our narrative, replacements were secured for every vacancy in the faculty and school opened at the scheduled time in September.

The most serious problem for the college was to heal the wounds and restore harmony among the alumni and other friends of the college. This was the chief responsibility of the new president, who fortunately was ideally fitted for this difficult task. Looking back upon this situation one can not but marvel at the way the friends of the college rallied to its support in this crisis. The record of this achievement belongs naturally to the next chapter of history.

## CHAPTER SEVEN

### The Administration of Dr. John F. Herget, And an Interim Presidency

At this point the thoughtful observer can not fail to see again the hand of God in the affairs of the college. During the presidency of Dr. John Priest Greene one sometimes heard quoted the Biblical statement "There was a man sent from God, whose name was John" (John 1:6). As Dr. John F. Herget got under way in this work as head of the college this quotation was applied to him by friends who loved the college and understood what he was doing.

The committee of the trustees appointed on July 11, "to negotiate with and recommend" a president went to work immediately after appointment. A called meeting of the board was held in Kansas City on July 3, 1928. The minutes of this meeting state that, "After a conference with Rev. John F. Herget it was unanimously voted that a call be extended to Rev. John F. Herget to become president of William Jewell College." Dr. Herget accepted the presidency and he with his family moved to the president's home in August.

John Francis Herget, born October 7, 1873 was the second son of John and Margaret Herget, whose families had migrated to the United States when they were only children. The Herget family were of German descent while Mrs. Herget, the mother of John Francis, was of Scotch-Irish descent. Both parents were deeply religious and were sincerely interested in education. Back in Germany the Herget family was prominently identified with the first Baptist churches in their native land. The grandparents of John Francis were baptized by John Gerhard Oncken, the famous German Baptist leader. So it was only natural for the father of John Francis to become devoted to and active in the church of which the family were members. In this happy Christian home, the future college president received training and gained impressions which determined the course of his life.

In St. Louis the Herget family were members for a while of the Garrison Avenue Baptist Church, which later took the name of Delmar Avenue Baptist Church. Dr. J. C. Armstrong was pastor at the time and neither he nor John Francis dreamed that years later they would be colleagues at William Jewell College. In 1889 the family moved their membership to the Third Baptist Church where Dr. John

Priest Greene was pastor. Neither Dr. Green nor John Francis could know then of their future association at William Jewell.

Dr. Herget was graduated from the Elleardville school in 1889. In the summer of 1890 he became convinced that he should devote his life to the Christian ministry. In this he received the heartiest encouragement and support both from his family and his pastor. In the fall of 1891 he entered the third year class in the Academic Department of William Jewell College. By study at home the following summer he was able to register as a freshman in college in the fall of 1892. His record at the college was altogether good. He made good grades and participated in many student activities. Under the kindly guidance of Dr. Greene he was licensed to preach on June 29, 1892. In the fall of this same year Dr. Greene became president of the college where for the next three years he continued to influence the life of his young preacher friend. On June 12, 1895 John F. Herget with ten other men was graduated from William Jewell College with the Bachelor of Arts degree.

In the fall after his graduation he began his studies at Rochester Theological Seminary (now Colgate-Rochester Divinity School). In March before his graduation John F. Herget was ordained to the gospel ministry with Dr. Greene delivering the ordination sermon. So as he reached the seminary he was ready to preach wherever opportunities opened up. Within a short while he was invited to preach at the Maple Street Mission in Buffalo, New York. After a few weeks he was called to become pastor of the Mission. He accepted the call and served as pastor during his three years at the seminary. His work at the seminary was such as to win the respect of his teachers and the esteem of his fellow students. He was regarded by the faculty as a man with distinct qualities of leadership.

In June 1898 Dr. Herget began his pastorate of the Water Tower Baptist Church in St. Louis. In the four years here the church was greatly strengthened with the addition of nearly 200 members. His vigorous work, his enthusiastic spirit and wise leadership soon brought him into a prominent place in Baptist circles. During this pastorate he was married to Miss Julia Lawrence Minor of Louisville, Kentucky.

In April 1902 he accepted the invitation to become the first Superintendent of Missions of the St. Louis Baptist Association. In this position he was eminently successful. In February 1904 he accepted the call to become pastor of the Ninth Street Baptist Church in

Cincinnati, Ohio. This was one of the leading down-town Baptist churches at the time. With a membership of 1100, with seven thriving missions, he found here an opportunity to do what he had long dreamed of. For nearly 25 years he served this church. His achievements in this pastorate were such as to place him among the most outstanding Baptist pastors of the time. The joy and happiness he experienced in this remarkable pastorate was accompanied by deep grief in the death of his only son, John Minor, on June 7, 1916. In August of the same year Mrs. Herget, who had been in failing health for some time, died in the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium in St. Louis.

At the outbreak of World War I he became a chaplain in the Ohio National Guard as First Lieutenant. When our country entered the war, Dr. Herget went to France where he served as senior chaplain of the 37th Division in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. He won a number of distinctions and honors for his effective service as chaplain. He was decorated by the Belgian government with the War Cross. Respected and honored by all, he was called the "Fighting Chaplain."

At the close of the war he returned to his pastorate where he was warmly welcomed by the city of Cincinnati. On July 28, 1919 Dr. Herget was married to Miss Johanna Nordman of Cincinnati. Dr. and Mrs. Herget had one daughter, Lucy Lynds, and a son Albert Nordman, who were but children when they came to Liberty in August 1928.

Although Dr. Herget had been offered the presidency of the college in 1922 he had declined since he wanted to remain in the pastorate. However, the urgent call in 1928 met with a different response. He stated that two things, humanly speaking, influenced his decision. Dr. Greene strongly urged—even implored—him to accept. Then too, the college was in critical condition and needed him. In his own words: "It was that particular need that persuaded me to accept the presidency, in the hope that I might be able to heal over all the troubles and disagreements and dissensions which had overtaken the college." This was what he came to do, and this was what he did.

Realizing the need for united support of the new president, Mr. Maurice Winger, president of the Alumni Association at the time, called for a meeting of the alumni and friends of the college for July 27. More than 300 alumni and friends gathered for this notable harmony meeting at the college. Thirty-one graduating classes were represented; five trustees were present, with a large company of

devoted friends of the college. Messages were read from Dr. Greene and from W. D. Johnson, president of the Board of Trustees. Mr. Amick pledged the support of the trustees; Dr. Fruit spoke for the faculty; Joe E. Brown pledged the support of the *Word and Way*; and various other influential friends united in expressing their intention of giving loyal assistance to the new administration. This gathering did much to provide a new climate in which the newly elected president could work.

During the summer it was necessary to find several new professors to fill the vacancies created during the summer. Dr. Moon, who now served as dean and registrar, was largely responsible for securing these new teachers. So, Dr. Herget began his work with a faculty of 22 members as follows: J. P. Fruit, English; John E. Davis, Physics; R. E. Bowles, Physical Education; P. Caspar Harvey, English Composition; A. G. Byrns, Spanish; C. J. Elmore, Biology; W. O. Walker, Chemistry; Allen J. Moon, Latin; J. B. Sullivan, Education; Robert W. Frederick, Education; H. I. Hester, Bible; William N. Collins, Head Coach; Mary E. Elmore, Biology; Ethel Marie Henderson, English. To these were added eight new teachers: Harvey D. Royce, Chemistry; F. M. Derwacter, Greek; Constantine Bila, French and German; Cloyce R. Howd, Sociology; John Knudson, History; B. Edward Denton, Mathematics, J. R. Amelung, Music; and Charles Burke, Instructor in Mathematics.

It is remarkable that the number of students enrolled for the fall of 1928 reached well over 400. Dr. Herget assumed his responsibilities with an enthusiasm that was contagious. Gradually a new spirit was seen in the work of the faculty, and the students cooperated heartily. The trustees soon discovered that the administration of the affairs of the college was in good hands and they united in their support of the president.

Work on the new Brown Gymnasium had been started earlier in the year. Shortly after the opening of school construction was far enough advanced to have the public ceremony of laying the cornerstone on September 17. Later in the school year the building was completed and thus became the center of athletic activities on the campus.

One of the duties of the president is to work with the Baptist churches of the state. President Herget used every opportunity to speak

in churches, to attend denominational gatherings, to work on committees and in other ways to assure the Baptists of the state that William Jewell was to remain a strong Baptist college. The new president assumed charge of the daily chapel program where he usually spoke. This important feature of college life was revived to become a helpful worship service.

Dr. Herget was eager to learn what he could from the other colleges in the state, so he, with one or more faculty members, made visits to all the colleges in Missouri. Much help was received in the visits, with the added advantage of developing a happy working relationship with these other colleges. He was faithful in attending the annual meeting of the Missouri College Union during his entire administration.

For lack of adequate funds, among other things, the campus had been neglected. There was much that could be done to beautify "the Hill." Dr. Herget was a good gardener and a lover of flowers. So he began at once a program of cleaning up the unsightly spots and planting trees, shrubs and flowers, many of which he bought with his own money.

Under his leadership the new gymnasium was paid for and the balance of \$50,000 still owed on Melrose Hall and Gano Chapel was also paid off. The financial operations of the college were reorganized with a budget system and a new plan of accounting. The first year of Dr. Herget's presidency came to a close at the commencement of 1929. A large group of alumni was present for the annual meeting of the association. The meeting of these former students was characterized by a new spirit of enthusiasm and harmony. Eighty-eight seniors (the largest class up to that time) were awarded their degrees. All were agreed that it had been a good year.

In the fall of 1929 an event of national importance took place. This is known as the crash of the stock market which quickly affected the economic life of the entire nation. Many thousands of people suddenly found themselves divested of their savings; other thousands saw their businesses closed; numerous banks were forced to close their doors; thousands of wage-earners were without employment. The great "depression" was on and years of financial insecurity were ahead. It is not hard to imagine the effects of this on the college. Invested endowment funds were endangered, income from these funds was drastically reduced, if not altogether lost. The parents of students found themselves unable to furnish college tuition, and students who

were working to help support themselves could find but little work. Inevitably, the enrollment decreased, despite sincere efforts to assist students financially.

Of course these developments imposed heavy burdens on the trustees and the president. With reduction in income it was necessary to reduce expenses. The situation grew gradually worse during the early thirties until the wisdom and judgment of the administration were taxed to the limit. The faculty volunteered a sizeable reduction in salary, and later, accepted even further decrease in earnings. It is to the credit of these devoted teachers that they stood together and voted to take cuts in salary "across the board" rather than see one of their number without work. At times salary checks were not issued promptly but ultimately all salaries were paid and no member was forced to leave. Credit for meeting this crisis so successfully belongs primarily to the president and to the trustees. In this we have another example of the remarkable contribution made by these devoted servants of the college, the Board of Trustees.

Only those who passed through these depression years can appreciate fully what faith, patience and sacrifice were required. Dr. Herget proved to be a leader who could inspire confidence and loyalty in his colleagues. He cheerfully shared the hardships and sacrifices, always with the confidence that God would lead to ultimate victory. Many times during these years he was heard to quote two of his favorite texts from the Bible: "Wherefore, sirs, be of good cheer, for I believe God" (Acts 27:25), and "Although the fig tree shall not blossom neither shall fruit be in the vines; the labor of the olive shall fail, and the fields shall yield no meat; the flock shall be cut off from the fold, and there shall be no herd in the stalls; yet I will rejoice in the Lord, I will joy in the God of my salvation." (Habakkuk 3:17-18).

It would be wrong to assume that these early years of President Herget's administration were occupied primarily with holding things together, in managing to live during the depression. It is true, of course, that this distressing factor was always in the picture, and yet progress was made along several lines during this time. Early in his administration he took a special interest in the library. He had a study made of the services being rendered with a view to increasing the efficiency of the library. This study included a number of recommendations which were put into operation. The budget for operations and for new books was enlarged. In 1930, Miss Opal Carlin came as

assistant to Dr. Armstrong. After Dr. Armstrong's death in 1937 Miss Carlin became head librarian and in this position gave distinguished service until her death May 25, 1965.

In September 1936 Miss Ruth Lindsey began her work as the first official Dean of Women at William Jewell. She taught some classes in French and Spanish in addition to her work as dean. She made a distinct contribution as Dean of Women since she was able to establish this office on a sound basis. In December 1942 she resigned at the college and shortly thereafter was married to Dr. Ralph Waltz then living in California. Another significant event for women students was the acceptance of the college as a member of the American Association of University Women. About the same time of Physical Director for women students was employed.

Two important additions to the college staff were made in 1937 when Mr. Chester J. Prince, an alumnus, class 1906, became Personnel Secretary and Field Representative. He quickly made a place for himself in the life of the school as a cultured, gracious, unselfish gentleman. He continued to serve the college until his death in St. Louis April 12, 1957. Professor Henri Godfriaux, the highly successful football coach at Missouri Valley College, came to William Jewell as head coach and professor of Chemistry in 1937. With hard work, patience and persistence he developed successful teams for several years. He remained a loyal member of the staff until his death March 5, 1954.

Another distinct service department was inaugurated in the establishing of a publicity department where all news releases and public relations affairs were handled by one office. In this department, Professor P. Caspar Harvey gave many years of faithful and effective service.

In the *Bulletin* of July 15, 1938, we find an article showing the Financial progress during the first ten years of Dr. Herget's administration.

This summary shows:

1. Total endowment funds have been increased by \$113,967.47 to a total of \$1,237,215.77.
2. Plant funds and equipment have been increased by \$161,533.67 to a total of \$914,459.16.
3. Student aid funds have been increased by \$3,177.58 to a total of \$9,709.75.

4. Annuities fund has been increased by \$4,031.03 to a total of \$79,564.80.
5. Current fund assets have been increased by \$35,258.59 to a total of \$45,877.95.
6. Total assets have been increased by \$400,544.11 to a total of \$2,369,683.20.

These figures do not include other gains made during the remaining four years of Dr. Herget's presidency. The largest gift ever made to the college up to that time was the \$250,000.00 endowment fund given by Mr. W. D. Johnson in 1941 for the department of Bible, which was followed later by another gift of \$250,000 to endow the department of Philosophy. When Dr. Herget came as president he expressed the earnest hope of seeing the department of Bible amply endowed to meet the needs in a Christian college. When this gift was announced the president felt that this was his "greatest hour" at the college. Only those close to him could know the satisfaction, and the joy he had in his heart. Incidentally, the value put on these gifts by Mr. Johnson "for the books" was extremely conservative. These gifts were in the form of title to several hundred acres of oil land in Texas which has yielded most gratifying returns.

In 1942 Dr. Franklin T. Walker, acting head of the Department of English released his book: *Servant of the Most High, The Life of John Francis Herget*. In this volume he gives a brief summary of the gains made at the college under President Herget's leadership.

"The reports to the board of trustees show the beginning of many physical things at William Jewell under President Herget: yearly physical examination of students became effective; a registered nurse put in charge of clinics in dormitories; Senior Chapel Day inaugurated; testing program for freshmen provided; practice teaching arrangement made with local high school; museum put in shape and a curator appointed; the curriculum enlarged; a telephone exchange installed; a night watchman added; a complete system of reports to the president and trustees kept; the appointment of a cabinet by the president made up of all administrative officers; a more effective organization of the alumni with provision for large alumni participation in the college administration; the Louis Mertins Collection of autographs, the Ted Malone Collection of poetry and the Balthazar Hubmaier collection added to the library; oil paintings of former trustees, faculty members and friends of the college secured."

In 1936 the board of trustees began making plans for the observance of the centennial of the college for 1949. A special committee was named to make preliminary recommendations. This committee made its report

October 29, 1940 after which the board voted to make this committee a permanent one. On December 5, 1940 at the college chapel President Herget, Mr. W. D. Johnson, president of the board, and Albert L. Reeves, Jr., president of the alumni association, made the formal announcement of the big Centennial Program. During the remainder of his administration Dr. Herget worked with the Board of Trustees in developing plans for this historic event.

The first formal observance of Founders Day was held on February 27, 1941. The event was celebrated by three programs. At the daily chapel exercises Mr. Maurice Winger delivered the address. A radio program over station WDAF was given that night. The chief address was delivered at a formal dinner in the Muehlebach hotel by the Honorable Pat M. Neff, former governor of Texas, who at the time was president of Baylor University.

Dr. Herget reached his 55th birthday shortly after becoming President of the College. He had carried heavy responsibilities throughout his career and the fourteen years at the college had been strenuous ones. While he had enjoyed good health and was still vigorous he knew that the work of the presidency would be extremely heavy in the next decade. The college was to observe its centennial in 1949. For some time the trustees had been developing plans for undergirding and expanding the service of the school to reach a climax during the centennial year. Dr. Herget knew that these heavy responsibilities should be in the hands of a younger man.

Without consulting even his wife he decided that he should offer his resignation. At the meeting of the trustees at his home in May 1941 he tendered his resignation to be in effect on June 30, 1942. This came as a surprise to everyone and naturally many friends urged him to withdraw the resignation. But he refused to do this and entered upon his last year with his usual enthusiastic spirit.

President Herget was fully conscious of the tremendous contribution which the teachers make in the life of a school. Frequently he spoke of the work done by his faculty and was always ready to give them full credit. He had happy relations with the professors and was always ready to do all he could for them. They in turn were loyal to him and had pride in serving with him.

Since limits of space will not permit discussion of the work of each of these teachers we have to be content with mentioning by department those who were colleagues of Dr. Herget.

*Ancient Languages:* Dr. Allen J. Moon, and Dr. F. M. Derwacter served all fourteen years with Dr. Herget.

*Bible:* Dr. H. I. Hester, all fourteen years with the assistance of Rev. Walter Reppenhagen and Dr. Lawrence Cleland after 1940.

*Biology:* Dr. Clarence J. Elmore succeeded by Dr. L. J. Gier as head of the department. Other teachers were James Smith and Misses Mary Elmore, Helen Churchill, Olive Thomas.

*Chemistry:* Professor W. O. Walker, Dr. Harvey Royce, Dr. George J. Weida, Dr. Frank G. Edson, and Professor Henri Godfriaux in this order.

*Education:* Dr. James B. Sullivan all fourteen years assisted by Dr. Robert Frederick, Professor Thurston Isley, and Mr. George Beamer at various times.

*English and Philosophy:* Dr. J. P. Fruit, Professor P. Caspar Harvey all 14 years with the assistance of Miss Ethel Marie Henderson, Miss Virginia D. Rice, Miss Elizabeth Hanssen, Dr. Franklin T. Walker, Mr. Prewitt Ewing and Mr. Joe Sinclair Amery, and Mrs. J. J. Bowman at various times.

*Social Sciences:* (History, Economics, Sociology, Political Science): Dr. John Knudson and Dr. U. R. Pugh (history) 14 years; Dr. W. Holt Smith, Professor W. C. Smith, Professor C. Willard Smith, Professor C. O. Van Dyke, Dr. Cloyce R. Howd, and Professor Sidney Richmond for different periods.

*Mathematics and Astronomy:* Professor B. Edward Denton all 14 years with assistance from Professor Paul Sharrah and Professor Roger Winters in this order.

*Modern Languages:* The following teachers served at different times: Professor A. G. Byrns, Dr. Constantine Bila, Dr. George D. Davidson, Professor Wilbur Bruner, Professor Frank Davis, Professor Clarence Chrisman and Miss Ruth Lindsey.

*Music:* Dr. David Grosch served as head of the department throughout Dr. Herget's presidency.

*Physical Education:* Professor R. E. Bowles all 14 years. Other teachers were Professors W. N. Collins, Henri Godfriaux and Miss Lois Wisler.

*Physics:* Professor John E. Davis all 14 years, with the assistants Professor Joe Van Trump, Professor Paul Sharrah, and Professor Roger Winters.

As might be expected there were some who resigned to do further study, some who accepted other positions and several who died while still in service. These who passed away while on the faculty were: Dr. Cloyce R. Howd, May 18, 1933; Dr. George F. Weida, August 8, 1936; Professor A. G. Byrns, January 28, 1937; Dr. J. C. Armstrong, September 14, 1937; Dr. C. J. Elmore, May 19, 1940; and Dr. George Davidson, September 24, 1940. Early in the summer of 1942 the trustees asked Dr. H. I. Hester, head of the department of Bible to

serve as assistant to the president his last year. The Board of Trustees named a committee consisting of W. D. Johnson, W. T. Semple, L. M. Proctor, Paul Weber, Judge Frank Atwood, and M. H. Winger to begin searching for a man to become the next president of the college.

In the interest of broader and more efficient service which changing conditions had brought about, the administrative staff was enlarged during the time of Dr. Herget.

The catalog for his last year lists these as follows:

John F. Herget, President  
H. I. Hester, Assistant to the president and secretary to the faculty  
Allen J. Moon, Dean of the College  
Miss Ruth Lindsey, Dean of Women  
J. B. Sullivan, Registrar  
Miss Thelma Thomason, Secretary to the President and Dean  
H. B. Early, Secretary-Treasurer  
Miss Opal Carlin, Librarian  
J. E. Davis, Business Manager  
Chester J. Prince, Personnel Secretary  
George C. Beamer, Manager, William Jewell Press  
P. Caspar Harvey, Director of Public Relations  
Joe Sinclair Amery, Jr., Field Representative

The office of Field Representative was first filled by the Rev. Homer S. Huff, until he accepted a call to become pastor of the Immanuel Baptist Church in Kansas City, Kansas. The Rev. S. B. Eubanks worked in this capacity for two years. For a while Mr. Prince carried this responsibility along with his work as Personnel Secretary. Later Mr. Joe Sinclair Amery took over this important function of recruiting students. With him Mr. Virgil Bower worked for several years until he became Vice President of the National Bank of North Kansas City, Missouri.

The last year at the college was a happy one for President Herget. With some assistance in his office he was relieved of certain routine duties, though his concern for the college and its welfare was never lessened.

While the exacting and unending duties of his office had demanded most of his attention throughout his administration, at the same time he did a good many other worthwhile things. He was a lover of flowers and for his recreation he beautified the grounds around the president's home. His rose garden there was among the most beautiful in the area. For many summers he found pleasure in going to the mountains in Colorado and Wyoming to speak to Baptist assemblies.

He was busy most of his Sundays speaking in various churches in Missouri and even out-state. Throughout his ministry, he had been a devoted student of the Bible and a popular Bible teacher. By popular demand he taught for several years a class on Monday nights at the Second Baptist Church which was attended by people of all the Liberty churches.

Dr. Herget was most loyal to all the services of the local church. Unless he was away from home he was present for every service—including prayer meeting. All three pastors serving during Dr. Herget's presidency (Dr. F. C. Feezor, Dr. George W. Sadler, and Dr. Allen S. Cutts) spoke of him as the most faithful and loyal "layman" in the church. Both Dr. and Mrs. Herget participated in many community activities always lending support to worthwhile projects.

Altogether Dr. Herget published ten different books. Most of these dealt with Biblical subjects, though he left four volumes of poetry covering a wide range of subjects, and an excellent volume on the life of Dr. Greene.

He enjoyed excellent health—robust, energetic and tireless. He was somewhat brusque at times, though always tender-hearted. He was strong-willed and determined in doing his work, and was reluctant ever to give up anything he had once started. He loved people and was especially interested in boys. He attended every football game at home and often went with the team for games on other campuses. He always sat with the players on their bench, and in this way he won the loyalty of all the athletes. For many years one day in the spring was set aside as "clean up day" on the campus. Classes for the day were dismissed and the students were divided into groups which worked under the supervision of a faculty member. Those who worked under Dr. Herget found it anything but a holiday. They began early, worked hard and stayed late, with the president doing his full share of the work with his men.

Year after year in the *Tatler*, the college year-book, we find glowing words of tribute and appreciation expressed by the students for President Herget. As he neared the end of his career at the college there were many occasions on which tributes of appreciation and love were given to him and his family. He had won the respect and admiration of the citizens of Liberty who were saddened at the thought of the family leaving. Naturally this was an occasion for reviewing his

achievements at William Jewell. Many letters came to express appreciation for what he had been able to do. Typical of these is the one from Mr. Maurice Winger, Vice-President of the Board of Trustees:

"You have succeeded in restoring William Jewell to the place which it should and does now occupy as first in the minds and hearts of its real constituency.

"The reputation and standing of William Jewell as a Liberal Arts College is the very highest, not only in the eyes of the standardizing agencies, which is of the utmost importance, but in the consideration of the General Association, the State Board, the Baptist churches of Missouri, the alumni in nearly every state in the Union, and in many foreign countries, and the friends of Christian Education everywhere."

Dr. Herget and his family would have enjoyed continuing to live in Liberty, but he feared that his remaining in the community might in some way prove embarrassing to the next president, whoever he might be. So the family decided to return to Cincinnati, Mrs. Herget's home city, and the city where they had so many friends made during his pastorate of more than 24 years. He bought a home there and on July 1, 1942 the family left Liberty for their new home.

Back among old friends he found genuine contentment and happiness for the remainder of his life. One dear friend of many years, Dr. Van Dalton, a noted oral surgeon of Cincinnati, proved to be a beloved companion and helper during these closing years. In his down-town apartment Dr. Dalton provided a study or library where his friend whom he affectionately called "Uncle John," could read, study or write as he chose.

On Tuesday evening December 3, 1957 Mrs. Herget was taken seriously ill and died within an hour. Of course this was a severe loss to Dr. Herget, especially since his own health was failing and she was his constant help and support. The daughter, Lucy Lynds, assumed the responsibilities of the home and did all that she could for her father until his death nearly three years later.

In September 1960 his health failed rapidly, and he passed away Monday night, September 26, 1960. Funeral services were held in his beloved Ninth Street Baptist Church in Cincinnati on September 29. President Binns and Dr. Hester represented the college and participated in the funeral services for him.

With his retirement Dr. Herget never lost his interest in the college. Many times this writer heard him tell President Binns "I pray for you and the college every day." Dr. Binns frequently said that no man

could have been more encouraging and helpful to his successor than Dr. Herget was to him.

Those who were acquainted with President Herget and the situation in which he worked have remarked, "Considering all the facts it is not too much to say that, humanly speaking, John Francis Herget saved William Jewell College at this critical time."

The closing years of Dr. J. C. Armstrong, one of the notable Baptist leaders in Missouri, were during the administration of Dr. Herget. As we have already noted, Dr. Armstrong was pastor of the Herget family in St. Louis when Dr. Herget was a boy.

Dr. Armstrong was born in Franklin County November 10, 1847. His ancestors were sturdy pioneer stock. As a boy he lived in a log cabin and attended a log schoolhouse three months in the year. He had vivid recollections of the Civil War and its devastation. Having been called to the ministry when 20 years of age, he entered William Jewell its first session after the Civil War in 1868. Despite the fact that he had to earn money for his college expenses he made one of the highest academic records in the history of the college. He was awarded the A.B. degree in 1874 and the A.M. one year later. He became pastor of the Baptist church in Miami, Missouri and was married to Miss Emma Pendleton December 26, 1877. Shortly afterwards he became pastor of the Delmar church in St. Louis. He served there five years, then five years at the First Baptist Church of Mexico, Missouri. He then became pastor of the Westport Baptist Church in Kansas City, Missouri where he remained until 1893. In all these pastorates his work was outstanding.

He became editor of the *Central Baptist* in 1893. In this position his gifts as a writer and denominational leader were widely known. He returned to the Westport (Calvary) church as pastor in 1910 and remained for eight years of fruitful service. During his career up to this point he served in various responsible places in both the Missouri Baptist Association and the Northern and Southern Baptist Conventions.

In 1922 he came to serve as librarian at William Jewell College where he remained until his death. Dr. Armstrong was endowed with a brilliant mind, and was an able preacher and a wise leader. He was extremely modest in all the honors he received. He had a delightful sense of humor and was popular with young and old. He retained his physical vigor and alert mind until shortly before his death. He

passed away at his home in Liberty on September 14, 1937 just a few weeks before his 90th birthday. Throughout his career he was loyal to his church and to William Jewell College. His life was characterized by Christian love, patience, faith and self-control. He influenced for good thousands of young people and furnished inspiring leadership for his day and generation.

#### AN INTERIM PRESIDENCY

When President Herget announced his resignation in May 1941, to be effective June 30, 1942, a committee of trustees was appointed to nominate the next president. In view of the fact that the Centennial program was already being planned and the college was on the eve of a period of expansion and development, it was extremely important to find the right kind of man to be president. This would require time for receiving recommendations and making thorough investigations of promising candidates.

At the meeting of the trustees in May 1942 the committee requested more time for their work. Since Dr. Herget was to terminate his work in June following, the trustees agreed to find someone to serve in the interim between the outgoing president and the man to be elected. So the trustees asked Dr. H. I. Hester, who had worked as Dr. Herget's assistant for the past year, and who had been head of the Department of Bible for 16 years, to serve in the interim. He agreed to do this on two conditions: First, that a definite term of one year be set, and second that he be given full authority and responsibility of the office for this time. These conditions were cheerfully agreed to and Dr. Hester began his work on July 1, 1942.

The United States had officially entered World War II in December 1941. By the following summer the chief concern of the entire country was the effort to win the war. Naturally this involved colleges where young men were enrolled. Already William Jewell had established several military plans under the direction of Mr. Joe Sinclair Amery by which a man could be officially enlisted in some branch of the military service, continue his studies in college and then later enter active service. More than one hundred men took advantage of these special plans and remained as students.

As the war progressed more men of college age enlisted or were conscripted for military service, so enrollments in men's colleges were immediately affected. In the meantime, the government had set up several types of special programs for training men on college campuses.

Naturally all the colleges wanted one or more of these special schools. William Jewell was exceedingly fortunate in securing a school for training men in aviation. So a Naval Flight Preparatory School (NFPS) was established on the campus late in December and early in January. About one year later another naval school, Naval Academic Refresher Unit, (NARU) was brought to the college. On the eve of installing the school the naval officials requested William Jewell College to serve as host for a special Seminar for training teachers for the 17 flight schools in the United States. For four days (December 28 to January 1) 149 of these teachers lived on the campus. This proved to be a very happy experience for the college and these guests.

The general plan of the naval school was a maximum enrollment of 600 cadets in constant attendance. The first group of 200 arrived in Liberty on January 6, 1943, four weeks later 200 more, and one month later another 200. After 3 months training the first company moved out to be replaced by a new company of the same number. In this way our maximum number of 600 remained constant.

The establishing of the navy school necessitated many changes on the campus. It was necessary to provide a faculty, rooms, meals, classrooms, and athletic facilities for the cadets. This meant that the three dormitories (Old Ely, New Ely, and Melrose) would be taken over. Male college students found rooms in private families in Liberty. To accommodate women students the college leased the Kappa Alpha, Phi Gamma Delta, and Sigma Nu fraternity houses. Early in February the Rotary Club of Liberty volunteered to move the girls from Melrose Hall to the fraternity houses, which was done in one day. Cafeteria service was established in New Ely under the direction of Mr. Omar Thompson and the 600 cadets were given three meals a day. Fortunately we were able to provide classrooms in Marston Hall, Brown Gymnasium, in Jewell Hall and Gano Chapel building.

It was not easy to secure some forty teachers for these cadets. Mr. Charles McClard was employed as dean of the navy faculty and a number of competent high school science teachers were enlisted. Quite a number of the college faculty were able to teach some classes on a part-time basis. In this way the 192 class periods per day were well cared for.

It should be remembered that in spite of all that had to be done for the Navy School, the regular college program went on without curtailment. No courses were dropped, no students were neglected and none

of the essential college functions was omitted. Since the college enrollment was a little over 500 for the year, more than 1200 people were working on the campus every day. It may be said that this was one of the busiest years in the history of William Jewell. Special credit belongs to the faculty and staff who, without exception, cooperated heartily by working both day and night. The college students did their part in the finest spirit. The citizens of Liberty displayed a magnificent spirit in responding to the needs of the naval cadets.

In summary several things should be said about this big enterprise in the history of William Jewell. Our relations with navy officials were uniformly pleasant and satisfactory. Of course problems were constantly arising but these were settled without serious difficulty. The navy paid a reasonable price for the services the college furnished them. There were no "gifts" made to the college by the United States government. The income derived from these two navy schools was of great benefit to the college during war times. These schools brought a total of 3,711 young men from all parts of the country to the campus. There were 46 full-time teachers in these schools and 18 college teachers served on a part-time basis. As many as 200 new families came to Liberty to live.

The young men (cadets) in these schools were superior in many respects. They were well above the average scholastically since their area of service demanded this. They worked under strict discipline with a very heavy schedule. Their coming to the campus created no moral problem. They were welcomed by the local churches and were hospitably received by the families of Liberty.

In public relations the college benefited greatly. A good many cadets came back to William Jewell to do their college work when the war was over. The publicity coming to the college from this enterprise could not have been bought. Perhaps most significant was the satisfaction which college people derived from the opportunity to assist our country in the time of war.

As mentioned beforehand, the regular schedule of college work continued without curtailment. The navy school classes were held completely separate from college classes. The only inconvenience suffered by college classes was a rearrangement of class rooms which was not a serious problem. College administrative functions, faculty meetings, constant class work, daily chapel services, extra curricular activities, all continued on schedule.

On January 1, Miss Ruth McDaniel began her work as Dean of Women, and teacher of Modern Languages as the successor to Miss Ruth Lindsey who was married in December 1942. On March 4, the college family and the entire community was saddened by the death of Dr. John Phelps Fruit, beloved by every one who knew him.

The committee of the trustees to select a president announced in March that the next president would be Dr. Walter Pope Binns, then pastor of the First Baptist Church of Roanoke, Virginia. On April 8, Dr. and Mrs. Binns made a visit to the campus and remained in the community for several days meeting faculty members, trustees, alumni and other friends of the college. On Sunday, April 10, the president-elect preached at the Second Baptist Church to a large and appreciative audience.

The session of 1942-43 came to a close with the commencement exercises May 22-24. The Baccalaureate sermon was delivered by Dr. Hester, the interim president, the missionary address by the Rev. W. W. Pierce of St. Joseph, Missouri and the Commencement address by Dr. James M. Wood, long-time president of Stephens College, Columbia, Missouri. Fifty eight seniors were awarded the B.A. degree, and honorary degrees were conferred on the Rev. W. W. Pierce and President James Wood. The large audience was reminded of the terrible cost of war when the William Jewell service flag was dedicated. This flag contained five gold stars for alumni killed in the war, six silver stars for those missing in action, and individual stars for 727 other alumni then in service.

The summer term opened on Tuesday, June 1, with a total enrollment of 114 students. On June 30, the interim presidency ended and on July 1, 1943 Dr. Binns assumed the responsibilities of the office of president.

## THE THIRD PERIOD

### 1943-1966

*Chapter One* — DR. WALTER POPE BINNS

*Chapter Two* — SOME NEW DEVELOPMENTS

*Chapter Three* — THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

*Chapter Four* — THE FACULTY WITH PRESIDENT BINNS

*Chapter Five* — CAMPUS IMPROVEMENTS AND NEW BUILDINGS

*Chapter Six* — RELATIONS WITH COLLEAGUES

*Chapter Seven* — THE RETIREMENT OF PRESIDENT BINNS

*Chapter Eight* — DR. H. GUY MOORE BECOMES PRESIDENT

*Chapter Nine* — STUDENT LIFE AT WILLIAM JEWELL COLLEGE

## CHAPTER ONE

### Dr. Walter Pope Binns

We now enter upon a new period in the history of the college. For various reasons we may think of this as the closing of one era and the beginning of a new one. The new administration came in the midst of World War II. Dr. Binns began his work in July 1943, when the largest and most significant war in all history was at its height. Most of the peoples of the world were involved, and far-reaching changes in the life of all nations were already taking place. As the tide of war turned and Allied victory began to appear certain, developments hitherto undreamed of were on the horizon. American colleges were immediately and radically involved.

For several years the trustees and the administration had been planning for the observance of the centennial of William Jewell in 1949. Committees had worked diligently and intelligently in preparation for this. This event was to be the occasion for revitalizing the life of the college, for effecting a program of expansion and for fund-raising on an ambitious scale.

This was a time when leadership in the Board of Trustees was also undergoing a change. Men who for years had served the college faithfully as trustees were reaching the time of retirement, and new leaders were beginning to assume responsibility. Most of these newer men were former students at the college and were genuinely committed to the great challenge offered by the centennial. In the catalogue of 1943 we find at least 12 alumni listed on the Board of Trustees. Among these were: W. P. Browning, Jr., Walter David, Hubert Eaton, W. M. Fitch, Lex McDaniel, John B. Pew, L. M. Proctor, W. T. Semple, Arthur Tutt, Paul Weber, M. H. Winger and William F. Yates. Naturally these men had a sentimental concern for their alma mater. Two of these alumni were deeply involved since they were sons of former faculty members and had lived in Liberty during boyhood days. These were Dr. Hubert Eaton, son of the distinguished Dr. James R. Eaton, and Dr. William T. Semple, son of Dr. Robert Baylor Semple, for forty years the respected and honored teacher of Classics at William Jewell.

This new leadership in the Board of Trustees resulted in intensive activity. Responsibilities in the board were committed to various committees which met frequently. The semi-annual meetings of the

board were carefully planned and were sometimes extended over two or even three days. Mr. W. D. Johnson, who had made such a magnificent contribution in time and money, resigned as chairman of the board because of failing health and Mr. Maurice H. Winger, who had been vice-president of the board for several years was elected as president of the board in 1949.

On March 7, 1943 the trustees announced the election of Dr. Walter Pope Binns as the new president of the college. He had accepted the presidency to begin July 1. At the meeting of the trustees May 25, 1943 they elected Dr. H. I. Hester to serve as "Vice-president in charge of the scholastic program of the college," a position which he held until June 30, 1961 when he resigned to become Vice-president of Midwestern Baptist Seminary in Kansas City, Missouri.

Dr. and Mrs. Binns arrived in Liberty on Friday, July 2, 1943. Since the president's home on the campus was being used temporarily as a girl's dormitory, the college purchased a home on Moss Avenue where Dr. and Mrs. Binns lived for several years. The family was most cordially received by the college and the entire community. This sincere welcome was expressed on various formal occasions. The new president and his family were now ready to begin what proved to be nineteen happy and fruitful years at the college.

Dr. Binns was born in Washington, Georgia, September 18, 1895. His father was an honored Baptist minister, and his mother was a woman of exceptional strength and wisdom. In this cultured Christian home the future college president grew up with several brothers and sisters. The family later moved to Atlanta where Walter attended the Boy's High School which had an excellent reputation for solid academic work. After graduation from this high school he entered Mercer University, the Baptist college of Georgia, located at Macon. In 1918 he was awarded the A.B. degree from Mercer. His Alma Mater later conferred on him two honorary degrees, the D.D. in 1929 and the LL.D. in 1947.

During his college studies he came to the conviction that he should give his life to the Christian ministry. Even in high school he had been a leader in young people's work in his denomination. He continued this in college and after his commitment to the ministry he served as pastor of a new church in Macon during his senior year in college. He had a brief term of service as an army chaplain before the armistice was signed in November 1918. He then began his work

in the Southern Baptist Seminary in Louisville, Kentucky, from which he received the Th.M. degree in 1923.

On November 11, 1918 Dr. Binns was married to Miss Blanche Mallary of Macon, Georgia. While a student in the seminary he served as pastor of the First Baptist Church of Lawrenceburg, Kentucky where he and Mrs. Binns made their home from 1918 to 1923. After graduation from the seminary Dr. Binns had three pastorates before becoming president of the college: The First Baptist Church, Moultrie, Georgia, 1923-1926; The First Baptist Church, LaGrange, Georgia, 1926-1931; and the First Baptist Church, Roanoke, Virginia, 1931-1943. In these pastorates his ability as a preacher and a denominational leader was widely recognized. He was always a leader in community affairs and held many responsible positions in his denomination. He was an able speaker, a wise counsellor and a respected statesman in church affairs. While he was always a strong supporter of Christian education he had never had any inclination to become president of a college. However, when the trustee committee (W. D. Johnson, W. T. Semple, L. M. Proctor, Paul Weber, Judge Frank Atwood and M. H. Winger) presented the case for William Jewell and urged him to accept he felt that he should respond.

In announcing the acceptance of Dr. Binns, Mr. Maurice Winger, Vice-President of the Board of Trustees, issued a statement which appeared in the college *Bulletin* of March 1943. "We have canvassed the field with thoroughness and minute investigation. It is the judgment of the trustees that we have secured an outstanding man of the highest calibre. . . . The coming of Dr. Walter Pope Binns to the campus of William Jewell College presages a new growth and expansion of the college." In the same issue of the *Bulletin* Dr. Semple states: "Dr. Binns possesses a presence, a personality, and a manner in the best tradition of our college. In regard to spirituality and intelligence he reminds me of the servant who received five talents at the hands of his Lord. We shall, I am sure, profit by the addition of the other five talents. We need them, both in the realm of the mind and in the realm of the spirit."

In the years ahead Dr. Binns was to do a great deal of traveling in the interest of the college; and this began his first month as president. On a carefully planned trip he and Mrs. Binns went to the west coast for visits with alumni groups in some six or more states. The first extended trip of the new president made a very favorable impression

upon all who saw and heard him. The editor of the *Liberty Tribune* commented on this:

"The current visit of Dr. Walter Pope Binns in California is visible proof of the high esteem in which he is held by leading members of his profession, Jewell alumni, educators and the public. Even the Governor has paid him honor.

"It is of no small moment that the visit of the head of a small college in the midwest, half a continent away from the West coast should receive such wide publicity as Dr. Binns' trip. Newspapers in the larger cities he has visited, without exception have carried his picture on their front pages.

"Parts of the addresses which the Liberty minister-educator has delivered have received wide acclaim.

"Liberty, if the people here were to look upon the trip commercially rather than from the point of view of personal achievement on the part of Dr. Binns and high recognition of the institution he represents, is already receiving advertising of high quality through the new president of the local college. It is advertising the town could never buy, never financially afford if priorities were released for its purchase."

In the meantime he had much to do getting acquainted with the routine duties of the president's office. Frequent speaking engagements on various occasions called for time along with his other duties.

The trustees were concerned that the formal inauguration of the new president should be a memorable event in the history of the college. A special committee consisting of John B. Pew, chairman; H. Guy Moore, Jack Henry, L. M. Proctor, Cecil R. Martin, Miss Margaret Robb, H. I. Hester, John E. Davis, and P. Caspar Harvey, held many long sessions in preparing for this event.

The final plans called for programs for five days, November 7-11, 1943. The actual installation ceremony was scheduled for November 11, which, unknown to the committee, was a date of great significance in the history of the Binns family. Dr. and Mrs. Binns had been married on November 11 at 11:00 A.M. His father and mother, also his grandfather and grandmother were married on November 11 at 11:00 A.M.

Altogether eleven different events were scheduled for the formal inauguration week.

On Sunday, November 7, two services at the Second Baptist Church launched the inauguration week. The morning sermon was delivered by Dr. T. W. Medearis, General Superintendent of the Missouri Baptist

General Association. The evening address was given by Dr. W. L. McGrew, pastor of the Christian Church in Liberty.

Alumni Day was observed on Monday, November 8. Because of war-time restrictions on travel no gathering of the alumni at the college was planned, but a radio broadcast over station WDAF was given. This program consisted of special music by students, greetings by the oldest living alumnus, Mr. Frank Wornall, greetings from a representative of women students, and from the commanding officer of the Naval Flight Preparatory School on the campus. To these addresses the new president responded with appropriate remarks.

Student Day ceremonies were held in the college chapel on Tuesday, November 9. Clayborn Landers, president of the student body, was master of ceremonies. Eleven students spoke briefly in welcome to Dr. Binns.

Wednesday, November 10, was Education Day. At 11:00 A.M. an address was given by Dr. Donald J. Cowling, President of Carleton College. This was a brilliant and stimulating address on "The Work and Future of Liberal Arts Colleges." On Wednesday evening at the Second Baptist Church the inaugural sermon was preached by Dr. C. Oscar Johnson, pastor of the Third Baptist Church of St. Louis, Missouri, a long-time friend of the new president.

The climax of the week's ceremonies came on Thursday, November 11. In a morning ceremony lasting two full hours in the chapel the president was officially installed. The colorful academic procession included representatives from 96 colleges and universities. Formal greetings from various academic organizations were presented. Dr. Rufus C. Harris, president of Tulane University, a college mate of Dr. Binns, delivered the address of inauguration. Mr. W. D. Johnson, chairman of the board of trustees, formally inducted Dr. Binns into the presidency of the college. Mr. Maurice H. Winger, vice-president of the Board of Trustees, then officially presented the ninth president of the college, after which Dr. Binns responded with his formal inaugural address.

An informal luncheon was served to the delegates of other schools in the library building. At 2:00 P.M. an educational conference was held in the chapel, presided over by Dr. Gould Wickey, the Executive Secretary of the National Council of Church-Related Colleges. The panel consisted of seven distinguished educators. For more than two

hours the delegates participated in a lively discussion of higher education in the United States.

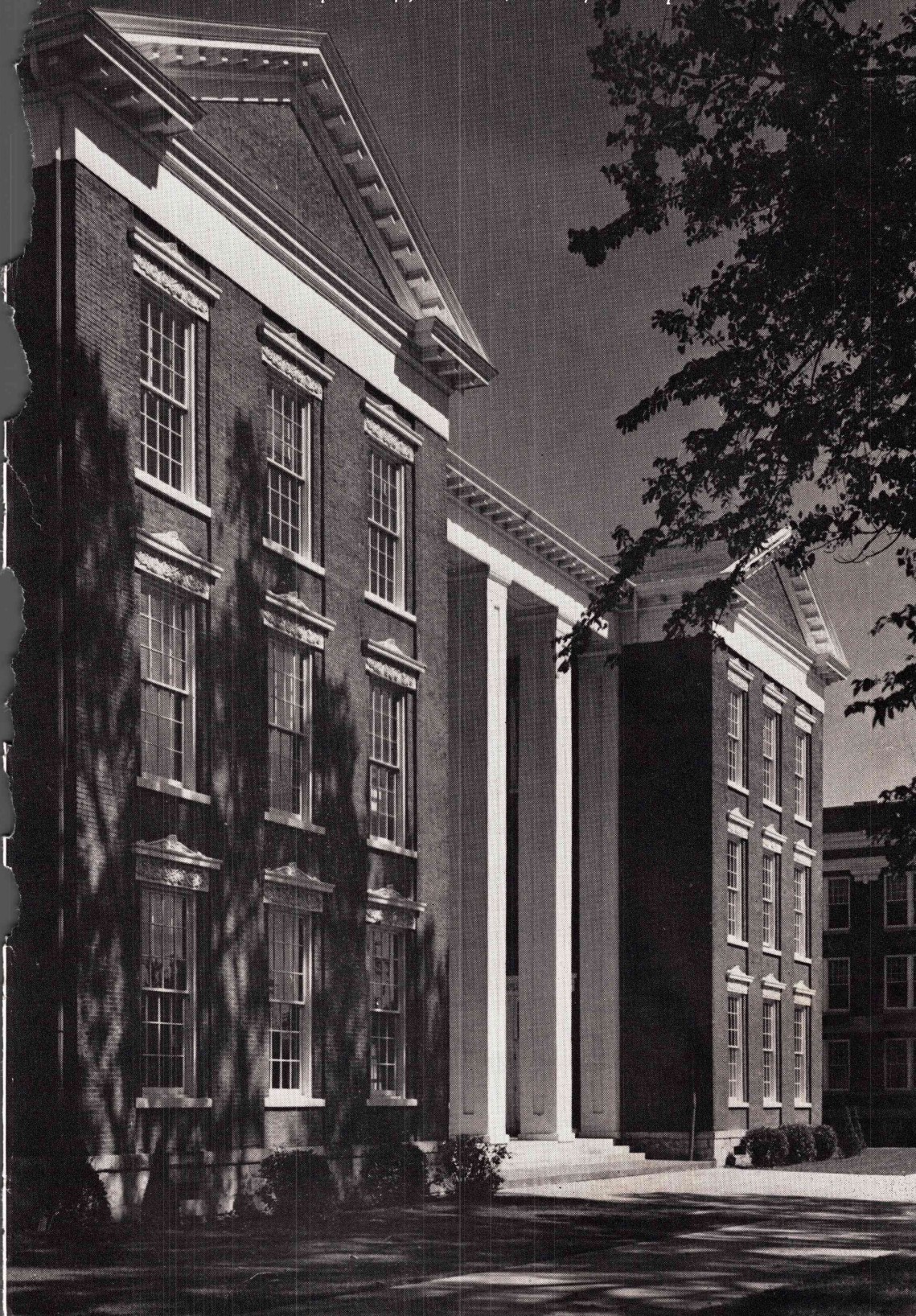
The close of the inaugural week came at the formal dinner for Dr. and Mrs. Binns at 7:00 P.M. in the Gold Room of the Muehlebach Hotel in Kansas City. Mr. John B. Pew, member of the Board of Trustees, served as master of ceremonies. The Honorable Forrest C. Donnell, governor of Missouri, introduced the chief speaker of the evening, the Honorable Ellis Gibbs Arnall, Governor of Georgia, who spoke on the subject, "Education in Transition." Dr. Binns then responded briefly in appropriate words. A bound "Book of Record" containing hundreds of greetings to the new president was presented to Dr. and Mrs. Binns by Mr. W. D. Johnson. This historic dinner meeting was attended by about 400 guests.

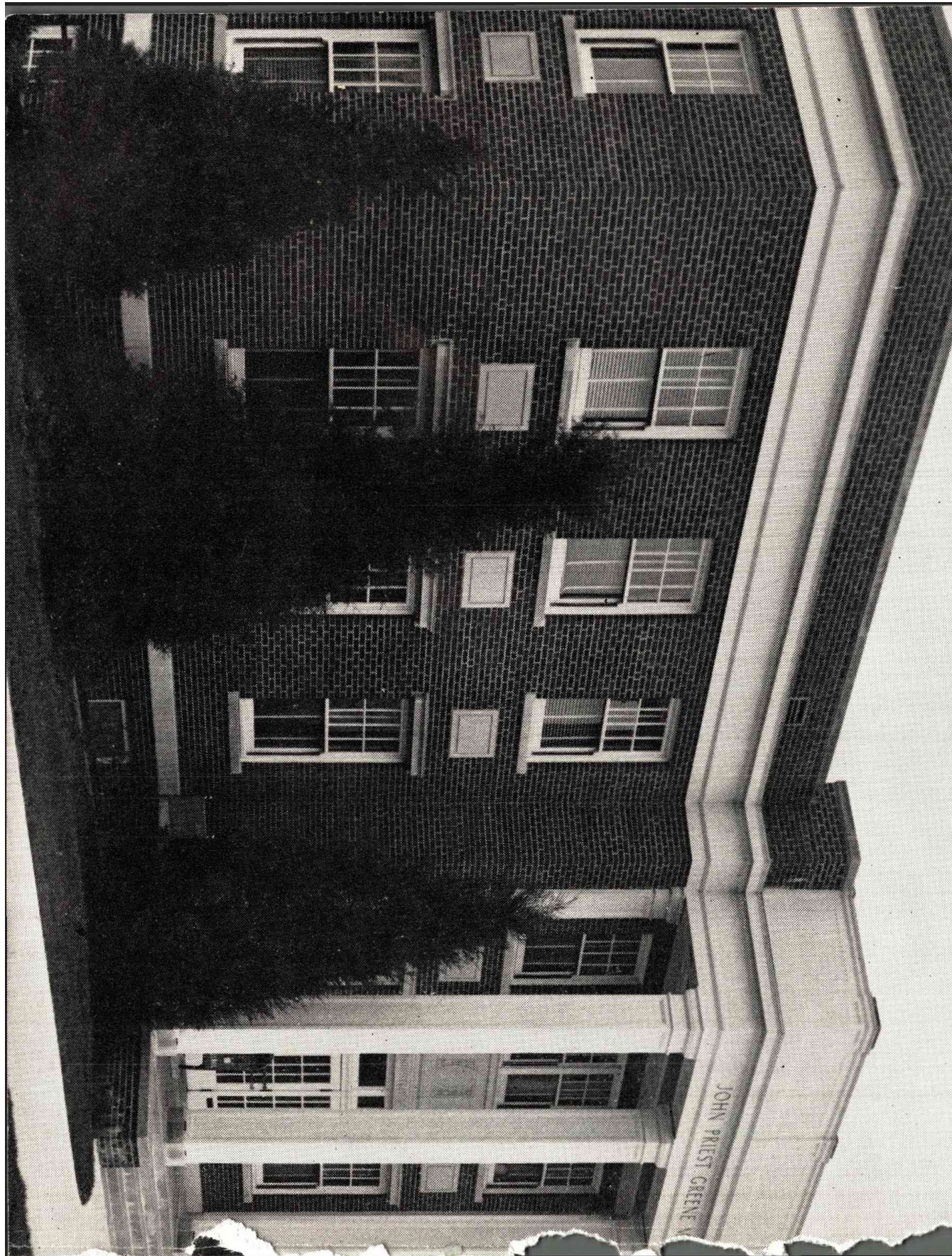
The new president was now officially installed and was ready to accept the responsibility of directing the affairs of William Jewell College.

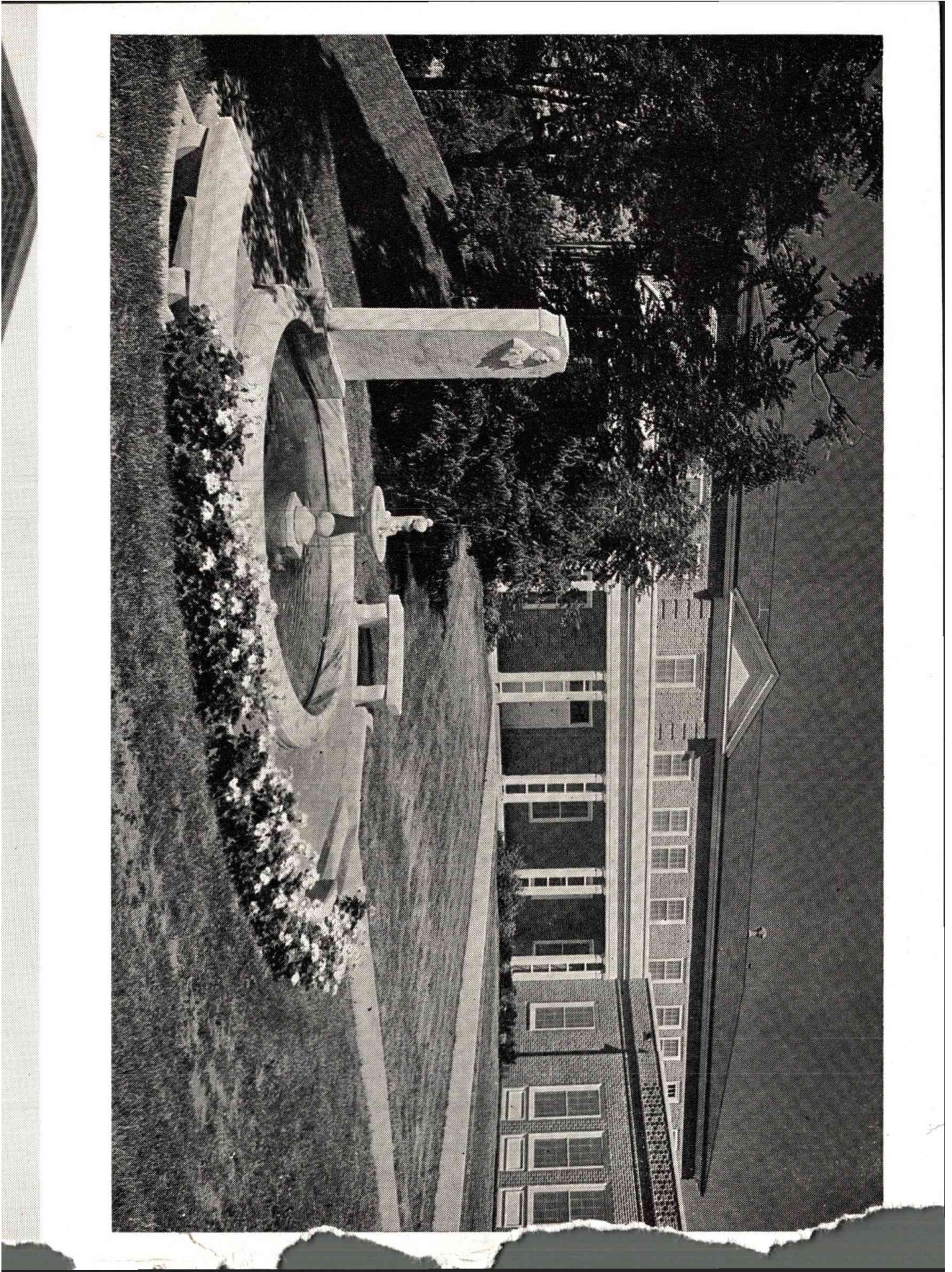
At this point it will be interesting and helpful to look more closely at the family of Dr. Binns and at the personal characteristics of the president himself. As stated earlier in this narrative, he was of a family prominent in the religious life of Georgia. While a student in Mercer University he became acquainted with a beautiful young lady, Miss Blanche Roberta Mallery of Macon, Georgia. For many years her family had been widely known as leaders in the religious and cultural life of Georgia. She was a lovely young woman, a devout Christian, and a charming hostess. She and Dr. Binns were married on November 11, 1918 while he was serving as a chaplain. They have two fine sons and two lovely daughters: Edgar Mallery, now pastor in Virginia; James Walter, in a responsible position with General Electric in Philadelphia; Emma, wife of Dr. James Bercaw, associated with the DuPont Company in Delaware; and Blanche, wife of Charles Wetzell, who is in the textile business in Danville, Virginia. Each of the sons and daughters has four children. This large family is understandably the pride of Dr. and Mrs. Binns.

Mrs. Binns has been a most competent and faithful helpmate to her husband. As pastor's wife she has made a distinct contribution to the work of her husband in each pastorate. She was particularly fitted to serve as the "first lady" of the campus. As a skilled and charming hostess she took her place in the life of the college and contributed more than was generally recognized. She was active in

*A close-up view of Jewell Hall, center of the campus.*









*The John Gano Memorial Chapel (above) was built in 1926 as a memorial to the Rev. John Gano, famous chaplain in the Revolutionary War.*

*In 1948-49 Mr. W. D. Johnson, then chairman of the Board of Trustees, provided the money for building The John Priest Greene Memorial Hall (left) as a tribute to his friend President Greene.*

*The Yates Student Union (upper left) completed in 1958 is named after Mr. William F. Yates, member of the Board of Trustees and generous benefactor of the college.*



*The new Library Building, dedicated in September 1965.*

her church and gave leadership in various areas of work. Her work as a mother was so outstanding as to lead to her selection as "Mother of Missouri" in 1959. Her home was a source of inspiration for countless boys and girls at William Jewell College. Always, Mrs. Binns considered it her chief responsibility to identify herself completely with the career of her husband and to give him support and encouragement in all of his work.

Dr. Binns came to the college in his prime. He was 47 years old with a background of varied responsibilities. He was experienced in dealing with people and had established himself as a leader. He was neither too young nor too old for the position he had assumed. He was a man of impressive appearance, tall and distinguished in bearing. If at times he appeared to be somewhat austere and lacking in warmth it was only to those who did not know him. He loved people and appreciated his friends, but he detested insincerity and unmerited praise or flattery. He was genuine in all his relations and never could be accused of double dealing. Always he stated his position positively and could defend with vigor his decisions and actions. He had a judicial mind which enabled him to see through difficult problems and make decisions. Even when one did not agree with him one had to respect him.

He was a cultured Christian gentleman who loved good books and who exemplified thorough and scholarly work. He consistently maintained a schedule of reading great books. His competence as a speaker soon brought him many invitations to speak at numerous meetings. His sense of humor was highly appreciated in formal addresses and on informal social occasions. He enjoyed out-door sports and was especially enthusiastic about fishing.

All in all, he was a man who commanded respect because of his ability, his sincerity, and his courage. The trustees, faculty, students, and alumni knew that the affairs of the college were in competent hands.

At the time of his retirement in the spring of 1962, the faculty had a dinner honoring him and Mrs. Binns. The chief address on this occasion was given by Dr. H. I. Hester one of his colleagues who had known him for 40 years. The tribute given by this speaker may serve as an intimate interpretation of President Binns.

"If you admire a man who has the courage of his convictions, watch Dr. Binns face his opponents in public debate. If you would witness the merciless exposure of one who refuses to tell the truth,

sit with him in a discipline committee meeting when some sophisticated boy tries to bluff his way. If you would see justice tempered with mercy, watch him deal with a penitent student. If you enjoy the working of a logical mind, listen to him cut through a knotty problem, analyze it and come up with the solution. If you enjoy stimulating conversation, have him at your next dinner party. If you want an unforgettable display of patience and persistence, go bass-fishing with him. If you want to enjoy an experience of perfect presiding, attend any formal academic or social occasion where he is master of ceremonies. If you doubt his loyalty to or love for William Jewell College, watch him react to any unwarranted and irresponsible attack on it. If you would see a heartwarming demonstration of paternal pride and joy, watch him as he looks upon his children and their children — all twenty-four of them! If you would know true greatness, go with him at 4 o'clock on a cold winter morning to wake up a father and mother and tell them that their only son has just met death. If you would know the depth and sincerity of his faith in God and in Christ, listen to him pray at the funeral of a friend."

Upon coming as president of course it was necessary for him to make adjustments to his new position. Naturally he had learned a great deal about the college and already had plans for his administration, but he was wise enough to wait upon some of these plans. He took time to get acquainted with his colleagues and with the situation on the campus. He never attempted any revolution over night. He never spoke critically of his predecessors and no one ever heard him boast of the progress made during his administration.

In July 1943 World War II was still in progress which necessitated some curtailment in college activities. Many young men who would normally have been in college, were still in military service. The Naval Flight Preparatory School was in full operation. The faculty continued to stand by in meeting unusual demands made by the war.

The catalog of 1943-1944 lists the members of the administration and faculty at the time Dr. Binns became president as follows:

#### ADMINISTRATION

Walter Pope Binns, President  
H. I. Hester, Vice President  
Allen J. Moon, Dean  
Miss Ruth McDaniel, Dean of Women  
J. B. Sullivan, Registrar  
F. M. Derwacter, Secretary to the Faculty  
H. B. Early, Secretary-Treasurer  
Miss Opal Carlin, Librarian  
John E. Davis, Business Manager

Chester J. Prince, Personnel Secretary  
 George Beamer, Manager, William Jewell Press  
 John Nowell, Acting Manager, William Jewell Press  
 Joe S. Amery, Director of Enrollment  
 P. Caspar Harvey, Director of Public Relations

#### THE FACULTY

*Ancient Languages* — Allen J. Moon, F. M. Derwacter  
*Biology* — L. J. Gier, Miss Olive Thomas  
*Chemistry* — Frank G. Edson, Henri Godfriaux  
*Education and Psychology* — J. B. Sullivan, Thurston Isley,  
 George Beamer, Mrs. Constance Nelson  
*English* — Franklin T. Walker, P. Caspar Harvey, Miss Virginia  
 D. Rice, Miss Elizabeth Hanssen, Joe Sinclair Amery, Jr.  
*History* — U. R. Pugh  
*Mathematics and Astronomy* — B. E. Denton, Lloyd Stark, Lee O.  
 Jones  
*Modern Languages* — Paul T. McCarty, Miss Ruth McDaniel,  
 Wilbur Bruner, Mrs. J. J. Bowman  
*Physical Education* — R. E. Bowles, Henri Godfriaux, Miss Lois  
 Wisler  
*Physics* — John E. Davis, Lee O. Jones  
*Religion and Philosophy* — H. I. Hester, Laurence W. Cleland,  
 Leonard A. Duce, David Grosch  
*Social Science* — C. Williard Smith, C. O. Van Dyke  
*Music* — David Grosch

Many of these faculty members had been at the college for some years. In fact several of them came under the presidency of Dr. Greene. They loved the college and were loyal to it. None of these had had any part in the selection of the new president since this was the function of the Board of Trustees, but they warmly welcomed Dr. Binns and pledged their loyalty to him. The new president was in a very real sense dependent on these colleagues and often spoke with appreciation of their devoted service.

In view of the forthcoming centennial, only five or six years ahead, naturally the president must assume leadership of this. As stated beforehand, the trustees and the administration had been planning for this for several years. They had gone so far as to set forth certain objectives, to determine certain policies, and to give wide publicity to the Centennial Program. In 1940 the trustees had published a booklet *Completing a Century* in which the general purpose and objectives were stated.

The trustees were committed to the program of a small Liberal Arts college. They reviewed briefly the contribution of such colleges

in American life and declared their intention of making William Jewell a first-class Liberal Arts college, with an academic program of the finest quality with a student body of selected young men and women limited to a maximum number of 500. The program called for twelve departments of instruction arranged in three groups as follows: 1. Literature, including (a) English, (b) the Classics, (c) French, Spanish, Italian (d) German. 2. Science, to include, (a) Mathematics, (b) Physics, (c) Chemistry, (d) Geology and Biology. 3. Society, which would include courses in (a) Bible, (b) Philosophy, Psychology, (c) History and (d) Government, Economics, Sociology.

Of course substantial endowment funds would be necessary in order to provide competent teachers, library books and laboratory facilities. The plan called for raising an endowment of \$250,000 for each of the twelve departments, a total of \$3,000,000 for instruction. In addition to this the plan called for a special endowment fund of \$625,000 for scholarships, special lectures, and maintenance of certain buildings. A third item for new buildings and campus improvement amounted to \$150,000. A fourth item for improvements and replacement to the physical plant was estimated at \$95,750. Thus the total amount for all these purposes was \$3,870,750.

The pamphlet *Completing a Century* closed with a list of ten suggestions by which interested parties might make contributions to the centennial program. This booklet, adopted by the trustees as the official statement or guide, was generously distributed and was instrumental in the promoting of the centennial effort.

Needless to say that President Binns was thoroughly acquainted with these plans before coming as president. He believed in the general objectives and was genuinely committed to the realizing of these objectives. As president he was to be the responsible leader in this far-reaching program of expansion.

In view of the magnitude and difficulties of this undertaking the trustees realized that it would require the combined efforts of the trustees and the administration to carry it to a successful conclusion. Accordingly the trustees voted to do three things. First, to set up a fund for all campaign expenses, independent of the regular college budget. They felt that no collections for the campaign should be spent on promotion, and that the regular income of the college should not be involved. Several of the trustees contributed heavily to this expense account, and were able to secure additional gifts from other friends of the college. This action proved to be both wise and effective.

Second, the Board of Trustees in executive session May 25, 1943, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"Be it resolved that a committee composed of Maurice H. Winger, Hubert Eaton, William T. Semple, L. E. Jones and W. P. Browning, be appointed to solicit funds and have general charge of the promotion of the Centennial Campaign to be known as the Centennial Campaign Committee; and

"Be it further resolved, that said committee be and is hereby given authority to solicit and provide for the expense of the campaign and to direct the disbursement of all money constituting the Centennial Campaign Expense Fund; and,

"Be it further resolved, that all contributions to the expense of the Centennial Campaign be deposited in a special account to be known as the Centennial Campaign Expense Fund of William Jewell College, and that the expense of the Centennial Campaign be paid out of such fund on orders of the Campaign Committee, or some one designated by it."

Third, the trustees in their meeting on November 10, 1943 voted to appoint a special assistant to the president of the college to aid him in his responsibilities in the centennial campaign, and in the general financial affairs of the college. In 1938 the trustees had employed Mr. Minetry L. Jones, Jr. to "prepare a program and solicit funds for the college for an indefinite period." Mr. Jones was well acquainted with the college, having been a student 1911-14. His father, Minetry L. Jones, Sr. had served for many years as a trustee of the college. After his death Minetry, Jr. was elected as a trustee to succeed his father. He was a well-known business man, a leader in his church, and a prominent citizen. In his work soliciting funds he had won the confidence and respect of the trustees. So on this date his previous contract with the college was terminated and by adoption of the following resolution he was appointed Assistant to the President:

"Whereas, it is deemed advisable by the Trustees to employ an assistant to the president with a background of business experience, to cooperate with the president in the execution of business plans and policies, and in the raising of funds for the college;

"Now, therefore, be it resolved that the office of Assistant to the President be and is hereby created, the person filling such office to have such authority, duties and responsibility as may be assigned him by the president or board of trustees, giving particular attention to the securing of gifts to the college from individuals, foundations, etc: that such officer be selected by the president of the college, with the approval of the board of trustees or the executive committee. . . ."

A motion was then made and passed that Minetry L. Jones be appointed as Assistant to the President. From this time until his death December 26, 1963, Mr. Jones served the college in financial matters with unquestioned loyalty and commendable efficiency. He was of particular help to the president who was burdened with so many other duties.

During his first session President Binns traveled widely over the United States attending alumni meetings, speaking on varied occasions and working for the Centennial Campaign. During the year he delivered addresses in Washington, New York City, Los Angeles, Chicago, Omaha, Louisville, Wichita, St. Louis and Kansas City, and other cities.

In the meantime he was assuming the usual duties of the president on the campus. His first commencement (May 20-22, 1944) was a happy occasion with two distinguished alumni, Mr. Maurice H. Winger and Chaplain Roy H. Parker, as the two visiting speakers who received honorary degrees.

At the end of his first year in his report to the trustees in their meeting on May 22, President Binns called attention to several significant events in this year in office. Mr. E. S. Pillsbury of St. Louis and Dr. and Mrs. Semple of Cincinnati had made gifts of \$100,000 each with the promise of additions to these gifts at a later time. He announced the appointment of Miss Alma Hunt as the Dean of Women to begin in the fall of 1944. Also he stated that Dr. Frank Edson, Head of the Department of Chemistry, who had been on leave for special war service, would return in the fall. The Naval Flight Preparatory School was scheduled to complete its work on the campus some time during 1944, but a new navy school, Naval Academic Refresher Unit (NARU) was to be established at the college next November. The President's report was optimistic and encouraging and was received with appreciation by the trustees.

The President spoke of the recent death of two trustees, Mr. Tom D. Martin of Springfield on March 15, and Mr. Hugh Wilhite of Excelsior Springs, April 8. Mr. Martin had served on the board since 1926 and Mr. Wilhite since 1922. Both had been unusually faithful and loyal to the college. The board appointed a committee to draw up suitable resolutions for both these men.

## CHAPTER TWO

### Some New Developments

Between 1940 and 1960 several new developments took place on the campus. These were in the area of public relations, religious life, and academic adjustments.

During the administration of Dr. Binns, Achievement Day came to be an established institution in the life of the college. Several years previous to this the general idea of the day was used in an alumni celebration in which honor was paid to Dr. Fruit. On this occasion twelve prominent alumni were guests on the campus to speak to the students in various classes on the general idea of achieving success in a career. The possibilities in this appealed to the faculty and students. In the meantime the college was looking for some event or occasion which could be beneficial to the students and also to catch the attention of the general public to the advantage of the college. So it was agreed by the administration and the faculty to set aside one day in November each year to be known as Achievement Day. The general plan adopted included three or four events for the one day.

Seven outstanding alumni, five business and professional men, one minister and one woman graduate were invited as honored guests. The students were divided into seven groups for an hour of lecture and discussion at 9:00 a.m. Each of the seven alumni spoke to his group and then directed an open discussion. All students were required to attend one of these seven group meetings. A general assembly of the student body and guests was held at 10:30 a.m. in the chapel. Each honoree gave a carefully prepared written statement of his formula for success in his field. Following this the president presented each of the seven alumni with a beautiful framed certificate of achievement. After two or three years this procedure was changed in two respects. The number of alumni was reduced to five, and the written responses of these achievers were omitted.

The distinguished speaker for the dinner meeting usually is presented at the morning convocation for any informal remarks he desires to make. After this he, and in some cases, other distinguished men, are awarded honorary degrees.

At first the seven honorees were expected to meet with any interested students at some designated place and time in the afternoon. However, for several reasons this feature was finally discontinued.

The closing event is a banquet at the Muehlebach hotel at 7:00 p.m. Some nationally famous speaker gives the address at the dinner. The dinner meeting, open to the public, has been popular with the friends of the college in this area. Always the attendance has been good and on several occasions every available place has been filled. So in November 1944 the first annual Achievement Day was held. It has been a regular event in the college calendar for more than twenty years and probably will continue to be a part of college life.

There are several distinct advantages in observing this day. It is intended primarily to benefit the students themselves, and while it has not been 100% effective, unquestionably most of the students have profited from it. It serves as a means of giving honor to some alumni who have been successful in their work. It is an enjoyable occasion for these alumni and their families and usually rekindles their interest in the college. Achievement Day has distinct values for the college in public relations. The event is well publicized and gets the attention of many prominent people who welcome the opportunity to hear distinguished speakers like Dr. Robert A. Millikan, the Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson, Dr. Billy Graham, Bennett Cerf and others.

During the session of 1946-47 there developed an interest among student leaders for a project which was proving effective and popular on the campuses of some other Baptist colleges. The president, and other administrative officers who were quite familiar with this program, were genuinely interested in this and gave encouragement to the requests of these students. This venture was called "Religious Focus Week" and, as the name implies, was an intensive program for emphasizing the practical aspects of the Christian faith in the lives of students.

The leader of this movement among Southern Baptists at this time was Dr. Frank H. Leavell, Secretary of the Department of Student work in the Southern Baptist Convention. The general plan calls for a "team" of ten or more carefully selected Christian leaders to spend a week (on the campus Monday through Friday noon) in an intensive program of special sessions. The daily chapel period is lengthened so that one of the speakers will have ample time for an address to the entire student body. An evening service, sometimes known as vespers, is scheduled from Monday through Thursday evening. The day begins with an early morning devotional period for students who desire to

attend. Members of the team at first visited quite a few of the regular classes and spoke informally to the members of the classes. Gradually this feature has been eliminated from the schedule except in special cases. At noon the 75 or more members of the student committees meet with team leaders for lunch to appraise the work being done. Later in the afternoon student forums are held for discussing such questions as "Love, Courtship, and Marriage" and other popular topics. After the evening assembly students may select one of six or more seminars which deal with various vocations or current questions such as international relations. Perhaps the most meaningful meetings of the day come late at night when a selected team member comes to a dormitory or fraternity house for what is called a "bull session." In these informal sessions the guest and the students get "down to brass tacks" dealing frankly with personal problems of the students. These night sessions often continue until midnight or as long as the visiting team member can stay.

To prepare for this week a tremendous amount of planning is required. In order to secure good team members and build a program a start must be made early in the school year. This is done by the administrative officials and students elected for this purpose. Some ten or twelve committees of six or eight students each are needed. The students consider it an honor to serve both in planning and in the actual operation. Students preside at all the sessions and they serve as hosts or guides to the visiting team members. Essentially it is a student enterprise.

The men and women on the team give their services for the week without charge. The college pays their travel expenses and provides entertainment for them. These leaders enjoy their work even though it involves leaving their business or professional work for the week.

The chief purpose of the entire team is to present the claims of Christ and to show that Christianity is not only workable, but that it is the only philosophy of life that brings real happiness and satisfaction. Without apology they give their witness of how it works in business, law, medicine, teaching, research and homebuilding.

At the time the first of these weeks was being planned, the majority of the 600 students were enthusiastic about it. However, some of the ex-service men who had experienced so much regimentation in military service got the wrong impression of the venture. They thought it was

an effort to force them to be religious, or in their words "to cram religion down our throats." As this opposition seemed to threaten the whole effort the president invited Mr. Robert Denny, who was to lead the team, to come to the campus to meet with all students who were interested. In an informal gathering one evening Mr. Denny led a discussion and answered every question and objection. The students realized that they were mistaken in their views, quickly apologized and pledged their support. The result was that all students were interested, and ready for the experiment. Fortunately this first venture was generally acclaimed as a success. In fact this proved to be so popular that by student demand it has been repeated, with the exception of two or three years, every session since it was inaugurated in 1947.

This week of Christian Emphasis is generally regarded by the students as the big all-school event of the year. This is true for various reasons. It is a break in the regular routine of class work; it brings distinguished and dynamic leaders to the campus; and it offers the students an opportunity to participate and to express their own ideas. The years have shown that even more significant values have come out of this week. Each year numbers of students volunteer the statement that their own lives has been enriched and deepened and their faith strengthened. Numbers have been led to become Christians for the first time. Almost every year some students have reached the sure conviction that they should enter some form of Christian service as a vocation.

By the summer of 1944 the tide of war was changing. Nazi Germany and her allies, which a few months earlier had appeared invincible and certain of victory, were now beginning to crumble. The allied armies of the United States, Great Britain and Russia were gradually overcoming the opposing forces and were moving toward final victory in the most gigantic war of history.

In this situation American colleges were beginning to plan for the big role they must play in the immediate future. Many thousands of men of college age upon returning home would need to resume their college work. Many others who had done no college work likewise would be eager to enter college. To provide facilities for these service men would require careful planning and action. The administration of William Jewell was aware of this and early in 1942 began work

on this problem. A special "Post-war Planning Committee" of seven administrators and faculty members was set up to formulate plans. The committee met frequently and after diligent study and planning published a booklet called *The William Jewell Plan for Service Men*. The faculty felt that returning service men "will have their understandings broadened and their minds sharpened by their war experiences and they will be critically demanding the education which will fit them to give their best contribution to their country in peace." They knew also that time would be an important factor. Most of these men would need to make up for lost time and complete their education as early as possible. These veterans would want to major on their studies without much thought of extra-curricular activities.

So the plan provided for a "flexible educational program of intensive studies" with a minimum of "frills." A veteran could, by taking summer work, do his college work in three years instead of the usual four. The man with one year of college work before military service could finish in two more years.

While the college was eager to assist these veterans in completing their college work on an accelerated basis, it was not done by using "short cuts" or relaxing the usual requirements. The veterans were mature men who expected to major on class work and did not expect special favors. They did honest work and earned the credits given them.

In the meantime the United States government had enacted legislation to provide expenses of these men while in college. This was done under Public Law 346, known as the G I Bill of Rights, and under Public Law 16, known as the Veterans' Rehabilitation Act. In the judgment of many this legislation proved to be one of the wisest and most profitable ventures of the whole period of World War II. It was a provision which these ex-service men richly deserved and one which most of them sincerely appreciated.

In the annual report submitted by the president to the Board of Trustees the first mention of veterans in college was 1945-46. The following record shows the number of veterans enrolled in William Jewell over the period of fifteen years. The reader must not assume that the number each year were new and different from the previous year. In other words some of these were students for two or three years. Thus the total number of ex-service men was smaller than the grand total of those listed during these fifteen years.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Veterans</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Veterans</i>
1945-46	169 ( 5 women)	1953-54	89 ( 48 Korean)
1946-47	464 ( 9 women)	1954-55	78 ( 67 Korean)
1947-48	423 (10 women)	1955-56	114 (108 Korean)
1948-49	354 ( 3 women)	1956-57	117 ( 98 Korean)
1949-50	221 ( 4 women)	1957-58	74 (All Korean)
1950-51	183 ( 4 women)	1958-59	55 (All Korean)
1951-52	174 ( 5 women)	1959-60	48 (All Korean)
1952-53	105 ( 3 women)		

Some of these were former William Jewell students whose college course had been interrupted by the war; many others had not attended William Jewell previously. Quite a number had families to support while doing college work. These lived in trailer courts or in available apartments either in Liberty or in nearby communities.

Since the government was providing college expenses for these veterans, great care was exercised in admitting them and in keeping a close check on their class records. The requirements were strict so that their stay on the campus was not a vacation at government expense. Naturally there were a few who could not or would not measure up to the requirements, and thus were dropped. However, the great majority took their work seriously and made excellent records. They were now mature men and women who had learned much in hard military service. They understood the need for an education and expected to do serious work. Most of them had lost two years or more from college and were eager to make up time, complete their academic work and get settled in their vocations. The administration and faculty were unanimous in their approval of the records made by these veterans in college.

With the close of World War II young men were no longer needed for military service. It was natural, therefore, for college enrollments to climb rather rapidly. In the three years 1946-1949 the total number of students, exclusive of veterans, averaged almost 700. This increase underscored the necessity for additional facilities to take care of the students. Older buildings needed renovation and new dormitories must be erected. Thus the administration was involved in an urgent building program.

Dr. Hubert Eaton, a very successful business man in Glendale, California, became a member of the Board of Trustees in 1938 and immediately took a very active part in the affairs of the college. He was genuinely interested in seeing the college strengthened and

improved. To this end he gave generously of his time and money. He was a leader in the centennial program and contributed generously to the campaign expenses.

In his experience with business men, many of whom were college graduates, he gradually came to the conclusion that these men, while well educated, were seriously lacking in one area. They did not know how to be persuasive in writing or in speaking. To encourage William Jewell students to improve themselves in this area, Dr. Eaton offered for several years generous awards to be given those students who successfully competed in the announced contests which he sponsored. Encouraged by this venture, he began to plan for a department where more extensive instruction would be given to students.

In 1952 he proposed to the trustees the establishing of the Hubert Eaton Foundation for the Science and Art of Persuasion. He would provide the funds for establishing and maintaining such a Foundation. He hoped to see it start successfully and then develop gradually until it should occupy a new building which he was to provide. It was his sincere conviction that such a department would be beneficial to future teachers, lawyers, ministers, business men and women. Dr. Eaton was convinced that this department would come to mean a great deal to the college also in public relations and in fund raising.

The trustees were favorable to the idea, but since this was an academic matter as well as an administrative one, the president felt that the faculty, especially the curriculum committee, should have a voice in it. Several faculty meetings were held to discuss the proposal. Dr. Eaton himself was present for at least one of these meetings to state his ideas, give his arguments and answer questions. In these discussions it soon became apparent that some of these teachers could never agree to it. Some were vigorously opposed to it saying that this type of work was technical or professional and did not belong in the curriculum of a Liberal Arts college. Others were in favor of it; some others were willing to see it tried. In the final session several voted against it but the majority voted to endorse the idea for a trial at least.

After the decision to approve the establishing of the Foundation, the college gave wide publicity to it. Strong supporting statements were issued by President Binns, Dean Frank G. Edson, W. P. Browning, president of the Board of Trustees, Conn Withers, president of the national alumni association, E. W. Holzapfel, dean of students and director of guidance and placement, and P. Caspar Harvey, director of public relations.

There was need for a Director of the Foundation to launch the project and direct its affairs. Dr. Joseph Clapp, who at the time was professor in the Department of Religion, was elected to this position. Dr. Eaton invited Dr. Clapp to California for a month's special training for his work. Publicity was given to the project and the first classes were held in the fall semester 1953. Two courses were offered at first; one in the principles and methods of persuasion, and one in persuasive writing. These were taught by Mr. Shelby Storck and Mr. Claude Dorsey of Kansas City on a part-time basis. At the end of this year, Dr. Clapp resigned to accept a position at New Orleans Baptist Seminary.

For the session 1954-55 Mr. Fred Wyatt was the Director of the Foundation, and Professor Walter J. Chamberlin of the University of Illinois was employed to teach the courses in the department. Enrollment in these classes was reasonably good and the students participating were generally cooperative. In the meantime those who were opposed to the project continued to voice their disapproval. Late in the summer of 1955 Professor Chamberlin received a very attractive offer to teach in another school. His resignation, so near the opening of the fall semester, left the department in an embarrassing position. Teachers capable of giving top quality instruction in this field were exceedingly hard to find, especially on such short notice.

However, Mr. Wyatt, the Director, graciously agreed to teach two courses for the year 1955-1956. In view of the constant discouragements to this work, and the difficulty of securing capable men to teach the courses, it was agreed in the summer of 1956 by the administration to discontinue the work of the foundation.

## CHAPTER THREE

### The Centennial Celebration

For nearly ten years plans had been gradually developed and perfected for observing the centennial in 1949. Naturally, the climax was to be during this one year since the actual founding date was February 27, 1849 when Governor Austin A. King signed the charter for the college granted by the state legislature.

In general these celebrations centered around three features: 1. Regional meetings of alumni in some eight or more cities where there were large numbers of alumni in residence. 2. The celebration at Founders Day on the campus late in February. 3. The Centennial Commencement May 21-24. Needless to say that a tremendous amount of work by carefully selected committees was done for all these events.

Almost from its beginning William Jewell College has attracted students from many states and various foreign countries. Usually these students return to their home states after graduation. The result is that former William Jewell students are to be found in every state. In the large cities the number may run as high as 200 or more. Naturally the college wants alumni to maintain a continuing interest in their alma mater and in various ways contribute to it.

Knowing that most of the alumni living in distant cities could not attend the events on the campus all were agreed that these former students would welcome an opportunity to share the enthusiasm of these events. So it was agreed that regional dinner meetings would be held in Boston, Chicago, Denver, Los Angeles, San Francisco, St. Louis, Washington and New York City. These were attended by President Binns and other officials, and a carefully planned program was observed. Generally, the attendance at these was good and the interest shown was quite gratifying. Quite a number who were present for these regional meetings made plans to attend the forthcoming commencement.

A good example of this continued interest and loyalty is the number of alumni in Japan who wanted a part in the centennial observance even though they were thousands of miles distant from the campus. Chaplain Roy H. Parker, who was stationed in Tokyo at the time, rounded up a number of the alumni in Japan and invited them to a centennial dinner in his home. Sixteen former students including several military officials, several missionaries and four natives of Japan

gathered for an evening of good fellowship and talk about the college which had meant so much to them.

Since February 27 came on Sunday in 1949 the Founders Day celebrations began on February 25 and concluded on Sunday the 27th. There were four main events scheduled on the campus for these days. At the chapel hour on Friday morning the students had their program. In the afternoon the program centered around the relation of the college to the Baptist churches in Missouri. Invitations were sent to all the Baptist pastors of the state, and to certain other prominent religious leaders. The afternoon event took place in the chapel where Dr. Ellis A. Fuller, the president of the Southern Baptist Seminary, gave the chief address. The ministerial students served as hosts for this meeting. Late in the afternoon the guests were given a conducted tour of the campus after which they enjoyed a special athletic contest in the gymnasium.

The pastors and other visitors were guests of the college at a dinner in New Ely Hall. At 8:00 P.M. the beautiful historical pageant depicting the big events in the history of William Jewell was presented. This was written by Miss Virginia D. Rice of the English department and had more than 100 students in the cast. This was carefully prepared, the cast was thoroughly trained and entered into the pageant with enthusiasm. The large audience gained a new understanding of the heroic struggles and magnificent achievements of William Jewell's first 100 years.

The pastors of the state were requested to recognize the centennial of the college in their churches on Sunday February 27. Many of these used the occasion to speak of what the college had contributed to life in Missouri and over the world.

On Sunday evening the churches of Liberty joined in celebrating the centennial in a union service at the local Baptist church. The speaker for this occasion was the Honorable Forrest Smith, at the time governor of Missouri.

From 10:30 to 11:00 P.M. on Sunday, February 27, a special Founder's Day program was broadcast over radio station WDAF in Kansas City. Special music was provided by the college choir under the direction of Dr. David Grosch. Brief addresses were given by President Binns, Mr. Tom Bray, president of the student body, and Miss Kathleen Leedy, first vice president of the National Alumni Association.

College officials were pleased with the quality of all these programs and were gratified by the response evoked by these events.

The formal celebration of the Centennial year came to a close with an elaborate and expanded program at Commencement, May 21-24. In preparing for this event the citizens of Liberty were extremely generous and helpful. Under the general chairmanship of Lewis B. Dougherty, Jr. and Robert H. Gadberry some 200 citizens served on 22 different committees. Free housing was provided for all visitors who requested reservations in advance. Through the local Chamber of Commerce the business houses around the courthouse square presented in their display windows articles of dress, furniture, cooking utensils and tools which were in use 100 years ago. The community entered into the spirit of the celebration and enjoyed serving as hosts to the visitors who had come from so many areas for the big event.

The major events of the week were as follows: May 21, a fireworks pageant under the direction of Ralph Rhoades, class of 1895, at 8:00 P.M. on the athletic field. Sunday, May 22, Baccalaureate Sunday. The Aeons-Panaegis breakfast with an address by Dr. Walter Matherly of the University of Florida. The Baccalaureate sermon was delivered by President Binns. In the evening an historical pageant directed by Miss Virigina D. Rice was given in the college chapel.

Monday, May 23, was Alumni Day with former students of many classes meeting at various places on the campus. The centennial alumni dinner took place at the dining hall with Dr. Hubert Eaton serving as toastmaster. The chief address was given by Herbert H. Schwamb of New York City. The day was designated Liberal Arts Day with three sessions at which distinguished scholars from other schools participated. Two formal addresses were delivered, one by Dr. Kenneth Scott Latourette of Yale and one by Dr. Elmer Ellis, President of the University of Missouri.

On Tuesday, May 24, the Centennial Commencement exercises took place in the John Gano Chapel. Dr. Arthur Gardiner Coons, President of Occidental College, delivered the Commencement address. Degrees were awarded to 158 seniors, the largest graduating class in the history of the college up to that time.

Honorary degrees were conferred upon the following distinguished men: Kenneth Scott Latourette, Fred Townley Lord, Arthur Gardiner Coons, Guy C. Motley, Walter O. Walker, Donato Ramirez Ruiz, F. C. McConnell, George Elton Harris, and James F. Heaton. With

the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" and the benediction the Centennial Commencement came to a close.

The Clay County Cattle Raisers Association prepared a huge barbecue beef dinner which was served to some 2,000 visitors immediately after the close of the commencement exercises. This informal meal served on the campus provided an occasion for greeting friends and visiting which continued through the afternoon and evening.

This historic event had come to a happy conclusion. Those who had spent long hours planning for this occasion could now relax with the satisfaction of work well done. From far and near college officials had received expressions of hearty appreciation for what had been accomplished in the centennial year. An editorial in the *Kansas City Star* of Saturday May 22 expressed what college officials believed to be the sentiments of all who were concerned with this centennial celebration.

#### WILLIAM JEWELL'S 100 YEARS

"The four-day climax of a proud observance for William Jewell College opened yesterday. Since last December the townspeople of Liberty, Mo., as well as students and faculty members of the college there, have been preparing for the commencement program capping William Jewell's centennial celebration. The schedule of events is drawing thousands of persons, including graduates and their families, from every section of the country and representatives of about 150 schools of advanced learning.

"In the exciting year of 1849, when the lure of gold discoveries in California was upon the land, the state Legislature granted William Jewell its charter. Thus the school was made permanently independent although affiliated with the Baptist church. From this beginning as the sixteenth oldest college west of the Mississippi river, William Jewell has become an institution of staunch national standing. Intentionally it has remained small, by way of assuring the individual attention and benefits of close association that are possible for members of a limited student body.

"During its century of life William Jewell has developed some strongly recognizable qualities. Among them are high academic standards and Christian ideals ingrained in its young men and women. The college has also taken on the subtitle 'The Campus of Achievement.' This reference is borne out by the large number of graduates who have attained notable success in their callings.

"While William Jewell has made its prestige and work felt importantly throughout the nation, the area in which it is located has a close-to-home pride in its accomplishments. We, therefore, can offer a neighbor's well-informed congratulations to the college at Liberty on entering its second hundred years with a record and characteristics highly to its credit."

This centennial celebration was unquestionably the biggest single enterprise undertaken by the college for many years. It involved the interest and dedicated efforts of many people—the administration, the faculty, the alumni, the citizens of Liberty, many Baptist churches and other friends of the college.

What were the results of this big undertaking? First of all, it produced a substantial increase in the endowed funds of the college.

We have seen that one of the chief objectives of the Centennial Campaign was to secure an endowment of \$250,000 for each of the twelve departments of instruction. Before the end of Dr. Binns' administration six of these departments had been endowed.

1. The Department of Bible was endowed by Mr. W. D. Johnson (1942)
2. The Department of Philosophy also by Mr. Johnson (1943)
3. The Department of Physics by Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Pillsbury
4. The Department of Latin and Greek by Dr. and Mrs. W. T. Semple

5. The Department of Chemistry by Mr. and Mrs. William F. Yates

6. The Department of English. This endowment was secured from two sources: An alumni campaign in honor of Dr. John Phelps Fruit and a campaign among the Baptists in the state of Missouri. This latter campaign directed by Mr. Minetry L. Jones was thoroughly organized and was faithfully presented with the result that approximately 1,000 churches pledged and paid some \$165,000 of this endowment of \$250,000.

The reader will note that the money (\$1,250,000), for five of these six departments was given by members of the Board of Trustees. This is a further example of the magnificent contribution of the members of the Board to the college. This writer has heard both Dr. Herget and Dr. Binns more than once declare, "No school ever had a more generous and devoted Board of Trustees."

It should be noted also that \$165,000 for endowing the Department of English was given by members of Baptist churches in Missouri. Incidentally, this was the largest amount of money raised by Missouri Baptists in any special campaign up to that time.

The celebration gave the needed impetus to a building program that eventually resulted in the erection of several greatly needed buildings on the campus.

The general publicity given to the centennial program was responsible to some degree for the steady increase in the number of students enrolled between 1950-1960.

Certain intangible but valuable benefits may be attributed to the centennial celebration. It brought the college to the attention of other colleges, universities and certain educational organizations whose good will is highly desirable. It served to remind the Baptists of Missouri and the nation of the big asset they have in William Jewell College. The church people were able to look with justifiable pride at the contribution which the college has made for more than a century to the religious leadership in the state, the nation and the world.

The citizens of Liberty, Clay County and the Kansas City area were given a new appreciation of what the college means to them.

It created a renewed interest in and concern for the college on the part of many of the alumni. The number of these former students who responded to the invitations to participate and to contribute was gratifying.

Some friends of the college gained a new appreciation of its history. To know something of the big events in the life of the school, and to understand the work of its distinguished leaders was an inspiration to some participants. These came to understand that our forefathers had dreams of a great school which would continue to serve. The fact that these men courageously faced their difficulties and refused to be defeated by obstacles gave new heart and hope to some who today love the college and believe in its mission.

A survey of the entire centennial celebration warrants the judgment that it was altogether worth-while.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### The Faculty With President Binns

For the first six years (1943-1949) of his term as president, Dr. Binns and his colleagues of necessity had given much time to the centennial program. This did not mean that routine work at the college had been neglected; the administrative staff and the faculty had given all possible assistance to the president during this time. Now that the formal centennial observance had come to an end there was no disposition to let down or to coast. Now there would be more time to carry out plans for the enlarged academic program of the college.

The president and the trustees had committed themselves to making William Jewell a first-rate college academically, and to maintain its positive Christian emphasis. Fortunately the college had a long record of sound scholarly work, but even with this in the time of transition and change it was necessary to be alert and to plan for the future. The key to a more adequate scholastic program was the faculty. As older professors reached retirement they must be replaced with competent young teachers. With the introduction of new courses additional teachers must be secured. The president was fully aware of the importance of a competent faculty. He discovered that it was not easy to procure the kind of men and women needed for this program, but he used every legitimate means of finding and employing strong faculty members.

The president always maintained a happy relationship with his teachers. He fully recognized the importance of their work and took a personal interest in them and their families. He gave each teacher full freedom in his classes and never attempted to tell him how to do his work. However, he did hold each man responsible for his work. In cases where difficulties and problems arose he worked sympathetically with the teacher, always respecting his position.

In employing new teachers he followed a simple but firm policy, one which had been used by his predecessors. There were three or four strict requirements. A prospective teacher must have integrity, that is to say, he should be a gentleman in the finest sense. He must be academically competent, that is, he should be well-trained, a scholar with real promise of attainment in his field. He must be a Christian in ideals and conduct as well as in his profession. He must be an active member of some evangelical denomination. Other things being

equal, the president preferred that he be a Baptist, but there was no objection to employing a Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Disciple (Christian), or Lutheran. No teacher was employed without a personal interview with the president, the dean, and the head of the department in which he was to work. In this conference, the president explained carefully what was required of him in a Christian college. In the event the college authorities were favorable to his employment, and the candidate himself wanted the appointment, a contract for one year was signed by both parties. For many years the college has followed the policy of issuing contracts to teachers late in the winter or early in the spring each year. In renewing the contract the president had a conference with each man for full and free discussion of his work on the staff. This policy worked to the satisfaction of both the president and the faculty members.

The personal interest which the administration and the trustees had in the welfare of the faculty resulted in several distinct benefits to the teachers and their families. In cases of serious and costly illness, or other emergencies, each teacher was assisted in various ways as his situation demanded. During the administration of 19 years the president was able to provide a rather steady increase in annual salaries. While this was not always as much as might be desired it was as much as the college budget would permit. A generous life insurance policy was furnished each teacher without cost. The group rate on Blue Cross and Blue Shield was secured for the members of the faculty and the staff. In 1947 the college officials worked out a plan of retirement with the Annuity Board of the Southern Baptist Convention which provides rather liberal benefits to faculty members. A plan for grants-in-aid for teachers who needed assistance for graduate study or refresher courses in universities was established. This gave encouragement and financial aid to teachers who needed to complete their graduate work. In a few cases teachers were given leave of absence for as much as a year for graduate studies.

For some time the president and the trustees had been aware of the need for an adequate plan for retirement of teachers and staff members.

The plan of the Annuity Board of the Southern Baptist Convention (1947) had many favorable features, but was not altogether adequate in all cases. It was voluntary, that is, each teacher or employee could participate in it or not as he chose. Naturally, the plan could not

provide substantial benefits to the older men since they had not been in it long enough to build up any considerable reserve.

Unquestionably some additional provisions should be made for these older people. It was, therefore, agreed that when a professor or staff member reached retirement age his case should be considered on an individual basis. The administration, in consultation with the particular employee, agreed to supplement his retirement benefits by monthly payments of whatever amount was necessary to assure an adequate income for comfortable living after official retirement. College officials were concerned that no faithful employee should suffer for lack of income after he was no longer able to work. So far as is known every retiree in recent years has been adequately provided for.

These benefits were gratefully accepted by the faculty who felt that their work was appreciated. In recent years it has been difficult to keep competent teachers on the staff since such men are not too numerous and the demand for them is so great. Big universities, facing an acute shortage of teachers, offer much larger salaries than the smaller colleges. A good many of the faculty at William Jewell have refused offers of larger income at other schools and in the business world because of their loyalty to the college.

In the course of 19 years there were quite naturally a good number of changes in the faculty. Limits of space in this treatise will not permit the giving the the names, departments and dates of all these changes. However, the reader who is interested in these details will find in the appendix a complete list of all the faculty members who have served at the college.

Three factors brought about these changes.

1. A number resigned in order to accept positions at other schools or in other fields.
2. A number of these were officially retired when they reached the age specified for this.
3. Some were taken by death while still serving.

It will be of interest to give the names and dates of those officially retired during the Binns' administration:

Bowles, Robert Earl, Athletics	1947
Davis, John E., Physics, Business Manager	1952
Early, Henry B., Assistant Treasurer	1952
Prince, Chester J., Student Admissions	1952
Smith, C. Willard, Sociology	1953
Moon, Allen J., Ancient Languages	1955

Harvey, P. Caspar, Public Relations	1958
Derwacter, F. M., Greek and Registrar	1962
Griffiths, Joseph Harry, Psychology	1962

During this time six former members of the staff passed away.

Dr. J. B. Sullivan	February 27, 1949
Prof. Henri Godfriaux	March 5, 1954
Prof. Austin Edwards	February 9, 1957
Mr. Chester J. Prince	April 12, 1957
Mr. H. B. Early	August 20, 1961
Prof. C. Willard Smith	February 7, 1963

Obviously it is impossible to give adequate and deserved credit to all the able men who served with President Binns during his administration. However, there are three or four in this group who, because they served long and effectively as teachers and administrators, should be given brief mention.

Dr. James B. Sullivan, a graduate of Mercer University, Columbia University (A.M.) and George Washington University (Ph. D.) came to William Jewell College in 1925 as head of the Department of Education. In this important post he rendered helpful and distinguished service until his death February 27, 1949. He was one of the ablest and most popular teachers on the campus. His classes were always large and his students were enthusiastic about his teaching and his sincere and helpful interest in them. For many years he was Director of the Summer Session, and in addition was Registrar for a number of years. He was highly respected because of courteous and friendly relationships with his colleagues. His unexpected and tragic death brought a sense of deep sorrow and loss to the entire college community.

Dr. Frederick M. Derwacter, a graduate of Denison University, Newton Theological Institution (now Andover-Newton) and the University of Chicago (Ph.D.) came to the faculty of the college in 1928. For 34 years he taught Greek to consistently large classes. His scholarly habits and his thoroughness in classroom work was reflected in the records of his students who did graduate work. Always he was quiet in manner, cooperative in spirit, and wise in his judgments. In addition to his teaching responsibilities he served as Registrar from 1949 until his official retirement in the summer of 1962. During these years he was a valuable member of many administrative committees. He was a scholarly speaker who represented the college in various engagements. He and Mrs. Derwacter still live in their home on West Franklin Street in Liberty.

Dr. Allen Jefferson Moon began his work at William Jewell in 1925 after able service at Howard College, Hardin-Simmons University, and MacMaster University. Having done graduate work in the University of Virginia and the University of Chicago he gave strength and stability to the Department of Ancient Languages. For many years this department enrolled consistently large numbers of good students while in other schools the number of students taking Latin and Greek was steadily declining. In the summer of 1928 when for a time the college had no president or dean, Dr. Moon rendered valuable service in securing faculty members and handling the academic program of the college. He was Dean of the college from 1928 to 1945 and in this position his service to the college was invaluable. He continued to teach classes in Latin until the time of his official retirement in 1955.

Modest and unassuming, scholarly and courteous in manner, he was often spoken of as a typical Christian gentleman. Faithful to his church he served as a deacon for many years. He enjoyed the respect of all who knew him. He and Mrs. Moon continued to live in their home on Miller Avenue in Liberty until March 8, 1967. For several months Dr. Moon had been in declining health. Early in the morning of March 8 he passed away at the age of 93 years. Funeral services were held at the Second Baptist Church on March 11.

Mr. Henry B. Early, an alumnus of the college, began his work in the office of the college and worked closely with the Board of Trustees and the president. He handled the financial accounts of the students and was constantly in touch with them. He was cordial and courteous in all his associations with faculty, trustees and students. He loved the college and was always loyal to it. He was esteemed by his close associates who respected him as a colleague. He was officially retired in 1952 but continued to live in Liberty with his family until death came August 20, 1961.

Dr. Frank George Edson came as professor in the Department of Chemistry in 1929, when Dr. George F. Weida was head of the department. Upon the death of Dr. Weida, Dr. Edson became head of the department and has continued in that capacity.

Dr. Edson was graduated from William Jewell in 1929. He earned the M.A. degree and the Ph.D. degree from Colorado University. Later he did graduate work in the University of Chicago, the University of Minnesota and Harvard University. During World War II he was

on leave of absence for some special services for the United States government for about two years.

With his thorough preparation and his own high academic ideals he has rendered distinguished service in the chemistry department. Many of his former students have done graduate work and have won distinction in teaching positions and in industrial chemistry.

Always respected as a scholar and a thorough teacher, Dr. Edson has demonstrated his versatility and his loyalty to the college by serving twice as Dean of the College (1949-1957, 1958-1959).

Dr. Edson is known for his leadership in and faithful service to the Second Baptist Church. For many years he has been a deacon in the church and a popular teacher in the Sunday School.

As a member of the faculty and as an administrative officer, he has served on many important committees and in various ways has contributed much to the college which he loves.

When young ladies were officially accepted as students certain provisions for their needs had to be made. Melrose Hall, the first dormitory for women, was completed in 1926. Two other residence halls were erected later.

It soon became apparent that a Dean of Women must be secured. However, it was not possible to do this until after the depression of the early 1930's. In 1936 President Herget employed Miss Ruth Lindsey of Springfield, Missouri as the first Dean of Women. She established the office on a sound basis. In addition to her administrative duties she taught several classes in the Modern Language department. She resigned in December 1942 and shortly thereafter was married to Dr. Ralph Waltz.

Miss Ruth McDaniel began her work as Dean of Women in January 1943. She, too, taught on a part-time basis in the Modern Language department. Since she was primarily interested in teaching rather than in administrative work she welcomed the appointment of Miss Alma Hunt of Roanoke, Virginia in 1944.

Miss Hunt taught some classes in Physical Education but gave the major part of her time to the office of Dean of Women. In this she made a notable contribution. In the spring of 1948 she was elected to the office of Executive Secretary of Woman's Missionary Union, auxiliary to the Southern Baptist Convention, and consequently resigned her position at the college.

Miss Catherine Bates of Greenville, South Carolina then became Dean of Women. By this time the number of women students had

substantially increased so that she gave full time to the office. With thorough academic preparation and a genuine love for students she was adequately equipped for this position. She had taught young women in Judson College of Alabama and was well acquainted with the needs of girl students. During her 16 years in this position she carried heavy responsibilities in administration. She earned the respect and love of students and colleagues. During this time she spent several summers studying at Columbia University. In 1963 she resigned in order to complete the requirements for the Ph.D. degree at Columbia University. After receiving this degree she accepted the position of Dean of Women at Georgetown College, Georgetown, Kentucky.

One of the important functions of a college president is to develop and maintain a happy working relationship between administrative officers and members of the faculty. Each group has its own particular responsibilities and yet there are many times when they must work together.

Generally speaking the professors are responsible for the academic program. While the administrative officials are concerned that scholastic affairs shall be of a high order they must respect the experience and competence of the teaching staff and not intrude too far in this area.

On the other hand there are many responsibilities which only administrative officers can discharge. The president and his associates work with the trustees in handling business affairs and in the formulating of policies. To do this men must be trained and experienced. Most professors are not equipped for this service.

President Binns was wise and skillful in working with both groups. He was always careful to see that teachers were given a voice in matters where their interests were involved. At the same time he insisted that the other group be allowed to do their work without faculty interference. His leadership was such that both groups worked together with a minimum of friction and misunderstanding.

This was a period of expansion and development at the college, as may be seen in the enlarged curriculum, and in the great increase in the number of teachers and students. Certainly this was reflected in business affairs. Some new administrative officials were added, and the duties of others substantially increased. Additional office space had to be found and new secretaries and clerks were employed.

It will not be possible to relate in detail all these changes in administrative offices. We shall, therefore, give a brief account of the chief developments during this 19 years.

1. *Vice-Presidents.* H. I. Hester, elected in 1943 continued in this office until his resignation in June 1961. Mr. Minetry L. Jones, who had served as Assistant to the President since 1944, was made Vice President in Charge of Business Affairs in 1947. In 1958 Dr. C. Sylvester Green came as Director of Public Relations with the title of Vice President. Mr. John Pond, Vice President in charge of Business Administration, began his work in April 1960 and still holds this office. When Dr. Green left the college in 1960, Dr. Joseph C. Clapp came to the position and a little later was given the same title, Vice President to direct Public Relations. So the Vice Presidents in office when President Binns retired in 1962 were Mr. Minetry L. Jones, Mr. John Pond, and Dr. Joseph C. Clapp.

Mr. Jones had the responsibility of fund-raising, both during the centennial campaign and afterward. During these years he used a number of specialists in this field. Among these were Dr. Raymond Cooper, Mr. Tom Gonser, Mr. Richard Joyce, and Mr. Fred Wyatt.

2. *The Treasurer's Office.* Mr. H. B. Early served as Assistant Treasurer from 1928 until his retirement in 1952. In January 1950 Mr. A. W. Coffman came to assist in this office. He still serves in this position and is respected by all for his courtesy and his devotion to the college.

3. *Deans of the College.* Dr. Allen J. Moon occupied the office of Dean from 1928 until 1945 when he asked to be relieved of administrative duties. Dr. Leonard A. Duce, Professor of Philosophy, was appointed to the office where he served until he resigned in 1949, to accept a position at Baylor University. Dr. Frank G. Edson, head of the Chemistry Department was appointed to the office which he held until 1957 when Dr. Richard Powers was elected as the first full-time dean. After little more than one year Dr. Powers resigned to accept a position with the United States government. Dr. Frank G. Edson served again as Dean from October 1958 to July 1, 1959 when Dr. Garland Taylor of Tulane University accepted the responsibilities of this office. On October 1, 1964 he resigned to accept the office of Dean of Mercer University. Dr. Bruce Thomson succeeded Dr. Taylor and continues to serve in this capacity.

4. *Deans of Women.* Miss Ruth McDaniel of the department of Modern Languages became Dean of Women in January 1943 and served until the election of Miss Alma Hunt in 1944. Miss Hunt was elected Executive Secretary of Woman's Missionary Union Auxiliary to the Southern Baptist Convention in 1948. After her leaving, Miss Catherine Bates came to serve as Dean of Women. She remained in this position, except for some leaves of absence in order to continue her studies for the Ph.D. degree at Columbia University, until 1964.

5. *Personnel Secretaries, and Dean of Students, Director of Placement.* The first official with the title of Personnel Secretary was Mr. C. J. Prince of St. Louis, who did this work in conjunction with student solicitation. Mr. E. W. Holzapfel was placed at the college by the Veterans Administration to serve as counsellor and advisor to

veterans just after the close of the second World War. After the heavy responsibilities of this office eased off the president employed Mr. Holzapfel to take over the personnel work so that Mr. Prince could give his time to the increasing demands of the admissions department. A little later Mr. Holzapfel was named Dean of Students, Director of Placement, and for a time was Director of Admissions. In a quiet, efficient manner he carried all these responsibilities. In 1963 he was made Vice-President in Charge of Student Affairs, which position he still holds.

6. *The Registrars.* For some ten years Dr. Moon did the work of both Dean and Registrar. In 1937 Dr. W. Holt Smith became Registrar, and kept the office until his resignation from the faculty in 1938. Dr. J. B. Sullivan was then appointed Registrar and continued in the office until his death in 1949. Dr. F. M. Derwacter succeeded Dr. Sullivan and remained in this capacity until his retirement in 1962.

7. *Directors of Public Relations.* Some years before Dr. Binns became president Mr. P. Caspar Harvey became the first full-time Director of Public Relations. He also handled alumni affairs at the same time. Upon Mr. Harvey's retirement in 1958 Dr. C. Sylvester Green became Vice President in charge of Public Relations and Director of Admissions. After almost two years at the college he resigned to accept an attractive business opportunity in North Carolina, his home state. In 1961 Dr. Joseph C. Clapp, who had previously taught at the college, was elected by the trustees with the same title held by Dr. Green. He was serving in this capacity when Dr. Binns closed his work as president.

8. *The Librarian.* Miss Opal Carlin was the Librarian during all the time of Dr. Binns administration. Modestly but efficiently she directed the affairs of the library until her long illness which terminated in her death May 25, 1965.

9. *Superintendent of the Plant.* To keep the campus in good order and to maintain the increasing number of buildings, Mr. H. L. Perrine was employed in 1949 as the first full-time Superintendent of the Physical Plant. He continued to serve efficiently in this important office until his retirement in August, 1966.

10. *Director of Admissions.* Since the college is in an area where there is continuous competition for choice students, the Admissions Department has been a vital part of the administration for many years. During Dr. Binns' administration quite a number of people have worked in this department. Since the responsibility for this work has changed from time to time we shall have to limit this treatment simply to naming those employed during these 19 years: Joe Sinclair Amery, Virgil Bower, Kenneth Duncan, William Riggs, Jerry Cantlon, Dan McCormick, Chester J. Prince, Mrs. C. J. Prince, Claude Mikkleson, Harley Wyatt, J. Eldon Johnson, E. W. Holzapfel, Kin Winterowd, William Dunbar, Ballard Blount, C. Sylvester Green, Stanley Hayden, Joseph Clapp, Woodrow Moore.

11. *Director of Religious Activities.* In 1954 Miss Betsy Ann Morgan was employed to direct the religious activities of students, along with her work as assistant to the Dean of Women. She resigned in 1957 to do graduate work. Mr. Tom Bray came that year as the first full-time Director of Religious Activities. He continued in this position until 1964 when he resigned to become pastor of the Second Baptist Church of El Dorado, Arkansas.

12. *Director of Food Services.* Three men served in this capacity during the time of Dr. Binns: Mr. Robert Keeney, Mr. William Harvey and Mr. Dean Nay.

13. *Director of College Union.* When the College Union Building was ready for use Mr. William Dunbar became the first director. After his resignation in 1960, Mr. Rodney Swearingen served in this capacity until 1962.

14. *College Physicians.* Under Dr. Binns two men, Dr. Glenn W. Hendren and Dr. Richard P. Bowles, served as official college physicians.

## CHAPTER FIVE

# Campus Improvements and New Buildings

One of the important achievements in the 19 years of Dr. Binns' administration was the steady improvement in the general appearance of the campus and in the erection of eight new buildings.

The college is fortunate in having a campus large enough for its needs in the foreseeable future. This campus is one of unusual natural beauty, crowned by a high hill which affords an impressive view from every direction.

While it is ample and beautiful, it presents a problem. To keep in ideal condition a plot of 107 acres is expensive. Funds have not always been available for its proper maintenance. During the time of the depression, prior to the coming of Dr. Binns, the campus had of necessity been neglected.

For a long time the college campus comprised a little more than 100 acres of land. Adjoining the campus on the north is a beautiful blue-grass farm which has been owned for many years by the W. P. Browning family. In a number of gifts Mr. W. P. Browning, Jr. has completed the transfer of this farm of 341 acres to the college. With this generous gift the college now has a total of about 450 acres which should be adequate for any need in the future.

Dr. Binns saw at once the desirability and the necessity for beautifying the campus, especially the area most frequently used. He and the trustees were agreed that this beautifying should be done properly, so they employed the well-known firm of Hare and Hare, landscape architects, to develop a master plan to be followed in improving the grounds and in the locating of buildings to be erected in the future. Following the plans made by the architects, the roads on the campus were graded, widened, and paved. New sidewalks were built between the buildings on the campus. The plan developed by Hare and Hare has been followed with results that are altogether gratifying. Such a program requires time but in the long run its wisdom is justified.

After the depression and the hard use during the second World War most of the buildings were in need of renovation and repair. Marston Hall, the John Gano Chapel building, Jewell Hall, New Ely, Old Ely, the Library, Melrose Hall and the President's home were cleaned, repaired and repainted as time and money were available.

The biggest undertaking was the complete modernizing of Jewell Hall, the classroom building. Mr. W. D. Johnson provided the money for this renovation which was done in honor of Dr. John F. Herget, president of the college 1928-1942. The floors, the roof and the entire interior were torn out so as to effect a more convenient arrangement and to install running water, and to make the building fireproof. This required some 18 months but was completed in the spring of 1948. The first classes were held in the new hall on Tuesday, May 4. An appropriate, but brief ceremony was held in front of the building at 7:30 a.m. on this day. After a brief prayer the lights were turned on and the entire assembly sang the Alma Mater. President Binns called the roll of the faculty members who then went to the class rooms to receive the students for their first classes in this renovated building.

#### THE NEW HEATING PLANT

As the student body steadily increased there was urgent need for new buildings. The curriculum was enlarged, new faculty members were added, and the administrative staff steadily increased in numbers. The centennial program called for the erection of certain new buildings, though these did not come exactly as the Centennial Committee had anticipated. The ones most urgently needed were the first to be built.

About 1900 a central heating plant was built on the east slope of the hill in the center of the campus. When built it was up-to-date, but as time passed its equipment deteriorated and often resulted in costly repairs. It was built to serve only three or four buildings and as other buildings were added the plant was altogether inadequate. By the late forties it became apparent that a new, modern and larger plant was a necessity. Accordingly the trustees authorized the construction of the new plant. For good reasons this was placed on a new location nearer the center of the college buildings. Under the supervision of Professor J. E. Davis, Business Manager, the plant was well-planned and was equipped with the best boilers obtainable. One extra boiler, for emergency uses, was installed. Gas is used for fuel but in extremely cold weather when the supply of gas may be reduced, coal can be used. The plant has operated with a minimum of difficulties and will be adequate for the needs of the school for some years. The building was completed in 1948 at a cost of \$210,175.00.

## GREENE HALL

Throughout most of the history of the college, the various administrative offices were never grouped in one building. After Wornall Hall was burned in 1913 several of these offices were on the second floor of Marston Hall. When Gano Chapel was completed in 1926 the offices of the President, the Dean, the Registrar and the Business Manager were moved to the second floor of this building. As the administrative staff grew larger there was great need for one modern building where all these offices could be housed.

Mr. W. D. Johnson, the generous benefactor of the college, wanted some permanent memorial to his great friend, Dr. John Priest Greene, to be erected on the campus. So it was agreed that he would provide the cost of constructing an administrative building to be known as the John Priest Greene Memorial Building.

Since all were agreed that this building should be in the center of the campus, it was placed on the slope of the hill just east of Old Ely (taken down in 1958) so as to face the library building. This brick structure, colonial in design, contains three stories. In addition to the offices of the administration it has a faculty assembly room on the top floor and large fireproof vaults on the first and second floors, and the central telephone switchboard.

On the wall immediately facing the main entrance is a beautiful bronze plaque 3 feet wide and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet long set in a hand carved walnut frame. At the top of the plaque is a bronze bust of Mr. Johnson. Underneath this is an appropriate inscription which tells in part the story of the work of Mr. Johnson and Dr. Greene in behalf of the college.

The building was completed in 1949 at a total cost of \$200,952.00. An appropriate and beautiful dedication ceremony was held on December 1. Mr. John B. Pew, a trustee and an intimate friend of both Dr. Greene and Mr. Johnson, delivered a brief address, and Dr. L. M. Proctor, another trustee, offered the dedicatory prayer. Mr. Johnson himself was unable to be present because of illness, but his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Johnson, Jr., of LaJolla, California were present. The beautiful plaque was unveiled by Miss Ann Johnson, granddaughter of Mr. Johnson, and Miss Nancy Greene, granddaughter of Dr. Greene, both of whom were students in college at the time. By strange coincidence, Mrs. Greene, the widow of Dr.

Greene, passed away at her home in Santa Ana, California at the very hour this building was being dedicated.

#### JONES HALL

Melrose Hall, the dormitory for women students, was first occupied in the fall of 1926. For several years this building, which accommodates about 75 students, was all that was needed. However, after the war the college had purchased three large homes near the campus in which young women students lived. By 1950 as the enrollment continued to increase, additional facilities were needed. A second women's residence hall was built on a site immediately east of Melrose. This modern structure furnishes rooms for 54 women. This building was first occupied in 1954. The trustees named this building Minetry Jones Hall in honor of Mr. Jones who was Vice President in charge of business affairs of the college. Its total cost was \$120,981.00.

#### SEMPLE HALL

There were several considerations which prompted the trustees to authorize the construction of a third residence hall for women students. The three homes adjacent to the campus then used as residences for women students were old and not entirely comfortable. To renovate these would be costly and unsatisfactory. Furthermore it was highly desirable to have these students in a modern building on the campus. Accordingly plans were made for another residence hall for women, and construction began in 1956. This large modern building just north of Jones Hall and Melrose Hall was occupied in September 1957. This furnishes accommodations for 121 girls and was built at a cost of \$436,426.00. It was given the name Semple Hall in honor of Dr. Robert Baylor Semple who taught in the college for 40 years.

#### LUTHER D. GREENE STADIUM

William Jewell's first football team was in the year 1888. Although this has continued to be a major sport on the campus since that time the college had never had a permanent stadium. Early in the fifties there was a growing conviction among alumni and friends of the college that the time had come for the building of a modern structure to meet the need. A well-planned campaign was launched so that by January 1955 it was assured of successful completion. In the meantime the administration had prepared plans for the building. Accordingly the contract was let January 26 and work began early in February 1955.

The building 66x220 feet, with 32 rows of seats, will provide seating for 4500 people. The structure, made of concrete, is located on the west side of the football field with walks and driveways from the west and the south. It contains ticket windows, rest rooms, concession stands, press rooms, telephones, and storage space.

In a modest but effective campaign among the alumni and interested friends the funds were provided for the erection of this stadium. The total cost was \$95,210.00.

Dr. L. D. Greene, of Richmond, Missouri, an eminent physician, a distinguished statesman and an honored alumnus, was halfback on the first football team 1888. The new stadium is called the Luther D. Greene Stadium in his honor. The building was dedicated in an impressive ceremony on the evening of September 17, 1955.

#### EATON HALL

For many years New Ely Hall had furnished living accommodations for the majority of men students of the college. Even though it was far from satisfactory, Old Ely had been used as a men's dormitory at times until it was dismantled in 1958. By the middle fifties it was evident that a new men's dormitory was a necessity. The trustees authorized plans for this new building in 1957. Construction was completed in the summer of 1958 so that it could be occupied in September of that year.

The building is located immediately west of Ely Hall and faces the south. It is modern in every respect, including air conditioning. It provides accommodations for 124 men, an apartment for the resident director, recreation rooms and study lounges. It was named James R. Eaton Hall after one of the distinguished teachers in the college, (1870-1897). The total cost of this new dormitory was \$461,174.00.

#### YATES COLLEGE UNION

One of the most useful and necessary buildings at all good colleges today is a student union building where all the various student functions and services are held. Life among college students today is highly organized and these activities can not easily be centered in any other building. The needs of William Jewell students were partially met by using the first floor of Old Ely Hall for a number of years. These facilities, however, were only temporary and were wholly inadequate. For some years the administration had been dreaming of a new building to serve the constantly increasing needs on the campus.

In order to get expert counsel and guidance in this project, the college invited Mr. Porter Butts, an expert in this field, to visit the campus and to confer at length with administrative officials. When he had completed his studies his plan with some modifications was approved by the administration and in turn was unanimously adopted by the Board of Trustees. Such a building must of necessity be in the center of the campus. So the decision was made to locate this new structure just west of the chapel building.

This is a large building completely air-conditioned, and includes all facilities usually found in such a building. The entire food service department, the college book store, comfortable lounges, conference rooms, offices for leaders in student activities, game rooms, lockers and ample storage space are all housed in this building. Incidentally, the spacious dining room (with two smaller rooms) is constantly in use to serve banquets or special meals to various groups in Liberty and in the Kansas City area.

The building was completed in the summer of 1958 at a total cost of \$572,845.00. It was named after Mr. Will F. Yates, the class of 1898, a prominent business man, a trustee, and a loyal friend of the college. Mr. Yates had given something over \$250,000 to endow the department of chemistry in memory of his son, James Andrew, who died shortly after graduation.

This Union building and Semple Hall were publicly dedicated in appropriate ceremonies on Homecoming Day, November 9, 1957.

#### STUDENT APARTMENT BUILDINGS

From earliest times there have always been some married men in the student body. Most, but not all, of these have been students preparing for the ministry. Up until the time of the second World War these men were able to find apartments or small houses for rent in Liberty. However, about 1940 the number of married students began to increase quite sharply. The result was that this large number of married students could not find living accommodations in the community. These men deserved the benefits of college work and the college felt an obligation to provide living accommodations for them.

Mr. Roy Johnson, class of 1913, felt very strongly that the college should have a number of modern apartments for married students. He offered the college \$25,000.00 as a gift toward the construction of three buildings each with 12 apartments. With this gift as a start the college entered upon a program for the construction of these buildings.

These apartments are on the north side of the campus facing Doniphan street. The three buildings arranged around an open court as a playground have ample parking space on the east side. Each apartment has two bedrooms and is equipped with refrigerator, range, and disposal unit. These brick buildings, two stories high, are modern in every respect. The buildings are named The Marguerite Apartments in honor of Mr. Johnson's wife. A beautiful commemorative bronze plaque on the wall of the center structure was unveiled at the dedication service held on Sunday afternoon, October 21, 1962. These apartments built at a total cost of \$408,471 will continue to serve a worthy purpose at the college.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S HOME

During World War II the president's home was used as a dormitory for girls for a while and in 1947 and 1948 was used for class rooms while Jewell Hall was being renovated. During this time the college had purchased a home on Moss Avenue in Liberty for the home of the president. This building, not quite adequate, was sold and another larger home on West Franklin Street was bought for the president. In the meantime the trustees had considered the matter of building a new home on the campus for the president's family. This idea was abandoned, however, when the trustees came to the conclusion that the president's home built in 1905 was ideally located, was large enough and was so substantially built that with complete renovating it would serve the purpose as well as a new and costly building. Accordingly the home was completely renovated with slight alterations in 1949. This spacious and beautiful structure will continue to be used as the home of the president.

#### THE NEW LIBRARY

For several years before its erection the administrative officers and the trustees had worked faithfully on plans for a new library building. As it happened six members of this planning committee (President Binns, Minetry Jones, Garland Taylor, H. I. Hester, Joseph Clapp and Miss Opal Carlin, the librarian) were no longer at the college when this magnificent structure was completed. Since the erection of the library building took place during the administration of President H. Guy Moore, this story will be given later.

At this point it is appropriate to speak of a gift made by the class of 1913. These men have continued to exhibit an interest in and a

loyalty to the college which is most commendable. For example, they conceived the idea and gave money for building the beautiful Greene Memorial fountain now placed in front of the College Union. So this class in 1958 installed bronze plaques in front of ten central buildings on the campus. These markers give the name and the date of construction of each of these ten buildings.

## CHAPTER SIX

### Relations With Colleagues

In this volume we have repeatedly told of the very valuable service rendered by the Board of Trustees of William Jewell College. Their generous gifts of time, business judgment, and money have been far greater than is generally known. These men serve without salary or any monetary compensation. In fact they have been by all means the most liberal donors to the college.

During the administration of President Binns their contribution in service and money was unusually generous. The relationship between the members of the board and the administration was extremely cordial. They worked together in the friendliest spirit of respect and confidence.

In another connection we have seen that five departments of instruction were endowed at \$250,000 each by trustees. But this did not represent all the gifts made by trustees. Dr. Eaton subscribed generously to various projects which totalled more than \$200,000. Mr. W. P. Browning has contributed substantially to various objects through many years. As already noted, he gave to the college 341 acres of valuable land immediately north of the campus. Other members contributed generously according to their means.

The charter of the college makes the Board of Trustees a self-perpetuating body. That is to say, that new members are elected by the board itself. However, the names of new members are always submitted to the nominating committee of the Missouri Baptist Convention for their approval. For many years this policy has worked satisfactorily. The charter does not specify that these men must be Baptists. At times early in its history one or more men were members of some other evangelical body, but for many years all have been members of some Baptist church, usually in Missouri. Needless to say that these trustees are carefully selected. They know before election something of their responsibility, and the great majority of them serve unselfishly and generously. Usually these are mature, experienced men who have established themselves in their chosen field. As a rule they continue to serve as long as they choose, though they are free to resign if and when they choose.

During the 19 years of Dr. Binns presidency a number of these faithful men passed away. These were:

T. D. Martin, March 15, 1943  
Hugh Wilhite, April 8, 1943  
Lex McDaniel, December 1, 1944  
Walter David, May 20, 1948  
J. P. Graham, October 12, 1949  
M. H. Winger, December 6, 1949  
W. D. Johnson, April 13, 1951  
S. J. Brown, July 19, 1951  
Kemper Carter, December 23, 1951  
Arthur M. Tutt, April 14, 1954  
Paul Weber, November 27, 1954  
E. S. Pillsbury, September 29, 1955  
W. M. Fitch, September 29, 1957  
L. M. Proctor, January 28, 1959  
Howard Stamper, October 20, 1959  
Fred Eastham, December 14, 1959  
Herbert Schwamb, December 7, 1960  
John B. Pew, December 8, 1960  
John B. Wornall, February 4, 1962  
Will T. Semple, September 15, 1962

As these men passed away other good men were elected to fill the places left vacant. The reader may find a complete list of all these trustees in the appendix.

During this same period four different men served as chairman of the board.

Mr. W. D. Johnson 1925-1949  
Mr. M. H. Winger 1949  
Mr. W. P. Browning 1950-1954  
Mr. Charles F. Curry 1954 — present

It would be altogether fitting if space permitted, to pay tribute to each of these trustees since they deserve this recognition. It would be unpardonable not to recognize in a fuller statement the work of two men who served as chairman of the board and who died during this time.

#### MR. MAURICE H. WINGER

Mr. Winger, a graduate of the college, was a distinguished lawyer in Kansas City, Missouri. He was a native of Missouri and spent his life in the state. For many years he was an active member of the Calvary Baptist Church of Kansas City, Missouri. He was an influential leader in his church and carried heavy responsibilities in its program.

Until the time of his death he was a faithful attendant and loyal supporter of the church.

As an attorney with a large practice and many urgent obligations he was always ready to serve the college. As president of the alumni association in the crucial year of 1928 he strongly insisted on the election of Dr. Herget. About this time he became a member of the Board of Trustees. He consistently attended board meetings and accepted membership on various committees which made heavy demands on his time. He rendered valuable service as attorney for the college without any charges. This called for a great deal of work which only a capable attorney could do.

He was active in forming plans for the Centennial and was a member of various committees in this project. He was a member of the committee which nominated Dr. Binns, and he gave unquestioned support to the president throughout his life. Before Mr. Johnson's retirement Mr. Winger served as vice president of the board. It was only natural for him to be elected chairman of the board to succeed Mr. Johnson. Although he was not spared for a long term in this position (only one year) he gave himself to its responsibilities with characteristic loyalty and devotion.

He suffered a severe heart attack in his office and passed away on December 6, 1949. Memorial services were held in his church and were conducted by President Binns who paid fitting tribute to a good citizen, a loyal churchman and devoted friend of William Jewell College.

#### MR. W. D. JOHNSON

Mr. W. D. Johnson, a member of the Board of Trustees for 40 years, was the greatest benefactor of William Jewell College. He was born on a farm in Texas, was reared in the hard years after the Civil War and was educated in the public schools of the time. He became a farmer, merchant, banker, insurance executive, rancher and cattleman. By hard work, sound judgment and integrity of character he rose to a place of power in the business, cultural, and religious life in the Kansas City area.

Coming to Kansas City early in the 1900's he became interested in William Jewell College through the influence of Dr. John Priest Greene. He became a trustee in 1909, was elected chairman of the board in 1925, and was reelected each year until his health failed in 1949. During these 40 years, Mr. Johnson, by his sound judgment,

his keen knowledge of men, and his deep devotion to Christian education made an immeasurable contribution to William Jewell College. As he prospered in business he gave increasingly large sums of money to the college. He contributed regularly and on special occasions did more than his part. Much of his giving was never known to the public. It is conservatively estimated that his total gifts in money amounted to at least \$1,500,000.

But his contribution included much more than money. For 40 years he gave his time, thought, and sound business judgment to its business affairs. In several critical periods in its history he stood like a giant tower of strength to hold it to its true mission and to save it from disaster. Next to his family and his church, William Jewell College was his chief love and his greatest joy. At least four of the presidents of the college found him their personal friend and greatest supporter.

While he could not receive the benefits of a college education during the hard years of his youth, he believed profoundly in the value of higher education. He felt that college education at its best must be under Christian influence. For this reason he gave so generously to William Jewell. He often declared that what he did for it was essentially a contribution to the Kingdom of God.

While he was a man of strong convictions and great energy, essentially he was modest, unassuming and simple in habits. Because of his personal warmth and quiet manner, one would never know of his power and influence in the business world.

He became a Christian in his young manhood and throughout his long life was devout in faith and loyal to his church. As a member of the Calvary Baptist Church in Kansas City he gave time, thought and money to it. While the public knew of his allegiance to church, only intimate friends knew the genuineness of his personal faith in Christ and his belief in the Bible. He was a good example of a man of great wealth and influence who never allowed these things to replace his personal religious faith and loyalty.

Blessed with good health he continued his business activities until he was nearly 90 years of age. After a period of failing health he passed away at his home on April 13, 1951. Memorial services were held in Kansas City on April 16. The family took his body to Forest Lawn Memorial Park in Glendale, California for burial. His last resting place lies not far from that occupied by his dear friends, Dr. and Mrs. John Priest Greene.

The college, for which he had done so much, expressed its appreciation of him in beautiful resolutions by the Board of Trustees, and in a special memorial service in the college Chapel at which two of his devoted friends paid tribute to him.

The success or failure of any administration may easily depend on the relation which college authorities have with the students. In recent years students have come to expect and even demand a voice in the affairs of the school. This is commendable in that the growth and development of the student is the chief purpose of a college. However, this may easily lead to excesses which may prove to be serious.

President Binns and his associates worked on the theory that the administration of a school was the responsibility of the president, the trustees and the faculty. They were to determine its policies, enforce its regulations, and manage its academic and business affairs. But in doing this the students were invited to express their ideas, and to discuss freely any matter of primary concern to them. Students were always cordially invited and respectfully received for conference with college officials. The administrative officials wanted the students to understand fully what they were trying to do.

To secure a happy working relationship with students, a faculty-student retreat was inaugurated about 1952. Leaders of student government and college officials went away from the campus for a three-day retreat where a carefully planned discussion of all student affairs was held. The college paid the expenses of the retreat, though the president of the student body presided at all sessions. Students were urged to express frankly their ideas and the president, the deans, and other officials answered all questions and gave their reasons for the policies and regulations followed on the campus. This frank and free discussion of these matters has proved to be extremely worthwhile. Almost without exception it has insured a happy working relationship. In this way students are free to make suggestions, many of which have proved to be valuable. They come to know the college officials as friends and the faculty come to understand the thoughts and purposes of the students.

One of the strong arguments for the smaller college is the privilege of close association between the faculty and the students. It is a cooperative enterprise where warm and enduring friendships are formed. This seems to be the thing which the alumni of William

Jewell remember best and appreciate most. Incidentally, this also proves to be a factor which brings increasing satisfaction and rewards to college officials. It demonstrates again the wisdom of the ancient admonition, "Come now, and let us reason together."

No college or university today lives unto itself. Relations with sister institutions and with certain important educational organizations are inescapable. These relationships are valuable and highly desirable. While colleges are sometimes competing with each other at the same time they are working together for the same general objective. For many years William Jewell has made special efforts to maintain happy working relations with other institutions of higher education not only in Missouri, but throughout the United States.

During Dr. Binns' administration there were two Baptist Junior Colleges in the state: Southwest Baptist College at Bolivar, and Hannibal-LaGrange College at Hannibal. In a sense there has been competition between these and William Jewell, particularly in enrolling freshmen students, and yet the relationship has been consistently friendly and cooperative. All three colleges are Baptist sponsored and supported. From earliest times students from these two junior colleges have come to William Jewell to complete their education. These young people generally have been good students whose record at William Jewell has been quite satisfactory. President Binns and his staff were friendly to these colleges and gave encouragement and help to them wherever possible.

The relation of William Jewell to the universities and other tax-supported schools has been cordial and cooperative. Every year some graduates of the college go to the universities of this area for further work leading to graduate degrees. Staff members from these state schools are always ready to come to William Jewell to conduct special studies or to give other assistance when possible.

The college cooperated heartily with the other church colleges in the state. Several years ago the presidents of these formed an organization, known as The Missouri College Joint Fund, for soliciting funds from business enterprises in the state. In this effort each president is obligated to do his share of canvassing during these special fund-raising periods. The gifts received through these efforts are divided equally among the 14 Liberal Arts colleges in the state. Students from these schools have competed with each other in athletic events and forensics for many years.

There are certain educational organizations with regular yearly meetings in which the college always participates. The Missouri College Union, organized about 75 years ago, is made up of the Liberal Arts colleges in the state. William Jewell is a charter member of this group and has always participated in its activities. The Association of American Colleges, a national group devoted to the welfare of Liberal Arts college in the United States, meets annually. President Binns and his associates were faithful in attending these sessions. The North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools is the official body which determines the academic standing or accreditation of member schools. William Jewell was among the earliest members in this group. The dean or the president always attends the annual meetings of this organization.

The Association of Southern Baptist Colleges and Schools is made up of the officials of all the Baptist colleges in the Southern Baptist Convention. Dr. Binns and Dr. Hester led in organizing this group in 1948. The college has been consistently active in this organization. Likewise in the American Baptist Convention the colleges have their association which holds annual sessions. William Jewell participates freely in these meetings.

In addition to these general organizations there are many specialized groups such as those for deans, registrars, business managers and public relations officials. Then there are national departmental groups such as History, Sociology, Chemistry et cetera. While it would be far too costly for officials to attend all these annual sessions every year the college provides the expenses of men to attend as frequently as possible.

By participation in these various professional groups the college has benefited greatly and has become widely known in educational circles.

Because from the beginning William Jewell has been a Baptist College its relationship to the denomination and to the Kingdom of God has been a major factor in its life. Naturally the attention given to this aspect of its life has varied from time to time. The record will show that during the administration of President Binns it received considerable attention.

There were two or three reasons for this emphasis under the leadership of Dr. Binns. He was an ordained minister whose whole career up to the time of his election as president had been spent in the ministry. This was a matter of deep personal concern and conviction with him. He recognized the fact that the constituency of the college wanted and expected this emphasis. The trustees were concerned

not only with the academic standing of the college but with its religious life also. It was understood in the beginning by the trustees, the faculty, and the president that this phase of the life of the college should be emphasized without apology.

The president was a recognized religious leader with prestige among religious leaders in the nation. Upon coming to the college this leadership was welcomed and accepted. In his first statements of his objectives for William Jewell he insisted that it should be a first-class Liberal Arts Christian College.

He gave hearty endorsement and strong support to the various agencies on the campus concerned with religious life.

He was concerned that the daily chapel programs should be of such character as to minister to the spiritual needs of the students. He was present for every one of these when he was at home. Usually he presided, and of course, spoke frequently. He threw the full power of his office to the support of these worship services. Of course this made a strong impression on the faculty, the students and the friends of the college. As we have seen previously, he led in the establishing of an annual Religious Emphasis Week, and he employed the first full-time Director of Religious Activities. He took a keen interest in the students who were preparing for Christian work as a vocation. He gave strong support to the Department of Bible. He found time to talk with many students who sought his counsel on religious matters. In his emphasis on these matters he was tactful and intelligent, never offensive.

While he was a Baptist he treated with utmost courtesy students who belonged to other denominations. A student without any church affiliation was never discriminated against. All students respected him because they were convinced that he was genuine. President Binns quickly identified himself with the leaders of Baptist life in Missouri. He attended faithfully the meetings of the Missouri Baptist Convention, and many other regional meetings. It was his habit to attend every meeting of the Executive Committee in Jefferson City. He participated in discussions and naturally was the speaker at many official functions. He tried to answer every call for serving the Missouri Baptist Convention. He wanted to see a happy working relationship between the Baptists of the state and William Jewell College. At his suggestion the college honored the two Executive Secretaries of the State Convention during this time by conferring honorary degrees upon them: Dr. T. W.

Medearis, Doctor of Laws 1953, and Dr. Earl Harding, Doctor of Laws 1956.

In August 1959 the college inaugurated a three-day pastor's summer conference on the campus. Dr. C. Sylvester Green, Vice President, was most helpful in promoting the conference. With four strong scholars and denominational leaders on the program, the chief objective has been to furnish inspirational materials which the pastors can use in their ministry. The college provides rooms, meals and all other expenses except travel costs, for these guests. From the first session this program has proved to be popular with Missouri pastors. The attendance averages about 300 men each year. This has done much for these hard-working pastors who welcome this annual event where the fellowship is cordial and the programs so stimulating. By spending three days on the campus these pastors get a helpful and sympathetic understanding of the work done by the senior Baptist college of Missouri.

As related in another connection, William Jewell College is affiliated with both nation-wide Baptist Conventions. Since Missouri is officially Southern Baptist most of the students, and by far the greatest financial support, come from this Convention. However, a considerable number of students come from states in the American Baptist Convention. These young people find a hearty welcome at William Jewell where they participate fully in all student activities. The college is happy to have this relationship with the American Baptist Convention. Many of the leaders of this body are alumni of William Jewell and they have continued to be loyal supporters of their alma mater.

During this period many distinguished leaders of religious life were visitors on the campus. Honorary degrees were awarded quite a number of these. Several of these were widely known leaders in the Baptist World Alliance.

Not the least of the achievements of President Binns was in the area of Christian leadership. It is not too much to say that during this period William Jewell came to be favorably known in every part of the world where Baptists live.

In an earlier chapter dealing with the charter of the college we stated that several attempts had been made to force the college to pay taxes on its property. We believe this to be a matter of sufficient importance to justify a brief treatment in this history of the college.

The facts in these cases have been given by Mr. J. E. Davis in his *Memoirs*. Professor Davis was business manager of the college for

many years and in this capacity was involved in most of these law suits. The college lawyer for 55 years was Mr. Martin E. Lawson, a distinguished attorney and a prominent Methodist layman. He was assisted by his capable partner Mr. Francis G. Hale. Mr. Lawson passed away in January 1957 but Mr. Hale is still active and has generously furnished this writer with information to corroborate the facts given by Professor Davis. Also he has given to the college two volumes containing complete briefs in two of the law suits. These volumes are now stored in the vault in the administration building where they can be consulted at any time. Lawson and Hale were assisted at various times by Judge Frank Atwood and Mr. Maurice Winger, both of whom were competent attorneys and members of the board of trustees. Frequently Judge Albert L. Reeves, also a trustee, has given valuable counsel in cases involving the charter.

It may be helpful to look briefly at the background of these court cases. In the early days of Missouri history a good many of the better families wanted their sons and daughters to have a college education. However, at the time there were no good colleges in the state so that these young people had to go to the east for college training. To encourage the founding and maintaining of first-rate colleges in the state the legislature offered the inducement of tax exemption on college property for reputable schools. Dr. Jewell himself as a member of the Missouri legislature strongly supported this proposal. The result was the passing of an Act granting exemption from taxes on the property of William Jewell College. Several other schools enjoyed this same privilege. As of today the Missouri colleges in this classification are: Washington University in St. Louis, Stephens College in Columbia, Westminster in Fulton, Lindenwood in St. Charles and William Jewell.

For many years this privilege was not questioned. However, as the need for more tax money became urgent various individuals forced the issue and attempted to collect taxes from the college. The result in each instance was a court case. We may state briefly the chief facts in three William Jewell lawsuits.

In 1909 George G. Waller, Collector of Clay County, sued the college for taxes alleged to be due on *personal* property. The Clay County Court upheld the college's exemption. The case was appealed to the Missouri Supreme Court but this court affirmed the lower court's decision. Mr. Davis in his memoirs summarizes the results of this decision as follows: "The *personal* property of the college was not

specifically mentioned in the tax exemption act. The suit hinged on whether the word *property* included personal property such as endowment, loans, cash, gifts, etc. A court's decision cleared this point. Judge Graves, presiding justice of the Supreme Court of Missouri, summed up the arguments so forcefully that a majority of the members rendered a decision favorable to the college."

This decision remained unchallenged until 1942 when the county collector for Worth County, Missouri sued the college in the circuit court of that county for real estate taxes alleged to be due on land secured by foreclosure, the taxes having been assessed after the college took possession. This trial was held before Judge V. C. Rose, who found for the college. This case also was appealed to the Missouri Supreme Court, which decided to confirm the trial court and held that "real estate owned by the college, regardless of the method by which it was obtained, so long as legal, was exempt."

The third challenge of the tax exemption privilege of the college came in St. Louis when the city in 1950 brought suit in the circuit court for taxes alleged to be due the city on real estate purchased by the college for the endowment fund. The city claimed that the purchasing of real estate and removing it from the tax books worked a hardship on the city and was illegal. However, the trial court denied the city's right of recovery. This case also was appealed to the Supreme Court which held that William Jewell's property in St. Louis was not taxable. This Court passed on the case July 13, 1953. William Jewell was represented by Lawson and Hale and the honorable James M. Douglass, a former Supreme Court Justice.

By way of summary we may quote the closing paragraph of Professor Davis' discussion of these tax cases.

"These Supreme Court decisions seem to have closed loopholes in the original charter. The first Supreme Court ruling made definite that personal property of William Jewell College was exempt. The second decision made clear that real estate acquired by foreclosure and formerly on the tax books was exempt. The third decision defined the college's right to purchase income property and take it off the tax books of any subdivision of the state. The decision of the tax Commission relieved the college of taking a tax case to the Supreme Court every time a county disregarded the rights set out in the charter. Now it will be necessary for a complainant to show some cause not covered by the charter or court decisions before he can get into a court on a tax case against the college. The injunction prevents the large cities from causing harrassment by filing tax claims each year as they might otherwise do."

## CHAPTER SEVEN

### The Retirement of President Binns

On September 18, 1960 Dr. Binns reached 65 years of age. By this time he was making plans for his retirement from the presidency. For forty-five years he had carried heavy burdens as a pastor, as a denominational leader and finally, as a college president. The administration of a college makes heavy demands on a man's strength. As William Jewell continued to expand the responsibilities of the office grew heavier.

At first his idea was to complete twenty years in office and close his work in the summer of 1963. But after considerable thought he decided to terminate his services in the summer of 1962. He felt that it was best for the college to have a younger man at the helm. He felt also that he would be better able to enjoy retirement without further labor that might endanger his health.

At a press conference in the Yates College Union attended by press, radio and television representatives, on February 28, 1962, he made public his intention to retire in June 1962. He read the letter of resignation he had sent to the Board of Trustees. In part he said, "William Jewell is now entering its greatest era. I do not feel particularly old, but the calendar has caught up with me." He then related some of the changes in the community and at the college during his 19 years of service.

The public relations office had prepared for distribution a summary of the achievements during the Binns administration. It had been an era of expansion and development. The faculty-staff had increased from 35 to 72, the departments of instruction had grown from 12 to 17. Six of the departments had been endowed at \$250,000 each. Eight new buildings had been erected, and the total expenditure for physical improvements on the campus was nearly \$3,000,000. The alumni had contributed more than \$130,000 to the Great Teacher's program. Support from the Missouri Baptist Convention had increased to nearly \$200,000 yearly. The endowment had trebled. The annual budget of the college increased ten times over, and yet during these 19 years there had been no budget deficit. The enrollment had increased to more than 1,000 carefully selected students.

The announcement of his forthcoming retirement came as a surprise to the friends of the college. Many of these wanted the president to

reconsider and to remain at his post. He was appreciative of these expressions of confidence but he was sure that his decision to retire was wise.

This announcement brought forth many expressions of praise and appreciation, only a few of which can be noted. Mr. Charles F. Curry, president of the Board of Trustees, commented: "This is an occasion that brings us a great deal of sorrow. . . . in the parting of friendship, love and appreciation that has grown through the years. Dr. Binns' achievements have not only brought him great stature, but also have brought William Jewell to be regarded as one of the great liberal arts colleges in the country." The *Kansas City Star* in an editorial on Sunday March 4, said in part:

"Under the guidance of President Walter Pope Binns, William Jewell College in Liberty has had its greatest era of development. During his tenure of almost two decades, the school has seen a substantial increase in its student body and significant additions to its facilities.

"Today, William Jewell is one of the excellent smaller colleges of the Middle West. Under the direction of Dr. Binns, its educational services have been strengthened. At the same time it has continued its devotion to Christian philosophy. The five-fold rise in enrollment during the post-war period indicates the strong appeal that such institutions have for young people from many walks of life.

"Dr. Binns expects to remain active as a lecturer, although he will leave Greater Kansas City for a new residence in Falls Church, Va. But this metropolitan community and particularly, the growing college at Liberty, will always owe him a special debt of gratitude."

Dr. Joseph C. Clapp, director of public relations stated:

"With dignity and charm strengthened by an effective classical education, Walter Binns has used his ten talents 'on the hill' to push the college to the forefront among the colleges of Missouri. Yet, through these years as a college president, Dr. Binns has remained what he was and is, a Southern Baptist minister in the finest tradition of that company."

In these expressions of appreciation, the tremendous contribution made by Mrs. Binns was also recognized. A colleague, and close friend of the Binns family for forty years, commented:

"The many achievements of Dr. Binns could not have been made without the unfailing inspiration and sympathetic support of the gracious and lovely lady who has walked by his side during these years. As the 'first lady' on the campus, she has served with grace and charm. As a home-maker and mother she has attained wide distinction. But her chief contribution has been in her steadfast

purpose to identify herself completely with the career of her husband and to give him support and encouragement in carrying the responsibilities of his office."

The closing weeks were exceedingly busy ones for Dr. and Mrs. Binns. As the actual day of retirement came near the president half-humorously remarked, "If I had known that retirement was to be so strenuous I should have been tempted not to resign." However, both Dr. and Mrs. Binns were most appreciative of all the expressions of esteem and appreciation given by so many admiring friends. They were honored as special guests at a number of formal social occasions. On April 28 Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Curry gave a formal dinner at the Mission Hills Club for them and some of their close friends. The faculty with whom they had worked so closely through the years honored them at a dinner, limited to the official family, on May 14. Several speakers paid their tribute to their honored guests and then presented them with some appropriate gifts for their new home in Virginia. Dr. Binns gave his last chapel address as president to the student body on Wednesday, May 16. On Friday following the Student Senate had a special farewell program for the outgoing president. From friends in the United States and various foreign countries there came many letters conveying gratitude and appreciation for his administration at the college. Such expressions did much to compensate for the years of hard, faithful work he had given to the college.

The commencement season, May 26-28, though pervaded by a sense of sorrow, was really a happy occasion. On Sunday, the president gave his last sermon to the graduating class. This message was filled with assurance for those who put their trust in God. The formal address of Commencement was given by Dr. Rufus C. Harris, recently elected president of Mercer University. While students in Mercer, Dr. Binns and Dr. Harris were room-mates and had remained close friends through the passing years. Two of those receiving honorary degrees (Dr. John H. Buchanan and Dr. W. C. Boone) were also close friends of the retiring president. The last graduating class to receive diplomas at the hands of Dr. Binns numbered 166, the largest in the history of the college up to that time.

On the evening of Monday May 28, a dinner at the Muehlebach hotel sponsored by the trustees was given in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Binns. More than 400 friends, including trustees and their wives, representatives of newspapers, business, religious organizations, William Jewell College faculty, other college representatives, and alumni

were present. Mr. Curry, chairman of the Board of Trustees, was toastmaster. With a touch of humor he said an early agreement between Dr. Binns and the trustees had worked wonderfully well. In it Dr. Binns was to make all minor decisions and the board was to make major ones, with Dr. Binns deciding which were major and which were minor. "Since I've been on the board," Mr. Curry said, "there have been no major decisions to make."

In making plans for retirement Dr. and Mrs. Binns had decided that they wanted to live in the vicinity of Washington, D.C. This would put them within easy driving distance of the homes of their two daughters and two sons and their families. Having spent twelve happy years in Virginia they had good reasons for going back to that state. So they purchased a lovely home on Sleepy Hollow Road in Falls Church, Virginia, only a short distance from our nation's capital. On July 1, 1962 exactly nineteen years after moving to Liberty, they returned to Virginia.

If Dr. Binns had any fear that upon retirement he would find himself idle that fear was groundless. As chairman of the Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs, as a member of the executive committee of the Baptist World Alliance, and as a leader in POAU (Protestants and Other Americans United for Separation of Church and State) his counsel was constantly sought. He was in continuous demand as a pulpit supply and speaker for many occasions. He served as interim pastor of several churches in the Washington area.

On Monday, November 28 (1966) Dr. Binns was taken ill and placed in the hospital in Falls Church. He passed away on Saturday morning, December 3. Funeral services were conducted by his pastor, Dr. J. T. Ford in the First Baptist Church of Alexandria, Virginia on December 5. On December 7 a brief service was held in Macon, Georgia, and he was buried in the family cemetery there.

## CHAPTER EIGHT

### Dr. H. Guy Moore Becomes President

After Dr. Binns decided to retire the trustees elected a committee to nominate the next president of the college. This committee (Charles F. Curry, Chm., W. P. Browning, Joe Culpepper, W. C. Link, Jr., Elliott Spratt, Walter Pope Binns and Minetry L. Jones) began work at once. Because of his wide acquaintance with college men and with the leadership of the two Baptist Conventions Dr. Binns was asked to assist the committee in its search for a president.

From various sources suggestions and recommendations came to the committee. These were carefully screened and every promising suggestion was followed up. Some of the committee visited a number of the men who seemed to be worthy of serious consideration. Among these visited was Dr. H. Guy Moore, pastor of the Broadway Baptist Church in Fort Worth, Texas. He was invited to visit the college and to discuss the possibility of his becoming president. A little later the committee to secure a president recommended to the trustees the election of Dr. Moore. By vote of the Board of Trustees he was elected to become the next president of the college. Among the numerous messages coming to the trustees was one from the official board of Dr. Moore's church. In this letter a brief resume of Dr. Moore's achievements as pastor was given with a most hearty commendation of him as a Christian gentleman, a scholar, and a leader. Without the knowledge of Dr. Moore many other communications, heartily recommending him, were received by the committee.

The announcement of Dr. Moore's election and acceptance met with the hearty approval of the friends of William Jewell. The following statement was issued by the chairman of the Board of Trustees: "We feel extremely fortunate to have secured Dr. Guy Moore as the new president of William Jewell College to succeed Dr. Binns. Dr. Moore's long service as a pastor of large Baptist churches, his connection with the college as an alumnus and former trustee, his association with higher education through denominational organizations, fit him to follow the distinguished career of Dr. Walter Pope Binns. We anticipate that progress at the college will continue under Dr. Moore's capable leadership."

Dr. Binns himself commented as follows: "Administration, faculty, students and alumni hail the action of the trustees in electing Dr.

H. Guy Moore, president of William Jewell College. Dr. Moore is an honored alumnus of the college and his children were students here. He comes back home to serve the college he loves. I predict the greatest period of achievement in the history of William Jewell College under the leadership of Dr. Moore."

The life of Dr. Moore furnishes an inspiring example of what a young man with ability, vision, and dedication can achieve. He was born in DuQuoin, Illinois, July 10, 1909. After completing his high school work he came to William Jewell College as a young ministerial student in 1928 and was graduated in 1931. During his first year he earned his college expenses by working in the home of the president. Little did he dream that later he would be occupying this home as president of the college. He did other work while a student and for his last two years was pastor of the Baptist church at Mosby, Missouri.

On July 12, 1931 he was married to Miss Myron O'Dell of Excelsior Springs. In September he and his bride went to Southern Baptist Seminary in Louisville where three years later he was awarded the Th.M. degree. He showed remarkable gifts as a preacher and upon graduation from the seminary served for a while as pastor of the Leeds Baptist Church in Kansas City. He resigned this church to become pastor of the Maplewood Baptist church in the St. Louis area. After a splendid pastorate there he became the popular pastor of the Wornall Road Baptist Church in Kansas City where his work was highly successful. After 7 years at Wornall Road he was called to the strong Broadway Baptist church in Fort Worth, Texas. For 15 years he served there until he resigned to become president of the college in June 1962.

His work for his denomination during his pastorates reveals something of his industry and his ability. He is ranked as one of the most popular speakers in Baptist circles. He has traveled to England, Europe, and South America to represent Baptists in various meetings. He was at different times a trustee of three Baptist colleges: Southwest at Bolivar, Missouri; William Jewell, and Hardin-Simmons University, Abilene, Texas. He was for a time a member of the Home Mission Board and for many years has been a member of the Radio and Television Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention. During his 15 years in Texas he was a member of many boards and commissions of various kinds. In 1961 his book, *The Christian Life*, was published. While all these services were important he was known chiefly as an able preacher whose services have been in constant demand.

Mrs. Moore has been an exceedingly capable helper in all Dr. Moore's ministries. She is a gracious, charming hostess in college life. She is a gifted speaker, and a leader in various cultural and religious activities in the community. Dr. and Mrs. Moore have three sons, David, Rodney and Robert, and one daughter, Nancy, now Mrs. David Splan. Two of the sons graduated from William Jewell, Nancy attended for two years. Just three days before Dr. Moore was elected president of the college, Robert was elected president of the student body. During Dr. Moore's first year as president, his son Robert was presiding at students meetings, Dr. David Moore was on the faculty, and Mr. Eugene Moore of Kansas City was president of the alumni association. This fact caused President Moore to remark: "There are more Moores at William Jewell than there are Kennedys in Washington."

The new president began his work under favorable circumstances. The business affairs of the college were in good condition. There were no distressing controversies on the horizon. The faculty was united and happy in their work, and stood ready to cooperate with the new president. Dr. Moore was familiar with the college since he is an alumnus, and had served as a trustee. He was favorably known in the Kansas City area and among Missouri Baptists. So he and Mrs. Moore were cordially received by all the friends of the college.

Dr. Binns had closed his work on June 30 and since Dr. Moore could not get moved and settled until August, the trustees asked Mr. Minetry L. Jones to serve as Interim President during July "to accomplish an orderly transition between the two administrations."

Dr. and Mrs. Moore were ready for the opening of the school year early in September. They attended the annual student-administration encampment at the Lake of the Ozarks September 3-5. They were ready to receive the nearly 1,000 students enrolled September 10-14.

The formal inauguration of President Moore was set for November 8 to coincide with the annual Achievement Day. In the morning more than 200 delegates from colleges, universities and learned societies were registered in the library building. The formal program began at 10:00 a.m. with the colorful academic procession into the Gano Chapel. Mr. Charles F. Curry, chairman of the Board of Trustees, presided. The chief address of inauguration was delivered by Dr. Earl J. McGrath of Teachers College, Columbia University, who spoke on "The Special Mission of the Church-Related College." In this address Dr. McGrath among other things said, "A church-related

college can remain a genuine institution of higher learning only by encouraging the unrestrained pursuit of truth. With unquestioned loyalty to its denomination and yet with freedom to establish policies and practices consistent with principles of freedom of teaching and freedom of learning, such a college can make a worthy contribution to American higher education."

After the address President Moore was formally and officially installed as the 10th president of the college. One of his first official duties was to confer honorary degrees on Dr. McGrath, Captain Eddie Rickenbacker, Dr. Benjamin Brown, president of the American Baptist Convention, and Dr. Herschel H. Hobbs, president of the Southern Baptist Convention. Dr. Paul Weber, a trustee, gave the invocation and another trustee, Dr. W. C. Link, Jr., gave the benediction. Official greetings were brought by Dr. Seymour Smith, president of Stephens College, Dr. Robert L. D. Davidson, president of Westminster College, Dr. Irwin J. Lubbers, president of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and president of Hope College, and Dr. Elmer Ellis, president of the University of Missouri. At noon a luncheon was served to delegates and guests of the college in the Yates College Union.

The inaugural ceremonies were brought to a close at the formal dinner in the Muehlebach Hotel at 7:00 P.M. with Mr. Curry presiding. Since the morning session on the campus had been given over to inaugural ceremonies the five alumni selected for the Achievement Day were awarded Citations for Achievement at the dinner meeting. Captain Eddie Rickenbacker, the speaker, was introduced by Mr. Elliott Spratt, a personal friend and a trustee of the college. Among the distinguished guests for the dinner were Governor and Mrs. John Dalton and Mayor and Mrs. H. Roe Bartle.

At the time of this writing Dr. Moore has been in office less than four years. It is obvious that this is far too short a time for one to attempt to appraise his administration. This assignment will have to be done by some future historian who will be able to interpret his entire record as president. However, we may record two or three significant happenings in these first years.

President Moore has his dreams and plans for the college he loves. However, he knows that any extensive plans for improvements and future development can be successfully launched only after careful consideration and preparation. He and the Board of Trustees are fully

committed to their responsibility for providing wise and progressive leadership to the college.

The new president was cordially received by the college family. Everyone was pleased with the friendly spirit exhibited by both Dr. and Mrs. Moore. They have graciously opened their home to the faculty, trustees, students and friends of the college where hundreds of friends have enjoyed the genuine hospitality of their home. With commendable self-giving they have made their services available for college functions, church gatherings and community meetings. Dr. Moore was well known to the churches in the state and has been a guest speaker for many of the Sundays since he became president. Of necessity he has had to be away from home a great deal attending meetings of various kinds. This is exhausting work, but it is a necessary part of the president's duties.

During the second year of Dr. Moore's presidency one of the prominent and valued members of the administrative staff died. Mr. Minetry L. Jones, Administrative Vice-president, died in one of the hospitals at St. Joseph, Missouri on December 26, 1963. He had been connected with the college since 1932 when he succeeded his father as a member of the Board of Trustees. In 1938 he was employed by the trustees as fund raiser for the college. In 1944 he was elected Assistant to the President in financial affairs. A few years later he was made Administrative Vice-President, a position he held until the time of his death. During these years he rendered very valuable service to William Jewell. An experienced business man, gifted in business affairs, he devoted himself unselfishly to the business and financial affairs of the school. He worked closely with the board of trustees who were unanimous in their appreciation of his work. His loyalty to and his love for the college could never be questioned. While attending the meetings of the Executive Board of the Missouri Baptist Convention on December 16 he was taken ill during the night. At his urgent request his close friend, Dr. Joseph Clapp, took him from Jefferson City to the hospital in St. Joseph during the night. He appeared to be making a good recovery when another heart attack resulted in his death on December 26, 1963.

For many years Mr. Jones had been a leader in the First Baptist Church of St. Joseph, Missouri. Funeral services were held in St. Joseph on Saturday, December 28. A large crowd of business associates, church members, college officials and friends were present for

the memorial services which were conducted by his pastor, Dr. Samuel Maddox, and President H. Guy Moore.

Another severe loss came to the college in the death of Miss Opal Carlin on May 25, 1965. For 35 years she served the college efficiently and unselfishly in the library. For years she helped plan for a new building which would mean so much to the college and to her personally. And yet she passed away just 4 months before the new building was dedicated. In the brochure prepared for the dedication ceremonies of the library Dr. Georgia Bowman expressed the feeling of the entire college family in the following tribute to her.

"Frequently heard is a hymn, 'Great Is Thy Faithfulness'. That phrase might well be the theme of any tribute to Opal Carlin.

"She was graduated from Southwest Baptist College and Oklahoma Baptist University. She came to William Jewell in 1930 as assistant to the librarian, Dr. J. C. Armstrong, becoming head librarian in 1938, after his death. On leaves of absence, she earned a degree in library science from Columbia University and did additional graduate work at other institutions. She compiled a history of the library and a study of other Missouri college libraries.

"Although the library was the real center of her life, Miss Carlin found time also to be a good citizen. Active in Sunday School work, she was a member of the American Association of University Women, the Missouri and American Library Associations, and she was honored by Southwest Baptist College in 1957 with a Life Service Award.

"Opal Carlin never knew the meaning of a 40-hour week; her work was unstinting, her devotion to the library untiring. She had a sense of humor not always seen by students; sometimes it took a sense of humor to put up with the eccentricities of an aging building — leaky roof, noisy radiators, and never enough space. A new library was her great dream, and she worked long hours on plans for the building being dedicated today.

"Her enthusiasm was inspiring as, ill and worn, she courageously directed the gigantic task of moving from the old to the new building in January. Even after she was bedfast, she continued to help with plans for the future.

"Miss Carlin died May 25, 1965. With sadness that she did not live to see the completion of her dream, and with sincere appreciation for her 35 years of service, it must be said, 'Well done, thou good and faithful servant'."

In another connection we have told of the need for a new library building and the plans for its erection. The need had been felt for a long time but as early as 1950 this had become acute. A committee of the administrative officers was charged with the responsibility of

developing plans for an adequate structure. This committee consisted of the president, the vice-presidents, Miss Carlin, Dean Garland Taylor and two or three faculty members. This committee consulted freely with Dr. L. R. Elliott, who at the time was in charge of library services at Southwestern Seminary. He was a loyal alumnus and was considered one of the most competent and experienced library men in the country. He visited the college, talked with the committee and made many helpful suggestions. Consultations were held with several competent architects who made valuable suggestions. The college was fortunate in having Dean Garland Taylor on the staff since he had been for a long time head librarian at Tulane University and was familiar with the requirements for a modern, serviceable library building.

One of the most important questions was where to place the building. Several possible sites were considered but finally abandoned. There was some thought at first of placing it north of Mississippi street in the open space between the president's home and the old cemetery. Consideration was also given to the area east of Marston and Jewell Hall. However, after considering every available space, the committee concluded that the new building should be on the site occupied by the old library building. So the final plan adopted was to dismantle the old building and put the new one in its place.

Since the new building was to be much larger it was agreed to build about one-half of it immediately west of the Carnegie building first. This would allow the old building to be used while construction was in progress. When this first section was completed the contents of the old building were moved into the new one which would temporarily serve the needs of faculty and students without much inconvenience. Then the old one was removed and the other part of the new one was built. All this was carefully planned and the two parts of the building were perfectly joined to make a beautiful new structure.

Needless to say that all this was done with the approval and the heartiest participation of the trustees. A special trustee committee of Joe E. Culpepper, chairman, Arthur L. Land, and Elliott C. Spratt acted for the board in numerous conferences during a period of several years. The Executive Committee of the trustees frequently had decisions to make and the entire board approved these decisions.

The firm of Tanner, Linscott and Associates, Inc., were the architects and the construction was done by J. E. Dunn Construction Company.

To get all that was necessary in this building the architects and builders estimated its cost at \$1,250,000. This included installing the latest and best lighting equipment, complete temperature control for year round operation, and moisture control for proper preservation of books and papers.

In addition to the usual service areas found in modern library buildings several special features were included. The Special Collections reading room, which is separated from three valuable collection areas by glass partitions, is equipped with display cases, desks, chairs and tables and is used by students and visitors doing special research work. This reading room was furnished by Dr. and Mrs. Louis Mertins. The three valuable collection areas are: The one containing the famous Spurgeon Collection of 7,000 volumes. This, with the exact replica of Spurgeon's study, was furnished by Mrs. May Cook Nelson of Excelsior Springs, Missouri, in memory of her son, William, of the class of 1946. The Missouri Baptist Historical Collection area was provided by the Missouri Baptist Convention at a cost of \$75,000. The third area contains the Mertins Collection, the Herget Collection, the Hubmaier writings and some other unique collections.

The Little Theatre is on the west side of the ground floor. This beautiful room will seat 198 people, and is used for recitals, drama, speech, informal teas and small receptions. It has been named in honor of Mr. W. P. Browning, Jr., for many years a valued trustee, a loyal supporter and generous contributor to William Jewell College.

The ground-breaking ceremony marking the official beginning of construction was held on March 19, 1964. Participating in these ceremonies were Mr. Charles F. Curry, Mr. Elliott Spratt, President H. Guy Moore, Dean Garland Taylor and Jim Rodewald, president of the student body.

Of course the big task for the trustees and the administrative officers was to raise the money needed for constructing the building. A joint committee of trustees and college officials was set up for this undertaking. In addition to the trustee committee (Culpepper, Land and Spratt) the following college officials served on the committee: Opal Carlin, chairman, Joseph C. Clapp, William Cuthbertson, Leland J. Gier, Wallace A. Hilton, W. Murray Hunt, Minetry L. Jones, Edna M. Mitchell, H. Guy Moore, Barclay Newman, John Pond, Garland Taylor, Bruce Thomson, and Herman P. Wilson.

Mr. Jones was asked to serve as general director of the campaign. He was ably assisted by Dr. Joseph Clapp. It is impossible to give the details of plans and procedures of this big undertaking. In general the appeal was made to all alumni, college personnel and interested friends. The idea of special memorials was used effectively. Twelve attractive memorial objects were set forth ranging in cost from \$15,00 to \$150,000. Direct first class mailing, full employment of college publications, and many personal visits all were used in the campaign. The largest individual contributors were members of the board of trustees.

The outcome of this special campaign was extremely gratifying. Two reasons for this were: 1. Thorough preparation had been made and diligent work done by those in charge of the campaign. 2. The need was so urgent and the objective so worthy. All the friends of the college recognized the place of a good library in the program of higher education. As one trustee put it, "The interest in this effort was far greater than we anticipated and the response more generous than we dared hope for."

The gratifying results of this big effort may be seen in the report of the Comptroller as of April 30, 1966 to the trustees.

Total Construction Cost of New Library		\$1,198,231.00
Less: Pledges collected through 4-30-66	\$1,114,482.84	
Temporary Investment Earnings	<u>30,194.43</u>	
Total Collected through 4-30-66		\$1,144,677.27
Balance — Due other funds		\$ 53,553.73
Total Pledges to 4-30-66	1,206,179.54	
Pledges collected to 4-30-66	<u>1,114,482.84</u>	
Uncollected Pledges		<u>91,696.70</u>
Balance Uncollected Pledges in Excess of Due Other Funds		\$ (38,142.97)

The building was officially dedicated in elaborate ceremonies on September 22, 1965. A special Dedication Committee composed of Dr. Georgia Bowman, chairman, Dr. Frank G. Edson, Dr. E. W. Holzapfel, Mrs. Edna Mae Mitchell, Dr. Bruce Thomson and Dr. Herman P. Wilson had made all arrangements for this event. A beautiful brochure containing the program of dedication, a tribute to the late Miss Opal Carlin, a brief description of the building with pictures of special areas, and the names of the donors was given to those present. In the special convocation the chief address was delivered by Dr. Vernon R. Alden, president of Ohio University. Dr. and Mrs.

Binns returned for these ceremonies as guests of the college and Dr. Binns gave the dedicatory prayer.

The William Jewell College Memorial Library, appropriately situated in the very center of the campus, marks the realization of a dream of the friends of the college for many years. Of greater significance is the fact that this building provides facilities so essential in the program of modern higher education. After the death of Miss Carlin, Dr. Herman P. Wilson, head of the department of English, was appointed as Director of the Library. Courteously and efficiently Dr. Wilson and his staff are serving the needs of the faculty, the students, and friends of the college in this important area of college work.

Plans have been made for three more building projects in the immediate future. A new wing, which will provide rooms for 70 young ladies, is to be added to Semple Hall. The Yates College Union will be greatly enlarged to meet the increasing demands for services which this building provides. A new residence hall for men is to be erected just west of Eaton Hall.

Dr. Moore has just announced that he and the trustees are dreaming of a big Fine Arts Building which, among other things, will have an auditorium adequate for all needs. This could be used for the daily chapel services, for Achievement Day programs, Commencement exercises and other large assemblies. President Moore insists that at present this is only a dream but it is one which all William Jewell people hope will become a reality in the near future.

These closing sentences are being written just after the session of 1966-67 has opened. More than 1,000 young people are now enrolled in classes. For the 98th successive year (1868-1966) the campus is alive with young men and women who are preparing themselves for a fuller and richer life and for a greater contribution to the life of the world. The college continues to serve the purpose cherished by its heroic founders and faithful supporters for more than a century. Those who know and love William Jewell College are confident that the faith and courage so often exhibited in past years will come forth again to meet and triumph over any difficulties which may arise in the years ahead.

## CHAPTER NINE

### Student Life at William Jewell College

The chief content of the history of a college of necessity must be a record of the policies, decisions and actions of its board of trustees, its administration, its faculty and its constituency. However, to be complete a history should give some consideration to the life of the students on the campus. Since it is so difficult to weave into the main body of the history the activities of the students for more than 100 years it has seemed desirable to treat all of these matters in one closing chapter.

It is trite to say that colleges exist for the student, but it is a fact nevertheless. Thus the administration and the faculty must be concerned with what the students do outside the class room. This is to be done with a sincere desire to contribute to the life of the student. So as students participate in athletics, forensics, music programs, student government, social functions and religious exercises the faculty is concerned that these activities minister to the growth and development of these young people.

It may be said with complete honesty that at William Jewell it has been the purpose of the faculty to minister to the students. The relation between teacher and students has been uniformly cordial and helpful. Most of the former students regard their personal association with their professors as the biggest factor in their college experiences. On the other hand the teachers cherish these friendships and have great pride and satisfaction in the subsequent achievements of those with whom they work during college days.

In this chapter therefore, we are to deal briefly with some of the most significant activities of students outside the class room. The reader may be surprised at the number and the scope of these activities. For example, the catalog for 1966 lists 37 student departmental organizations most of which have stated meetings once or twice each month of the school year:

Aeons (senior honorary for men), Alpha Lambda Delta (freshman women's honorary), Alpha Psi Omega (dramatics), Student affiliate of the American Chemical Society, Beta Beta Beta (biology), "J" Club (athletic lettermen), Kappa Mu Epsilon (mathematics), Nu Zeta Sigma (freshman men's honorary), Panaegis (senior honorary for women), PEM Club (physical education majors), Phi Alpha Theta (history), Phi Epsilon (scholarship), Phi Mu Alpha Sinfonia

(music, for men), Phi Sigma Iota (romance languages), Pi Gamma Delta (forensics), Pi Gamma Mu (social science), Political Science Club, Psychology Club, Sigma Alpha Iota (music, for women), Sigma Pi Sigma (physics), Sigma Tau Delta (creative writing), Women's Athletic Association, Student National Education Association.

Religious and service groups include:

Alpha Phi Omega (former Boy Scouts), Alpha Zeta Pi (men), Baptist Student Union, Ministerial Association, Missionary Fellowship, Young Women's Auxiliary, Epsilon Omega Pi (women), Roger Williams Fellowship (American Baptist Students).

There are also campus chapters of Young Democrats, Young Republicans, People to People, Young Americans for Freedom, and Americans for Democratic Action.

Apart from these departmental groups which are too numerous to treat here, there are certain faculty supervised activities which are a big part of college life. In the general order in which they developed on the campus these may be listed as The Literary Societies, The Ministerial Club, Forensics, Fraternities and Sororities, Athletics, Student Senate, Independent Society, Music, Ministerial Student Wives group.

The earliest student organizations on the campus were the two literary societies. These were well organized, efficiently operated and existed for some seventy-five years. While these were student organizations they received the hearty support and general guidance of the faculty. Indeed, faculty members usually attended the meetings and participated in their programs.

The Philomathic Literary Society was organized in 1853. Their motto was "Libertas et Eloquentia Una Florient." Their colors were pink and blue. The society operated under a carefully prepared constitution and by-laws. Their meeting place was an elegantly furnished hall on the east side of the third floor in Jewell Hall.

The Excelsior Literary Society was founded in 1857. Their motto was: "Excelsior," their colors white and lavender, their flower carnation, and their mascot alligator. This society also had a constitution and by-laws which were carefully followed. Their place of meeting was also on the third floor of Jewell Hall. This room on the west side of the building was also beautifully furnished.

The general purpose of these societies was a serious one. This may be seen in the preamble to the constitution of one of these:

"Whereas, Having before us examples of brilliant men who, by their own efforts, have risen from the shades of obscurity to spheres

of usefulness and eminence; and whereas, knowing that the most potent factor in their development was the exercise of their mental endowments in well-regulated societies:

"We, therefore, a number of the students of 'William Jewell College' impressed with this truth, do organize ourselves into a Literary Society, and resolve to put forth our united efforts in order to profit by their example."

The meetings of these societies usually took place each Friday evening. These sessions were conducted with utmost decorum and in strict parliamentary fashion. The programs consisted of debates, orations, declamations, readings, and music. It was customary for some one previously appointed to criticize the particular oration, reading or speech. This critic had to be a member of the senior class and was obligated to "criticize each speaker thoroughly and impartially with a view toward the speaker's development."

These societies gave considerable attention to good literature. The student was supposed to become acquainted with the great literature of the past and to know something of the best contemporary writings. These groups were largely responsible for the founding and producing of the regular issues of the *William Jewell Student* which in earlier days was more of a literary publication than a college newspaper.

College spirit was almost wholly generated in these two organizations. They were keen rivals and yet each group developed and maintained genuine loyalty to the college. An inter-collegiate contest in debate, reading and oratory was attended by the entire student body where loyalty to their group was always in evidence.

It is easy to see the value of these societies to the individual students. They became familiar with proper parliamentary procedures, they learned the values of good literature, they came to appreciate the force of a good speech, they became acquainted with each other as men. Many hundreds of men learned how to think on their feet, to express their thoughts effectively and to behave as gentlemen in an assembly. The subsequent contribution of the men who participated in these societies is eloquent proof of the worth of these activities in college.

For some seventy-five years these societies, like those in other colleges of the time, were active and useful. As time passed, however, certain changes brought the decline and finally, the disbanding of these societies. The coming of intercollegiate athletics, the rising influence of fraternities and sororities, the founding of student publications, organized forensic activities, and the founding of clubs for students

interested in special activities, all contributed to the gradual decline of the literary societies. At some undesignated date between 1920-1930 these groups ceased to function. But these had made a most notable contribution to the life and influence of the college.

As we have seen, one of the chief purposes in establishing a college was to provide opportunities for young ministers to receive a sound education. From the opening of the first session to the present time there have been in the student body a considerable number of young people who have responded to the conviction to do Christian work as a vocation. In the early days particularly, the majority of these were to become pastors of churches. However, a gratifying number of these have answered the call to serve on various mission fields.

It is not surprising, therefore, that these young men should form an organization for fellowship with each other and for having programs dealing with their vocation. So the ministerial association goes back to the time of the two literary societies. These students have had weekly meetings during each school year. The group has been known by different names from time to time, but essentially the purpose has remained the same. Along with this special group there have been from time to time an organization among those who were looking to a career on the mission field. At different times there were strong and active YMCA organizations functioning on the campus.

From the beginning a considerable number of students have been young men preparing a career in Christian service. Some of these were married and usually brought their families with them to Liberty. Gradually this number increased until some forty or more student wives were in the college community. Some of these took some college courses, while some could not. There gradually developed a conviction that since these wives had so much in common a social organization in which they could develop their friendship and promote their common interests would be mutually helpful. In 1931 Mrs. Amel Whitwer, the wife of a ministerial student, led in the establishing of an organization to be known as Gamma Beta Nu. Mrs. F. M. Derwacter was elected sponsor of this group and served for 31 years, until 1962 when Dr. Derwacter retired from the faculty. Her contribution to the lives of several hundred young women has been most helpful. Mrs. David Moore now serves as sponsor. The group meets one night each month for well-planned programs to minister to the needs of these young women.

Among all the extra curricular activities at William Jewell, forensics generally ranks first, because from the opening session of the college to the present time many students have been involved. These activities have brought favorable notice to the college for more than 100 years. Certainly the students participating have profited greatly in speech activities.

To give a thorough treatment of these activities of 100 years would require far more space than is available in this book. It is a long and complex story involving both classroom work and extra-curricular work. This writer has just finished going through a thesis for the Ph.D. degree — "Speech Training at William Jewell and Park Colleges" by Carl Dallinger. This thesis contains 836 typewritten pages! Our treatment of this field of student activity will, therefore, have to be brief.

As stated above, speech work was offered the very first year of the college, with several courses being listed in the catalog. Within half a dozen years after the college was founded, the two literary societies were organized. Their chief purpose was to give training in public speaking. For many years this was the one important student activity. From time to time the class offerings in speech work varied, but always there were several courses offered. In the current (1966) issue of the college catalog we find 20 different courses in speech.

In the early years chief emphasis centered in oratory and debate, with some readings and declamations.

Even after 1900 oratorical and debating contests were the activities around which college spirit was built. The rivalry between the two societies was strong enough to enlist practically every student on one or the other side. Later, when intercollegiate speech contests were introduced the entire student body rallied to the support of their contestants. These contests attracted the interest of the public to such an extent that often a capacity audience was in attendance. These became so popular that neighboring towns vied with each other to serve as hosts to these events. The railroads offered special reduced rates for passengers attending the contests. "The enthusiasm and interest in intercollegiate oratory, measured in terms of organized cheering for the college's representative, in terms of large delegations attending state contests in special trains, and in terms of the 'hero's welcome' a victorious orator received, was comparable to that invested

in intercollegiate athletics at the present time." (Dallinger: *Speech Training at William Jewell and Park Colleges*," p. 246.)

As the literary societies declined, speech activities became the responsibility of the teachers in the department of English. By this time intercollegiate contests in oratory and debate had become sufficiently established to continue as a vital part of college life. In this development William Jewell had a leading part and has continued this leadership through the years.

Two later developments deserve mention at this point. The largest single influence in the developing of tournament debating was Pi Kappa Delta National Forensic Fraternity. Professor E. C. Griffith of William Jewell was interested in this and gave his hearty support to establishing a chapter of this fraternity at William Jewell, which was installed at the college in January 1922. After young women were admitted as students they were gradually included in inter-collegiate forensics. Their first participation was in February 1927. Since that time young women have made an excellent record for William Jewell in this field.

It is interesting to note the names of William Jewell teachers who have made a distinct contribution to the enviable record in forensics at the college. These teachers are: Eaton, Rothwell, Emerson, Simmons, Griffith, Charles Lee Smith, Fruit, Harvey, Ewing, Amery and Georgia B. Bowman.

Through all these years the record established by William Jewell has been a source of pride to all the friends of the college. The teachers in this field have shown such an interest and competency in this field as to hold responsible positions and win honors in Pi Kappa Delta. To give a complete record of victories and honors won by William Jewell Students would make us appear boastful. Suffice it to say that in local, regional, national and even international contests, they have brought honor to their alma mater.

For more than 75 years national fraternities have played a part in the student life at William Jewell. Shortly after young ladies were officially admitted as students, two sororities were organized and these, along with two others later established, have had a prominent place in college life.

In 1886 Phi Gamma Delta established a chapter at the college. One year later Kappa Alpha was established with nine members. In 1894 a chapter of Sigma Nu was instituted. In 1897 Kappa Sigma installed

a chapter at the college. This group continued active until 1933 when the members voted to become inactive. In 1916 several men organized a group which at first was called Zeta Chi. This continued as a local fraternity until 1942 when it became affiliated with national Lambda Chi Alpha.

When young ladies were officially recognized as students there was a desire to form a sorority. Iota Pi, a local sorority was established in 1919-20. In 1931 it joined national Beta Sigma Omicron. This relationship continued until 1964 when the chapter was installed in national Zeta Tau Alpha. In 1922 a local group called TNT was organized. This chapter was affiliated with national Alpha Delta Pi in 1949. A third sorority Alpha Gamma Delta was established in 1946 with ten charter members. A fourth national sorority to come to the college was Delta Zeta in 1961.

These sororities do not have their own chapter houses since all non-resident girls live in college dormitories. However, chapter rooms for each group are provided in the dormitories.

Each fraternity has its own chapter house off the campus. In these houses a number of men live and have their meals. Each fraternity employs a housemother who lives there, serves as hostess, and in various other ways makes it a home for the men.

The question of fraternities and sororities in college life has always been one on which there are differences of opinion. Some are opposed to these; others are vigorous in their defense. Generally speaking, however, this has not been a serious issue at William Jewell.

In the *William Jewell Bulletin*, the official alumni publication, of October 15, 1929 we find the following statement which may serve as a sort of official interpretation of the place of fraternities and sororities at the college.

"The chapters of these fraternities and sororities have meant much to William Jewell and mean a great deal at the present time. They are controlled and governed under specific and rigorous faculty regulations, and all of the popularly considered excesses of fraternity and sorority life have been eliminated from our campus. . . . William Jewell is proud of its fraternities and sororities, and they in turn are proud of William Jewell. These work together to establish an esprit de corps which produces great benefits to the entire enrollment of the student body."

The policy of the administration and the faculty as to membership in these groups is that this is a matter to be decided by the student

himself. College officials use no pressure for or against fraternities and sororities. They seek to be completely impartial and fair in their dealings with all students.

The record will show that through the years the men and women belonging to these Greek letter organizations have given a good account of themselves. Generally their scholastic standing has been good. In recent years the national officers of these groups have given great emphasis to good class work. These students have taken an active part in all extra-curricular activities such as athletics, forensics, music and general student affairs. They have demonstrated a loyalty to the college while students and many of them have shown continued interest in the college after graduation. In this number are many men and women who have attained prominence and who give time, thought and financial support to their alma mater.

As a rule more than half the students on the campus are not members of any fraternity or sorority. Some of these have felt the need for some organization that would serve for fellowship in social activities. Thus the group, known as the Independent Society, was organized some years ago.

While some of the ablest and choicest students, both men and women, have been members of the Independent Society, the group has not maintained a continuous and active existence. During some school sessions the Society has not existed at all. At other times, as for example, in 1948-49, some 200 or more students with dynamic leadership have exerted great influence in campus life.

The chief difficulty faced by the Society is the wide diversity of interests among these students. A good many of them have been commuters. Many others are working on a part-time schedule to earn college expenses, and do not have time to take part in extra-curricular activities. Still others are chiefly concerned with their scholarly pursuits and feel no particular need for membership in this organization.

Those belonging to this Society have been among the best students on the campus and their loyalty to the college both as students and later as alumni has been commendable.

Unquestionably the program of athletics is one of great importance among the extra-curricular activities on the campus. This is true because of the number of students involved and because of the publicity it brings to the college.

As an organized activity it goes back to 1880. The athletic program as such emerged gradually in the early 1900's and has grown steadily, especially in recent years.

In the early years college men got their physical exercise by sawing wood, milking cows, waiting tables, cutting grass and taking long walks. Some men engaged in foot races and unorganized ball games but these activities were sporadic. Some faculty members sensed the trend toward athletic activities and were influential in securing the first gymnasium in 1896. Naturally this gave strong impetus to organized athletics. W. O. Hamilton, who later became a famous athletic director in this area, was a student in the college at this time. He introduced basketball and formed a team which he taught what he knew about the game. The team was coached for several periods by some Kansas City coaches just before meeting competitors. The team selected its own manager who handled all details, including income and expenses. Football as an organized sport began about the same time. The first official team was in 1888. The captain of this first team was M. D. Eubank, who later had a distinguished career as a medical missionary in China. Football and baseball teams operated on the same basis as there were no athletic directors nor paid coaches nor inter-collegiate athletic organizations at the time.

About 1900 as athletics grew in popularity, the faculty took over direction of all college sports, though student managers still handled the teams. The catalog of 1906-07 carries the announcement of a department of Physical Culture, listing courses and athletic activities directed by C. B. Miller. In 1909 the college employed another "Director of Physical Culture" who was responsible for all athletic activities. This new employee was Alpha Brummage, a graduate of Kansas University. About this time the Athletic Association was formed with Dr. H. G. Parker as chairman. This athletic board was composed of one faculty member, the athletic director and six students. Two statements about athletics in the catalogs of 1907 and 1908 seem to indicate caution on the part of the faculty. One of these states that no man "under age" would be allowed to play football without the written permission of his parents presented to the president beforehand. The other announces that no student with a class average of less than C and having more than ten demerits in that particular semester may take part in "matched games or contests." Interest in athletics as an organized college activity continued to grow; and in 1912 the college employed Robert Earl

Bowles, who had just graduated from William Jewell and was a leading player in football and baseball, as the full time faculty member to serve as coach and director of all sports on campus.

This proved to be a very fortunate decision. Mr. Bowles was a competent coach, a hard worker and a popular leader. For the next twelve or fifteen years his teams in football, basketball, baseball, tennis and track, made amazing records winning a total of fifty championships. William Jewell quickly became a leader in athletics in this area.

The responsibilities of this department are two-fold: Classroom instruction with twenty different courses in physical education being offered at present; and all athletic events, both intra-mural and inter-collegiate. Coaches are required for all teams entering intercollegiate contests. The teachers in this department are responsible for some form of physical exercise and recreation for the entire student body.

One may get an idea of the wide range of activities from the following list: Football, baseball, basketball, track (with a dozen different activities), tennis, golf, wrestling, archery, swimming, badminton, handball, boxing, rugby, soccer, speedball, trampoline, tumbling, lacrosse, fencing, etc. Intra-mural contests in many sports between various groups on the campus are encouraged.

One of the most vigorous student organizations on the campus is the "J" Club, which is composed of men who have earned letters in intercollegiate competition on some "Big Red" team. This club was organized in 1912, and now boasts of a membership of well over 1500 alumni and students. Through the years this club has served a worthy purpose both on the campus and in general public relations.

When women were admitted to the college they gradually became involved in athletics. A woman teacher was employed to teach certain courses to women students and to direct their athletic events. At present two women teachers are in the department. The present Women's Athletic Association was organized in 1948. The purpose of this group is "To further promote and create an interest in a wider variety of athletic activities." In this group a lively interest is manifested in various events of interest to women. Competition is keen and the top honor is the winning of the "J" blanket by a senior woman.

The college does not make alluring financial offers to prospective students interested in athletics. In fact, William Jewell has no athletic scholarships. It is true, of course, that some athletes receive some financial assistance but this is based on their qualifications and potential

as students. One of the distinguishing features of the program of Coach Norris Patterson and his associates is their insistence on first-class academic performance. William Jewell has an enviable and unique record in this.

The Brown gymnasium is the center of athletic activity. The Green Memorial Stadium, the modern athletic field and tennis courts provide facilities for all outdoor athletic events.

The chief concern of the athletic department is to serve all the students. To be sure all are eager to win as many honors as possible in intercollegiate competition but this is not the real purpose of the athletic department. While the college has a fine record in competition with other schools there have been periods when defeats had to be accepted.

As previously stated, the record under Coach Bowles from 1912 to 1925-26 was exceptionally good. For some years after this the college had its share of disappointments in intercollegiate competition. This was due to a number of factors and was altogether the fault of the coaches.

For the past 16 years William Jewell has enjoyed another period of gratifying success in all competitive sports. 1950 marks the beginning of a new era in athletics at the college. Dr. Norris Patterson came as Director of Athletics and head football coach, and James Nelson became head basketball coach and assistant football coach. These men, both graduates of Missouri Valley College, were long-time friends and experienced coaches. They began building teams and expanding the program of athletics. Gradually their work began to show good results in winning teams. The record in both sports for these 17 years is gratifying. In October 1963 Coach Patterson won his 100th football game for William Jewell. His overall record for these years is 115 won, 30 lost, 8 tied. Seven times his teams have won the MCAU championship and have tied 3 times.

The record of Coach Nelson in basketball is likewise impressive: 259 games won, 175 games lost. In the NAIA basketball tournaments in Kansas City the 1960 team won fourth place. The starting line-up of this team all received graduate scholarship grants to pursue graduate studies.

In 1952 baseball was revived as an intercollegiate sport and since that time William Jewell has won 7 championships.

The track teams have won 4 championships since 1950.

William Jewell now participates in 10 intercollegiate sports, thus providing competitive athletic experience for many students. Naturally there have been several men on various teams who have won national distinction: Al Conway 1952, first team Little All American, and the nation's leading ground gainer and scorer. Clem Buschmann 1962 was Little All American choice, set an NAIA record in rushing and set three Conference track records.

The real significance of the work of these coaches is not in the impressive victories won by their teams. The coaches are competent in their field, but they are also Christian gentlemen who have developed a program marked by integrity, honor, hard work and sound academic achievement. They are interested in the whole life of their athletes. They are particularly concerned in the academic record of these young men. The scholarship record of their teams is most remarkable. In commenting on this Coach Patterson asserts that "It is far easier on the coaches to work with men who are mentally alert and scholastically competent."

In closing this brief survey it may be of interest to give the names of teachers and coaches as listed in the college catalogs:

C. B. Miller 1907-1908, Alpha Brummage 1909-1911, R. E. Bowles 1912-1947, W. N. Collins 1926-1934, Henri Godfriaux (as coach) 1937-1947, Miss Lois Wisler 1940-1944, Miss Alma Fay Hunt 1944-1947, Richard Harp 1946-1948, J. E. Bradshaw 1947-1950, Donald Farris 1948-1950, Miss Kay Weisenberger 1947-1949, Miss Margaret Parker 1949-1952, Norris A. Patterson 1950-present, James Nelson 1950-present, Mrs. Carol Keeney 1952-1953, Mrs. Richard Beisenherz 1953-1955, Mrs. Wayne Kinman 1955-present, Norman Short 1955-1958, Darrell Gourley 1958-present, Miss Patsy Thomas 1958-1961, Mrs. Kay Megown 1961-present, Frederick E. Flook 1962-present.

In the early years students at William Jewell, like those in other colleges of the time, had very little part in the operation of the school. The president and the faculty were solely responsible for decisions regulating student life. Gradually this has changed until today students have a very big voice in matters relating to student life and activities. This has been done, not by student revolt, but by a general recognition of the fact that students are mature young people and are entitled to the privilege of deciding many of these matters themselves. Furthermore, it is a generally accepted fact that there are great values for the students themselves in active participation in college life. Taking an

active part in student government or student "politics" provides valuable experience for college students.

Student Government at William Jewell today centers around what is called the Student Senate. The thirty members are elected by their fellow students to represent them. The main function of this body is "to coordinate student activities and to provide an organized means for working out problems of the student body." This group represents the student body in working with the administration and the faculty. The senate meets each Thursday evening during the school year, and this session is open to any students who choose to attend.

The work of the senate is done through various committees which deal with such matters as student elections, student chapel programs, freshmen orientation, Board of Control, and staging of traditional college events such as the all school picnic, homecoming and so on.

One of the important functions of the Senate is the student court which deals with parking violations on the campus. This court which is composed of 5 seniors and juniors, meets each Monday and its decisions are supported and enforced by the college administration.

The Board of Control is made up of 3 members of the Senate, the professor of journalism, one faculty member, the faculty business manager (of student publications) and the president of the student body, and is responsible for all matters connected with producing the *William Jewell Student* (the college newspaper) and the *Tatler* (the college year book).

The College Union Board is another very important body in student affairs. It is composed of six students, representatives of the faculty and the alumni, and the Director of the College Union. This board meets each Thursday evening and serves to coordinate the various functions carried on in the Union building. This board also sponsors contests, tournaments, exhibits and social activities which take place in the building. The Union Board has about 130 students on committees.

Each of the four classes elects its officers annually. These officers are responsible for the particular interests and projects of their class for the school year.

This brief analysis of student government on the campus will furnish the reader with some idea of the various opportunities afforded students for participation in student life at the college.

The administration and the faculty still reserve the right to determine the general policies of the college, manage its business

affairs, enforce discipline, and handle all academic matters. At the same time they willingly grant the students the privilege and responsibility of hearty participation in student affairs.

In the operation of a college a great many different kinds of work have to be done. Secretaries, clerks, stenographers, house-mothers, dormitory supervisors, dieticians, cooks, janitors, campus workmen, carpenters, painters, repairmen, engineers, telephone operators, book-keepers, student assistants, night watchmen, firemen, plumbers, electricians and various other kind of helpers are used. The number of helpers of various kinds for over a century makes a list far too large to include in this record. The work of these people has been indispensable, though not always fully recognized by the public.

While some courses in Music were offered 50 or more years ago it is only in recent years that this department has involved any considerable number of students. Up to 1946 there was only one teacher in the department; now there are six people who give instruction in various fields of music. As the department has been enlarged an increasing number of students have been enlisted in various extra-curricular activities. The teachers in the department estimate that at least 350 students participate each year in the various organized activities in music.

The formal organizations in the department are divided into two general divisions: voice and instrumental.

The first of these includes (1) the chapel choir, composed of 60 to 65 students, who sing at each chapel service and on certain other occasions. (2) The concert choir of 30 to 40 young people who make an extended tour each year to represent the college in several states. There is keen competition for membership in this group. Each student, old and new, must "try out" at the beginning of each school year.

In the instrumental division there are five different groups. (1) The concert band composed of 60 or more students performs at all inter-collegiate athletic contests and a few other occasions. (2) The pep band of 12 members supports all athletic contests on the campus and goes with the team to several other campuses for games. (3) The brass ensemble is made up of selected students from other instrumental groups. This company specializes in baroque brass compositions and some contemporary numbers. This ensemble represents the college on "off campus" occasions and is a popular attraction at dinners.

(4) The stage band is made up of students who are interested in this particular type of music. They furnish music for the Tatler Revue, Homecoming and other such events. (5) The "Recorder" group using antique instruments is concerned with reproducing music made by recorders several hundred years ago. Quartets, trios, duets, both vocal and instrumental, are selected from this group.

The department provides three big musical events open to the public each year. (1) Each fall they give a recognized operatic work. (2) The Christmas Oratorio is given in December. Local musicians are invited to join the students in this presentation. (3) The Concert Choir gives a special concert during the spring using the program which they present while on tour.

Each Junior and Senior music major gives a recital open to the public during the college year. The new Browning theatre in the library building furnishes an ideal place for these recitals.

The BSU choir is not actually a function of the music department but the teachers in the department give training and encouragement to this company which represents the college in various churches in the Kansas City area.

From a study of the catalogs it appears that the music department was reasonably stabilized by 1921 when Professor Harry E. Cooper served as professor. Professor Cooper was succeeded by Professor David Grosch who served from 1928 to 1955. He made a remarkable contribution in establishing the department as a popular and effective part of college life. Other teachers in the department as listed in the catalogs are: Mrs. David Grosch (1946), Mrs. Lydia Lovan (1946), Mr. Edward Lakin (1950), Mr. Henry Cady (head of department 1955-1962), Miss Emma Diemer (1956), Mrs. Letha Millsom (1956), Mr. Louis Riemer (1956), Miss Gloria Slagle (1957), Mr. Harrison Boughton (1959), Mr. Wesley Lee Forbis (head of department 1962-).

While the number of students who actually participate in presenting a play is not as large as in some other extra-curricular activities the work of this department is important. It means much to those who appear in the plays. It may be the means of providing cultural advantages to the entire student body. These dramatic presentations bring quite a number of visitors to the campus, thus providing good public relations.

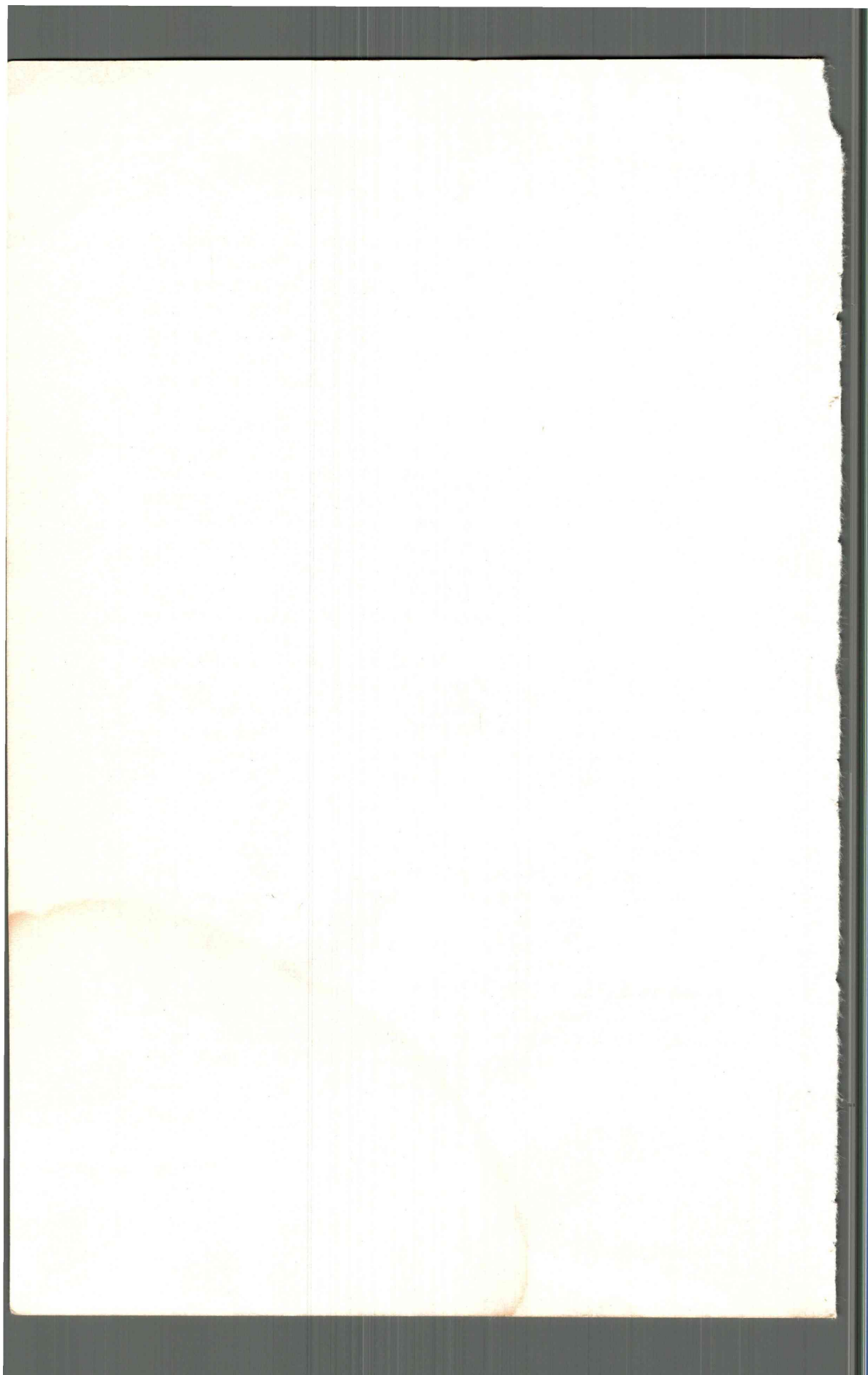
In the nature of the case play production belongs in the department of English. As an organized activity on the campus it goes back to

1924 when Dr. J. P. Fruit, Head of the department of English at the time, led in the formation of a club which was first known as the J. P. Fruit Dramatic Club. When Miss Ethel Marie Henderson came to the department of English in 1927 the first formal course in Dramatics was offered. With the encouragement of Dr. Fruit Miss Henderson took over the direction of all formal plays. Somewhat later the club took the name of the William Jewell Players and has been known by this name ever since.

When Miss Henderson left the college Miss Virginia D. Rice became the teacher of Dramatics and served as the official director of all plays. With characteristic devotion Miss Rice worked incessantly in staging two or three worthy plays each year. For some 30 years she brought great credit to the college by the high quality of work she did in this activity. The schedule of presenting either two or three worthy plays each year has continued. Usually these include one contemporary play and one Shakespearian play. In addition to these formal presentations the director supervises several one-act plays directed by students.

In 1950 Mr. Austin Edwards, himself an accomplished actor, came to the faculty. Up until his death in February 1957 Mr. Edwards directed and presented one Shakespearean play each spring. In 1961 Miss Rice asked to be relieved of this responsibility. For the next two years all formal plays were directed by Michael J. Waddell. In 1963 Miss Carole Reed became the director. Two years later she was succeeded in this responsibility by Mr. David Shelton who still serves in this capacity.

From this survey of student activities on the campus the reader may gain some idea of the significant opportunities available to students in these organizations. While the administrative officials and the faculty recognize the benefits which students may derive by participating in these they are fully aware that some young people may be tempted to engage in too many of these to the neglect of their class work. Faculty counselors try to give their students guidance in finding a proper balance in their school program. In such guidance one may find one of the reasons for the happy and profitable experience which so many young people find in the student body of William Jewell College.



## APPENDIX

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE COLLEGE

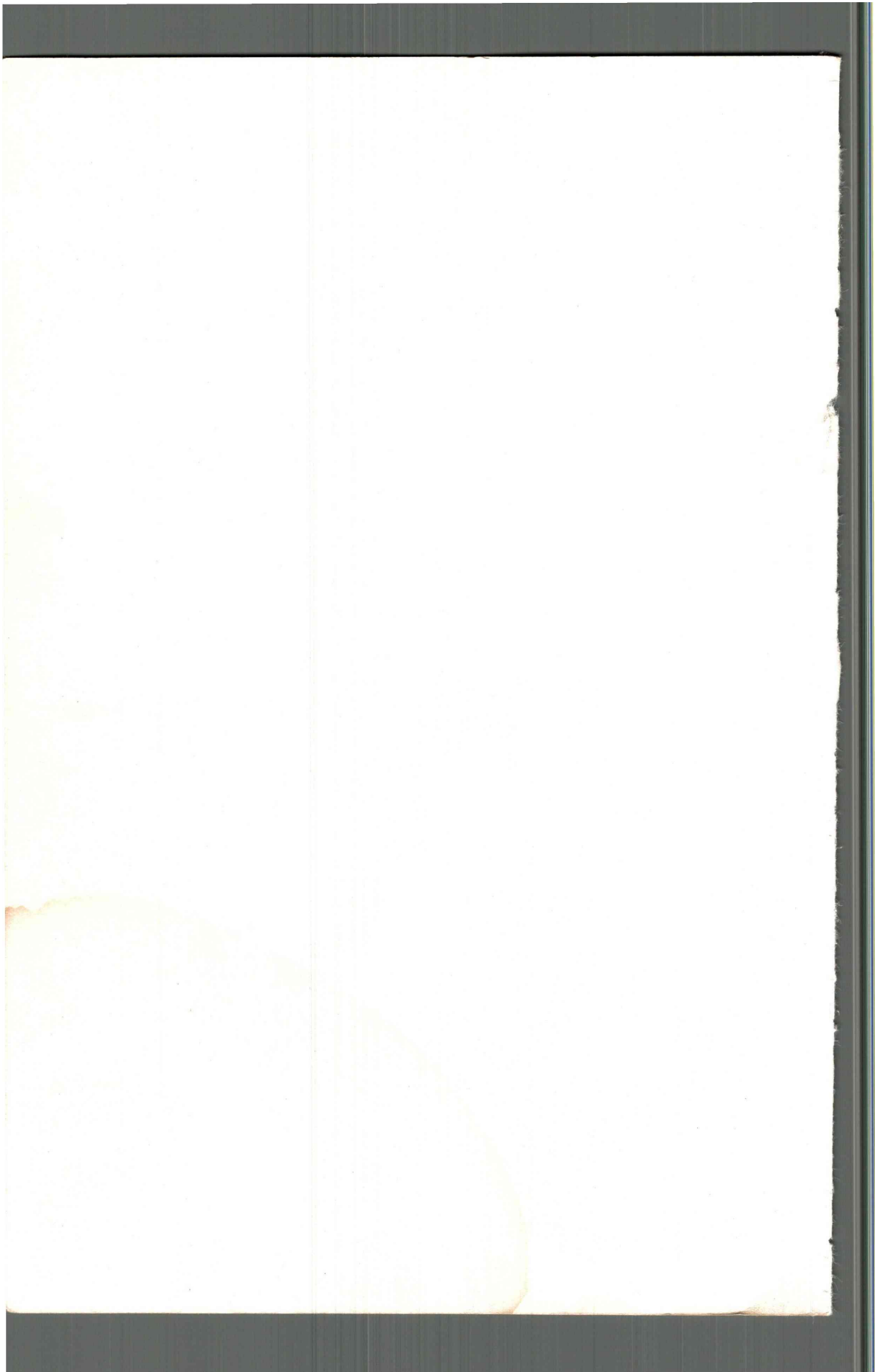
MEMBERS OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES

MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY

THE LIBRARIANS

HONORARY DEGREES AWARDED

CITATIONS FOR ACHIEVEMENT



## Appendix

In order to make this volume of history as complete as possible we are including an appendix. In this the reader may find a list of: the presidents, the members of the faculty, the members of the Board of Trustees, the librarians, those who have been awarded honorary degrees, and those who have received Citations for Achievement.

With the names of the teachers and the trustees we give the dates of their election as best we can determine. This information is found only in the catalogs, and since some issues of the catalog are records of the current year and others are "announcements" for the forthcoming year, it is not possible always to determine with certainty the year of election. In a few instances different dates are given for the same man. However, the dates given here are the ones which seem to be correct.

### THE PRESIDENTS OF WILLIAM JEWELL COLLEGE

DULIN, E. S., Principal	1850-1852
THOMAS, ROBERT S.	1853-1855
THOMPSON, WILLIAM	1857-1861
RAMBAUT, THOMAS	1868-1873
ROTHWELL, WILLIAM R., Chairman of the Faculty	1873-1883
CLARK, JAMES G., Chairman of the Faculty	1883-1892
GREENE, JOHN PRIEST	1892-1920
	1921-1923
EVANS, DAVID JONES	1920-1921
WAYMAN, H. C.	1923-1928
HERGET, JOHN F.	1928-1942
HESTER, H. I., Interim President	1942-1943
BINNS, WALTER POPE	1943-1962
JONES, MINETRY L., Interim President — July	1962
MOORE, H. GUY	1962-

### THE TRUSTEES OF WILLIAM JEWELL COLLEGE

(Alphabetically listed with date of election. The list of the charter members of the Board of Trustees may be found in Chapter 3 of Section one.)

ADAMS, E. C.	1964	APPLEGATE, J. L.	1872
ADKINS, JAMES G.	1863	ARMSTRONG,	
ALLEN, EUGENE B.	1857	REV. J. C. D.D.	1892
ALLEN, HON. D. C.	1869	ATWOOD,	
ALLEN, DR. J. M.	1876	JUDGE FRANK E.	1930
ALLEN, WILLIAM R.	1950	AVERY, A. C.	1869
AMICK, E. E.	1921	BARTON, WILLIAM	1897
ANDERSON, SPENCER	1853	BELL, REV. W. M.	1867

BINGHAM, HON. G. C.	1867	FORD, ROCHESTER	1884
BLACK, REV. G. L.	1867	FORD, REV. S. H.	1881
BLYTHE, A. D.	1872	FRANKLIN, J. E.	1898
BOYD, REV. W. W.	1876	GARVEY, W. S.	1867
BRADLEY, REV. T.	1851	GLOVER, W. B., M.D.	1872
BROOKING, HON. ALVA	1853	GRAHAM, J. P.	1914
BROWN, A. D.	1909	GREENE, DR. J. P.	1884
BROWNING, W. P., JR.	1930	GRIFFITH, W. H.	1910
BRYANT, JESSE E.	1858	HALE, L. M.	1923
BUCKNER, C. M.	1920	HARDIN, HON. C. H.	1872
BUCKNER, REV. X. X.	1867	HARRIS, W. C.	1920
BURLINGHAM, REV. A. H.	1867	HICKMAN, HON. D. H.	1857
BUTTS, REV. C. L.	1883	HICKMAN, T. H.	1871
CARTER, E. KEMPER	1948	HUGHES, JOHN T.	1853
CHANDLER, HON. JOHN T.	1876	HUGHES, S. T.	1857
COLE, HON. NATHAN	1881	HYDE, REV. G. W.	1872
COLLIER, JOHN N.	1865	HYSLOP, CAPT. CHARLES	1902
COLLINS, JOHN	1867	JAMES, J. C.	1915
COOK, J. E.	1909	JAMES, T. M.	1879
COOPER, R. E.	1954	JOHNSON, W. D.	1909
CROSSWHITE, W. P.	1887	JOHNSTON, J. T. M.	1909
CULBERTSON, TOWNLEY	1936	JOHNSTON, R. P., D.D.	1897
CULPEPPER, JOE E.	1954	JONES, LAWRENCE E.	1944
CURRY, CHARLES E.	1956	JONES, MINETRY L., SR.	1920
CURRY, CHARLES F.	1948	JONES, MINETRY L., JR.,	1938
DAVID, WALTER	1941	KEATLEY, ROBERT F.	1962
DAVIS, GRANT	1949	KENDALL, GEORGE J.	1920
DAVIS, J. M.	1859	LAND, ARTHUR L.	1954
DeLOZIER, HOMER EARL	1957	LAWSON, HON. L. M.	1867
DONNELL, R. W.	1860	LEVERING, A. R.	1891
DOUGHERTY, O. F.	1873	LINK, REV. J. B.	1859
DULIN, REV. E. S.	1850	LINK, W. C., JR., D.D.	1954
DUTTON, ROLLAND N.	1949	LITCHFIELD, A. T.	1871
EASTHAM, FRED C., D.D.	1952	LOFTON, REV. G. A.	1876
EATON, DR. HUBERT	1938	McCONNELL, F. C., D.D.	1903
ELLIOTT, W. F.	1882	McDANIEL, LEX	1937
ELY, FRANK	1889	McGINTY, H.H., PH.D.	1946
ELY, HERNDON	1909	MACHETT, REV. A.	1867
ELY, LEWIS B.	1867	MACKEY, J. C.	1929
FERGUSON, WILLIAM	1865	MAJOR, REV. JOHN S.	1857
FITCH, W. M.	1916	MAJOR, JOHN S.	1909
FLOOD, JOSEPH	1867	MAJOR, S. S.	1869
		MAPLE, REV. J. C.	1875
		MARTIN, CECIL	1938
		MARTIN, T. D.	1926
		MARTIN, W. W.	1923
		MILLER, C. B.	1920

MILLER, MADISON	1858	STAMPER, HOWARD H.	1951
MITCHELL, DR. B. R.	1867	STARK, TOM W.	1938
MOORE, H. GUY	1946	STOGDALE, J.J.	1896
MORRILL, REV. D. T.	1869	STORTS, COM. P.	1922
MORRIS, J. T.	1911	TALBIRD, REV. H.	1874
MORRISON, A. W.	1879	THOMAS,	
MORTON,		DR. HARVEY M.	1959
DR. WILLIAM A.	1853	THOMAS, REV. W. H.	1850
MOSS, HON. JAS. H.	1857	THOMPSON,	
MOSS, CAPT. O. P.	1853	HON. J. T. V.	1850
MURPHY, REV. J. D.	1874	THOMPSON,	
NEAL, F. P.	1909	REV. WILLIAM	1857
NELSON,		TOALSON, NATHAN A.	1963
DOTSON, PH.D.	1951	TRIMBLE, E. G.	1926
NORTON, E. H.	1909	TRIMBLE, JUDGE F. H.	1911
PATRICK, REV. W. J.	1879	TURNAGE, W. E.	1964
PEAK, JOHN L.	1872	TURNER, R. E.	1878
PEW, JOHN B.	1938	TUTT, DR. A. M.	1929
PHILLIPS, J. W.	1884	TUTT, HON. J. S.	1867
PILLSBURY, E. S.	1917	VARDEMAN, REV. W. H.	1869
PILLSBURY, FRED H.	1953	WADDELL, JAS. W.	1850
PITTS, REV. J. R.	1867	WADDELL, JOHN W.	1867
PRINCE, CHESTER J.	1933	WARD, SETH E.	1872
PROCTOR, REV. L. M.	1923	WARDEN, REV. J. W.	1869
RAMBAUT,		WATKINS, W. L.	1850
REV. THOMAS	1867	WAYMAN, H. C.	1926
RAY, A. T.	1916	WEBER, DR. PAUL	1929
REARDON, ROBERT S.	1859	WEBER, DR. PAUL, JR.	1963
REEVES,		WEST, T. H.	1890
JUDGE ALBERT L.	1941	WESTBROOK, W. M.	1935
REYNOLDS, J. B.	1925	WHITTON, REX M.	1959
ROBLEE, J. H.	1917	WILHITE, HUGH	1922
ROGERS, REV. G. W.	1871	WILHITE, W. R.	1882
SCHWAMB,		WILHOITE, J. H.	1863
HERBERT H.	1951	WILLARD,	
SEMPLE,		DR. CONRAD R.	1959
DR. WILLIAM T.	1937	WILLIAMS, BARNEY R.	1963
SENER, WILLIAM M.	1874	WILLIAMS, REV. JOHN T.	1867
SHOTWELL,		WILLIAMSON, W. J.	1909
HON. JABEZ	1850	WINGER, GEORGE J.	1951
SHOUSE, D. L.	1867	WINGER, MAURICE	1934
SMITH, J. NEIL	1948	WITHERS, ABIJAH	1850
SMITH, N. J.	1869	WITHERS, W. W.	1869
SMITH, W. R. L., D.D.	1893	WORNALL, FRANK	1892
SOUTHWORTH,		WORNALL, JOHN B.	1859
DR. J. W.	1874	WORNALL, JOHN B., II	1934
SPRATT, ELLIOTT C.	1945	WORNALL, JOHN B., III	1963
		YATES, W. F.	1943

MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY WITH DEPARTMENT  
AND DATE OF ELECTION

(Does not include tutors and student assistants)

DULIN, E. S. Ancient Languages	1850	EATON, J. R. Natural Sciences	1868
LOCKETT, H. F. Mathematics and Science	1850	FOX, NORMAN History and English	1869
SMITH, JAMES G. Academic Department	1851	HYDE, G. W. Homiletics	1871
THOMAS, R. S. <i>President</i> Moral Philosophy	1853	ROTHWELL, W. R. Theology	1872
BRADLEY, TERRY Ancient Languages	1853	CLARK, JAMES G. Mathematics	1873
LOVE, JAMES Mathematics and Science	1853	EMERSON, A. J. History and English	1873
HARRIS, T. C. English	1853	BUCHANAN, C. A. History and English	1878
LAMB, WILLIAM P. Academic Department	1854	RIDER, R. P. German, Latin, English	1884
THOMPSON, WILLIAM <i>President</i> Moral Philosophy	1857	MILLION, J. W. Academic Department	1888
ROBINSON, M. W. Adjunct Professor	1857	SMITH, CHARLES LEE History and Political Science	1890
DAVIS, JOHN T. Chemistry	1857	SIMMONS, J. H. English	1890
BRADLEY, J. B. Mathematics and Philosophy	1857	PARKER, H. G. Business and Science	1891
GARNETT, WILLIAM C. Academic Department	1857	GREENE, J. P. <i>President</i> Theology	1892
OWEN, ED. I. Ancient Languages	1859	RICHMOND, H. M. Geology	1893
BURGER, J. F. Modern Languages	1859	FREED, ROBERT L. Business	1893
CHANDLER, J. T. Academic Department	1859	NELSON, C. D. Natural Science	1894
RAMBAUT, THOMAS <i>President</i> Philosophy and Theology	1868	SHOUSE, JOHN L. English	1895
SEMPLE, ROBERT B. Ancient Languages	1868	BEST, J. L. Business	1895
FLEET, A. F. German and Greek	1868	STROETER, E. H. German	1895
LANNEAU, J. F. Mathematics	1868	ARMSTRONG, F. W. History and Civics	1895
		DOUGLASS, D. E. Arithmetic	1895

HAMILTON, W. O.	1896	McATEE, J. E.	1904
Physical Education		Mathematics	
EASTIN, G. W.	1896	GRIFFITH, E. C.	1905
Business		History	
KEYSER, F. W.	1897	RIGGAN, G. G.	1905
Geography		Latin	
EDWARDS, WARD	1897	MILLER, C. B.	1905
English		Physiology	
BRETZ, J.	1897	JOHNSTON, J. T. M.	1906
History		Chemistry and History	
BRUCE, R. I.	1897	EVANS, D. J.	1906
Latin		Bible	
FRUIT, J. P.	1898	PARKER, J. T.	1908
English and Philosophy		Physics	
DYE, A. V.	1898	BRUMMAGE, A.	1908
Modern Languages		Physical Culture	
STAFFORD, T. P.	1899	GREEN, J. W.	1908
Theology		Latin	
NETHERTON, T. M.	1899	BASKETT, W. D.	1908
English		Modern Languages	
STOUT, G. E.	1899	TUKEY, R. H.	1910
Mathematics, Latin		New Testament Greek	
STOCKDALE, P. W.	1899	LEWIS, W. O.	1911
History		Bible	
MOTLEY, J. M.	1899	BOWLES, R. E.	1912
History		Physical Education	
MACKEY, R. H.	1899	SUTHERLAND, E. H.	1913
Business		Sociology	
KYLE, J. W.	1900	DAVIS, J. E.	1913
Greek		Physics	
SENER, G. P.	1900	PHILLIPS, C. M.	1914
Chemistry		Religious Education	
SHARP, D. A.	1900	COON, R. H.	1914
Latin		Ancient Languages	
MUIR, T. M.	1900	MARTINI, M. F.	1914
Physiology		History	
RICHARDSON, B. P.	1901	SWANK, E. W.	1914
Latin		Business	
COULTER, V. C.	1902	BOHLIN, J. P.	1915
English		Music	
COOK, J. E.	1902	SPOONER, CAPTAIN C. T.	1918
Theology		ROTC	
FLEET, R. R.	1903	VALDES, J. H.	1918
Mathematics		Spanish	
WINEBRENNER, O. E.	1903	BOWLES, O. J.	1919
Physics		English	
PRINCE, A. W.	1904	KERN, M. V.	1919
Physics		Latin	

WEYAND, L. D. Sociology	1920	GRIESEL, A. Education	1925
VICK, H. E. Biology	1920	HESTER, H. I. Bible	1926
EVERETT, S. E. Latin	1920	TITUS, H. H. History	1926
JACKSON, A. Graphics	1920	FREDERICK, R. W. Education	1926
McKINNEY, L. C. History and Political Science	1921	COLLINS, W. N. Physical Education	1926
HARVEY, P. CASPAR English	1921	DERWACTER, F. M. Greek	1928
COOPER, H. E. Music	1921	ELMORE, MARY Biology	1928
IVES, J. D. Biology	1921	WEIDA, G. F. Chemistry	1928
SMITH, F. E. Education	1922	HENDERSON, ETHEL English	1928
BYRNS, A. G. Modern Languages	1922	KNUDSON, JOHN History	1928
SCOTT, S. E. Chemistry	1922	DENTON, B. E. Mathematics	1928
WHITE, GEORGE Latin	1922	BURKE, C. R. Mathematics	1928
GILL, E. Graphics	1922	BILA, C. Modern Languages	1928
CLAYBERG, H. D. Biology	1922	GROSCH, D. Music	1928
MOUNCE, E. W. History	1923	HOWD, C. R. Sociology	1928
ARMSTRONG, J. C. Librarian	1923	BURTON, E. Biology	1929
ELMORE, C. J. Biology	1923	EDSON, F. G. Chemistry	1929
FEEZOR, F. C. Bible	1923	EWING, P. English	1929
WALKER, W. O. Chemistry	1924	SMITH, W. H. History	1929
DEEMS, M. M. History	1924	PUGH, U. R. History	1929
PEARSON, F. B. Ancient Languages	1925	CHRISMAN, C. Modern Languages	1929
MOON, A. J. Latin	1925	RICE, VIRGINIA D. English	1930
LINDENMAYER, G. D. History	1925	ISLEY, T. Education	1930
SULLIVAN, J. B. Education	1925	CHURCHILL, HELEN Biology	1931

VAN TRUMP, J. Mathematics	1931	CLELAND, L. W. Bible	1942
DAVIS, J. F. Modern Languages	1931	DUCE, L. A. Philosophy	1942
SMITH, W. C. Sociology	1933	JONES, L. O. Mathematics	1942
BEAMER, G. Psychology	1934	STARK, L. Mathematics	1942
THOMAS, OLIVE Biology	1936	DUERKSEN, G. H. Chemistry	1943
BRUNER, W. Modern Languages	1936	McDANIEL, RUTH Modern Languages	1943
GODBEY, J. C. Education	1937	NELSON, MRS. C. Psychology	1943
LINDSEY, RUTH Modern Languages	1937	RUSK, MRS. JEAN Psychology	1943
GODFRIAUX, H. Chemistry	1937	HUNT, ALMA Physical Education	1944
BOWMAN, MRS. J. J. English	1938	LAFFRENZ, D. V. Mathematics and Physics	1945
DAVIDSON, G. D. Modern Languages	1938	GROSCH, MRS. D. Music	1946
VAN DYKE, C. O. Economics and Sociology	1938	LOVAN, MRS. LYDIA Music	1946
SMITH, C. W. Social Science	1938	RANSON, G. H. Philosophy	1946
WALKER, F. T. English	1938	HILTON, W. A. Physics	1946
RICHMOND, S. A. History	1939	COLE, R. H. Business Administration	1946
SHARRAH, P. Mathematics	1939	BOWMAN, GEORGIA English and Debate	1947
AMERY, J. S. English	1939	BRADSHAW, J. E. Physical Education	1947
HANSSEN, ELIZABETH English	1939	FARRIS, DON Physical Education	1947
SMITH, J. M. Biology	1940	WEISENBERGER, K. Physical Education	1947
GIER, L. J. Biology	1940	MORROW, E. Physics	1947
WINTERS, R. Mathematics	1941	MOORE, J. B. Economics	1947
McCARTY, P. Modern Languages	1941	CLAPP, J. C. Religion	1948
WISLER, LOIS Physical Education	1941	ROPER, J. A. Economics	1948

HUNT, ROBERTA Biology	1948	BRYANT, R. H. Philosophy	1952
PARKS, R. H. Modern Languages	1948	KEENEY, MRS. R. Physical Education	1952
HOLZAPFEL, E. W. Education	1948	ELLIS, H. C. Psychology	1952
NELSON, F. G. English	1949	TRUEX, E. Economics	1952
HAWKINS, E. O. English	1949	WHITEHEAD, O. Biology	1953
TROTTER, R. S. Philosophy	1949	PATTERSON, MRS. NORRIS English	1953
PARKER, MARGARET Physical Education	1949	HUNT, W. M. Philosophy	1953
THOMAS, H. M. Psychology	1949	MASON, M. L. Religion	1953
GROVES, O. W. Psychology	1949	BRINKLEY, P. Religion	1953
DECKER, W. RUTH Psychology	1949	BLAND, T. A. Sociology	1953
BEATTY, D. D. Economics	1949	DORSEY, CLAUDE Eaton Foundation	1953
ZILLMAN, MRS. PAUL English	1950	STORCK, S. W. Eaton Foundation	1953
EDWARDS, A. C. English	1950	BEISSENHERZ, MRS. R. A. Physical Education	1953
LAKIN, E. Music	1950	HUSELTON, J. P. Chemistry	1954
PATTERSON, NORRIS Physical Education	1950	CHAMBERLAIN, W. J. Eaton Foundation	1954
CHILES, LUTIE Education	1950	WYATT, F. Eaton Foundation	1954
NELSON, JAMES Physical Education	1950	MUNCY, G. English	1954
ROBB, T. B. Economics	1950	CLAYTON, G. T. Physics	1954
COFRAN, R. Art	1951	MANNING, W. H. Psychology	1954
HUMPHREYS, MARGARET English	1951	PHILLIPS, O. C. Latin	1955
PARKER, R. H. History	1952	SHARP, A. M. Economics	1955
JONES, DON Biology	1952	MITCHELL, MRS. V. Education	1955
WOLFSKILL, G. History and Political Science	1952	SHARP, MRS. A. M. English	1955

TROTTER, MRS. ROBERT	1955	CISEL, LEE	1958
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ADAMS, W. W.	1955	GOURLEY, D.	1958
Political Science		Physical Education	
CADY, H. L.	1955	HAUPTMANN, J.	1958
Music		Political Science	
SHORT, NORMAN	1955	JONES, R. C.	1958
Physical Education		English	
KINMAN, MRS. W.	1955	THOMAS, PATSY	1958
Physical Education		Physical Education	
MASON, MRS. M. L.	1955	WINGO, E. O.	1958
Psychology		Latin	
WHALEY, E. R.	1955	CUTHBERTSON, WM.	1958
Sociology		History	
CHINN, H. D.	1956	CARRELL, J.	1959
Biology		Political Science	
NEWLON, CHARLES	1956	LANE, MRS. G.	1959
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WATKINS, K. C.	1956	STAGG, L. C.	1959
Economics		English	
WARD, MRS. GLADYS	1956	BOUGHTON, H. C.	1959
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Modern Languages		Physics	
DIEMER, EMMA L.	1956	DENTON, G. W.	1959
Music		Psychology	
MILLSOM, MRS. L.	1956	THOMSON, B. R.	1959
Music		Sociology	
RIEMER, L. R.	1956	JOHANSEN, W. R.	1960
Music		Art	
CRAWFORD, R. C.	1956	LIND, O. J.	1960
Physics		Biology	
GRIFFITHS, J. H.	1956	MOMBERG, H. L.	1960
Psychology		Biology	
ERWIN, T. J.	1956	KNOX, JUDY	1960
Psychology		Education	
MOORE, D. O.	1956	FOX, MRS. D. R.	1960
Bible		Psychology and Speech	
HUNNICUTT, J. M.	1956	KEELING, R.	1960
Sociology		English	
BAKER, GLORIA	1957	DAMER, ELEANOR	1960
Music		Modern Languages	
EL SAMMAN, JULIA	1957	HARDY, MRS. I. R.	1960
Modern Languages		Psychology	
WILSON, H. P.	1957	NEWMAN, BARCLAY	1960
English		Bible	

WICKE, R. F. Education	1961	GONZALES, MRS. B. B. Modern Languages	1964
SPIDELL, W. A. English	1961	BRAUN, W. R. Physical Education	1965
DUNHAM, D. D. English	1961	CHASTEEN, E. Sociology	1965
LANE, MYRA English	1961	DIXON, M. Chemistry	1965
ROTSCH, P. R. Modern Languages	1961	EKBLAW, K. Mathematics	1965
MEGOWN, MRS. KAY Physical Education	1961	GRIFFITH, KATHERINE Modern Languages	1965
ALLEY, R. S. Bible	1961	HANSON, L. ANN English	1965
DAVIDSON, ELLA Education	1961	McELWEE, E. Political Science	1965
THOMAN, D. R. Mathematics	1962	MASON, J. D. History	1965
FLOOK, F. E. Physical Education	1962	NEWTON, LINDA Speech	1965
FORBIS, W. L. Music	1962	POSEY, P. C. Music	1965
PHILPOT, J. L. Physics	1962	SHELTON, D. L. Speech	1965
McKINNEY, R. L. Psychology	1962	VOIGTS, MRS. L. English	1965
HARRIMAN, R. L. English	1962	WALKER, MARILYN English	1965
REED, CAROLE English	1963	WALKER, MARY M. Modern Languages	1965
LINDER, R. D. History	1963	WONDERS, SANDRA Modern Languages	1965
CANTRELL, P. G. Psychology	1963	STRAETER, T. A. Mathematics	1966
BROOKS, O. S. Religion	1963	BUGERA, J. Economics	1966
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CONNOR, W. B. Ancient Language	1964	DYAL, R. Philosophy	1966
BOHRINGER, K. C. English	1964	MORTIMER, J. R. Speech	1966
TODD, MRS. NORMA English	1964	OFFUTT, B. Ancient Languages	1966
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|      | CHARLES WILLIAM<br>MOORE<br>Doctor of Divinity |      |  |

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- 1930 J. E. DAVIS (Texas)  
Doctor of Divinity  
JOHN W. LOWE  
Doctor of Divinity  
OTTO S. RUSSELL  
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JAMES EDWIN  
HUCHINGSON  
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HUBERT EATON  
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REV. B. P. RICHARDSON  
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LAWRENCE E. JONES  
Doctor of Laws  
WALTER J. MATHERLY  
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JUDGE ALBERT L.  
REEVES  
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- 1941 JUDGE E. V. HOLLAND  
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REV. CHARLES P. JONES  
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- 1942 S. E. STOUT  
Doctor of Laws  
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Doctor of Divinity  
REV. BOWER PATRICK  
Doctor of Divinity

- 1943 REV. W. W. PIERCE  
Doctor of Divinity  
DR. JAMES M. WOOD  
Doctor of Laws  
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President Binns*  
RUFUS CARROLLTON  
HARRIS  
Doctor of Laws  
WILLIAM T. SEMPLE  
Doctor of Laws  
JAMES W. STORER  
Doctor of Divinity
- 1944 HON. JAMES L. MINNIS  
Doctor of Laws  
REV. M. T. RANKIN  
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MAURICE H. WINGER  
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*Achievement Day*  
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MILLIKAN  
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BRATCHER  
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PENDLETON GAINES  
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MARTIN E. LAWSON  
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*Achievement Day*  
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VON KLEINSMID  
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- 1947 WALKER H. McDONALD  
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MARVIN E. UTTER  
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DR. WALTER O. LEWIS  
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- 1948 DR. SOLON BOLIVAR  
COUSINS  
Doctor of Laws  
REV. ANGUST M. HINTZ  
Doctor of Divinity  
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ANDREW RUSSELL  
PEARSON  
Doctor of Humanities
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LATOURETTE  
Doctor of Letters  
FRED TOWNLEY LORD  
Doctor of Letters  
ARTHUR GARDINOR  
COONS  
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GUY CLEVELAND  
MOTLEY  
Doctor of Laws  
WALTER O. WALKER  
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DONATO RAMIREZ RUIZ  
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F. C. McDONNELL  
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GEORGE ELTON  
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 ROY H. PARKER  
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 Doctor of Divinity
- 1950 CHARLES OSCAR  
 JOHNSON  
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 ISAMU CHIBA  
 Doctor of Divinity  
 LUTHER A. FOSTER  
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- 1951 FRED C. EASTHAM  
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 WILLIAM C. LINK, JR.  
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 LOUIE D. NEWTON  
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 TAFT  
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- 1952 GUSTAV A. SWORD  
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 D. F. RISK  
 Doctor of Divinity  
 MAPLE T. HARL  
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- Achievement Day*  
 NORMAN VINCENT  
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- 1953 THOMAS W. MEDEARIS  
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- Achievement Day*  
 WILLIAM STUART  
 SYMINGTON  
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 Doctor of Laws  
 OREN E.  
 WINEBRENNER  
 Doctor of Science  
 CLAYBORN E. LANDERS  
 Doctor of Divinity
- Fall Convocation*  
 JOHANNES NORGAARD  
 Doctor of Divinity
- Achievement Day*  
 CLEMENT D.  
 JOHNSTON  
 Doctor of Laws
- 1955 FRANK CARLSON  
 Doctor of Laws  
 HENRY COOK  
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- Achievement Day*  
 E. PALMER HOYT  
 Doctor of Letters  
 ROY A. ROBERTS  
 Doctor of Letters  
 S. S. KRESGE  
 (Stanley Sebastian)  
 Doctor of Laws
- 1956 THEODORE A. DISTLER  
 Doctor of Laws  
 EARL O. HARDING  
 Doctor of Laws
- Fall Convocation*  
 H. ROE BARTLE  
 Doctor of Laws
- Achievement Day*  
 JOSEPH N. WELCH  
 Doctor of Laws
- 1957 HON. ROBERT SAMUEL  
 KERR  
 Doctor of Laws  
 DR. LESLIE R. ELLIOTT  
 Doctor of Divinity
- Achievement Day*  
 CARTER LANE BURGESS  
 Doctor of Laws

- 1958 HON. BROOKS HAYS  
Doctor of Laws  
MISS ALMA FAY HUNT  
Doctor of Humanities  
JOHN IRELAND PARR  
Doctor of Divinity  
REV. GEORGE A.  
HAMMON  
Doctor of Divinity  
*Achievement Day*  
HON. CLARENCE  
CANNON  
Doctor of Humanities
- 1959 STERLING LORENZ  
PRICE  
Doctor of Humanities  
LAURENCE WILLIAM  
CLELAND  
Doctor of Divinity  
*July Commencement*  
SYDNOR LORENZO  
STEALEY  
Doctor of Laws  
*Achievement Day*  
WILLIAM FRANKLIN  
(Billy) GRAHAM  
Doctor of Letters  
GRADY BAXTER  
WILSON  
Doctor of Laws
- 1960 DANIEL ALFRED  
POLING  
Doctor of Laws  
GLENN W.  
HENDREN, M.D.  
Doctor of Laws  
HOMER EARL DeLOZIER  
Doctor of Divinity  
OSWALD JACKSON  
QUICK  
Doctor of Divinity  
*Achievement Day*  
MILLARD JOHN  
BERQUIST  
Doctor of Laws  
JOAO FILSON SOREN  
Doctor of Laws
- 1961 JOSEF NORDENHAUG  
Doctor of Laws  
LOWELL R. DITZEN  
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LOREN S. GOINGS  
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RUSSELL T. PHILLIPS  
Doctor of Divinity  
ELBERT D. OWEN  
Doctor of Divinity  
*Achievement Day*  
LYNDON B. JOHNSON  
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JOHN M. DALTON  
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- 1962 JOHN H. BUCHANAN  
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WILLIAM COOKE  
BOONE  
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JAMES H. SMITH  
Doctor of Divinity  
*Inauguration of  
President Moore*  
*Achievement Day*  
DR. EARL JAMES  
McGRATH  
Doctor of Laws  
CAPT. EDWARD V.  
(Eddie)  
RICKENBACKER  
Doctor of Laws  
DR. BENJAMIN  
PATTERSON BROWNE  
Doctor of Divinity  
DR. HERSHEL HAROLD  
HOBBS  
Doctor of Letters
- 1963 ROBERT ANDREW  
HINGSON  
Doctor of Laws  
WILLIAM CARL  
HUNKER  
Doctor of Divinity  
PAUL MORRIS STEVENS  
Doctor of Laws

- Achievement Day*  
 DR. WERNHER VON  
 BRAUN  
 Doctor of Laws  
 DR. FRANK TRIPP  
 Doctor of Laws  
 MINETRY L. JONES  
 Doctor of Laws
- 1964 DR. FRANK P. GRAHAM  
 Doctor of Laws  
 DR. G. RAYMOND  
 CUTHBERTSON  
 Doctor of Laws  
 DR. ROLLIN S. BURHANS  
 Doctor of Laws  
 DR. HALE  
 THORNBERRY  
 Doctor of Divinity
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*November 5*  
 PAULINE FREDERICK  
 Doctor of Letters
- 1965 C. RONALD GOULDING  
 Doctor of Laws  
 THOMAS W. NELSON  
 Doctor of Divinity  
 G. HORACE WOOD  
 Doctor of Divinity
- Achievement Day*  
*November 11*  
 BENNETT CERF, LITT.D.  
 Doctor of Letters
- 1966 *Commencement*  
 ROBERT G. EDSON  
 Doctor of Humanities  
 REV. GEORGE G.  
 PARKER  
 Doctor of Divinity  
 VALENTINE FOY  
 Doctor of Divinity
- Achievement Day*  
 HON. MARK O.  
 HATFIELD  
 Doctor of Laws

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 SCHWAMB
- 1945 CLARENCE CANNON  
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 (Ted Malone)  
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- 1946 JOHN WRIGHT CLARK  
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 SAUER  
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 DR. PAUL REECE RIDER  
 GOV. CHARLES A.  
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 TRUEX

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| 1948 | HOWARD T. BEAVER<br>PAUL W. COOK<br>JOHN RENEAU DOW<br>JOHN A. GUTHRIE<br>MRS. W. W. MAYFIELD<br>REV. ROBERT H.<br>MOORMAN<br>ALBERT L. REEVES, JR.  | 1953 | REV. MAX WEBSTER<br>MORGAN<br>MRS. HARRY B.<br>HARDING<br>DR. GEORGE<br>HOWERTON<br>DR. GEORGE R.<br>CUTHBERTSON<br>STERLING LEE<br>WILLIAMS |
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